格局格调

造型卷 马佳伟



葛玉君 主编

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——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,博士生入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。

1

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

New Experiments, New Achievements

—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.

造型意识与艺术语言

——"学者型"高端艺术人才的培养

相较于其他院校将博士生的培养放在各自院系,中央美术学院于 2003 年专门成立了造型艺术研究所(成立之初叫研究生部),来作为创作实践类博士研究生培养的教学单位。这一方面显示出学校对于高端艺术人才培养的重视,同时还旨在探索出一条创作类博士生培养的有效路径。造型艺术研究所的基本教学理念是培养学者型的艺术家,以造就具有高尚人文情操和全面艺术人文修养并具有创作素质的高级艺术人才。专业方向涉及油画、中国画、版画、雕塑、壁画、实验艺术等,至今已培养出百余名博士,取得了很好的效果。

相对于以前更注重学生绘画技法、创作实践能力的培养, 博士生的培养则更加注重艺术家整体修养、学术研究能 力的锻造,学术研究与创作实践并重。因此,我所实践 类博士生的教学基本上实行双导师制, 在创作上有专业 导师,在论文撰写上则专门聘请史论方面有学术建树的 教授共同指导。在课程设置方面,除公共必修课之外, 主要设置专业理论课及专业实践等课程,努力给学生提 供一个最优质、最丰富、最具学术含量的开放的创意平台。 对于"学者型"高端艺术人才的培养,继续锤炼艺术语 言、实践创意拓展是两个非常重要的方面,同时这也是 他们理论研究的实践基础。在艺术多元化的今天,一方 面坚持继承传统,深化已有的研究;同时又要研究新问 题,不断尝试探索创新,这不但是他们面临解决的课题, 也是所有艺术家需要解决的问题。三年的时间给了他们 集中梳理、总结已有经验, 思考新创意, 继续拓展实践 的可能性。

对于实践类博士培养中的理论研究而言,至少有两层意思。其一,就是将艺术家这种独特的艺术思维作为一个研究对象,进行不断地梳理、研究、总结,作为特有的知识养分呈现出来;其二,是借鉴其他与艺术相关领域的研究成果,将其与艺术家自我实践相结合,作为艺术研究、艺术创作、艺术生产的一种丰富的养料,进而不

断提高、完善。

一般来说,博士生具有更多自主研究的时间,但是,他们仍然要根据专业导师的研究意图去深入梳理艺术语言的某些问题。而这又需要他们做大量课题去体会和验证。应该说,这与他们在读本科和硕士研究生时的状态有了很大变化,博士期间读书占去了他们一半甚至更多的时间。这对于习惯了手执画笔作画的他们不能不说是一个挑战。一方面,实践类博士生要在导师的引导下独立完成创作研究,并在毕业时拿出合格的专业成果;另一方面,实践类博士生要在规定时间内撰写和提交学术论文,这对他们是很好的历练。习惯了手执画笔作画的他们必须接受来自学院、理论导师所给予的必要的训练,从而能在论文写作当中逻辑清晰地进行分析、梳理、论证。这是成为"学者型"艺术人才所必要的修习。

由葛玉君博士策划、主编的《格局·格调》这套系列学术丛书的出版,为实践类博士生的培养提供了一个可供研究的依据,作为一个阶段性的成果,无疑对我们以后的教学实践与高端艺术人才培养具有重要的借鉴意义。

Modeling Consciousness and Artistic Language

—Cultivation of High-Level "Scholar-Type" Artistic Talents

Ding Yilin / Doctoral Supervisor and Deputy Director of Plastic Art Research Institute of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

The doctoral cultivation in other institutions is distributed in their respective faculties. China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) established the Institute of Plastic Arts in 2003 (called the Graduate School originally), as a teaching unit for cultivation of creation and practice-type doctoral students. It showed that CAFA has attached great importance to cultivation of high-level artistic talents. At the same time, it was to explore an effective path to cultivate practice-type doctoral students. The basic teaching philosophy of the Institute is to cultivate scholar-type artists whom are also high-level artistic talents with noble humanistic quality and morals, comprehensive artistic culture and creative qualities. Professional orientation involves painting, Chinese painting, printmaking, sculpture, mural painting, and experimental art, etc. CAFA has cultivated over a hundred doctoral students with prominent achievement.

Compared to the emphasis on the cultivation of students' painting techniques and capacities of creation and practice in the past, doctoral cultivation focuses more on the overall accomplishment of artists, their forging of academic research capacities, and synchronous development of academic research and creation practice. Therefore, the Institute of Plastic Arts basically implements the dual-mentor system. There are mentors of artistic majors instructing creation. For dissertation writing, we specially invited professors with academic achievements in the field of art history and theory to guide students together with the mentors of artistic majors.

With respect to the cultivation of high-level "scholar -type" artistic talents, continuing to temper the language of art and practice, creation and development are two very important aspects, which are also the practice basis of their theoretical research. How to adhere to the tradition and deepen existing research, while also constantly studying new issues and keeping exploration and innovation in this era with arts diversity is not only the issue they are facing, but for all artists to resolve. Three-year study makes it possible for them to sort & summarize their experience, ponder new ideas and

continue to expand the practice.

As for theoretical research, there are at least two meanings. First, take the unique artistic thinking of artists as a research object to constantly conduct sorting, research and summarization and present it as unique knowledge; second, draw on the research results of other art-related fields, integrate them with the artists' self-practice, take them as the rich nourishment for artistic research, artistic creation and artistic production, and then continue to achieve improvement.

In general, doctoral students have more time to do research on their own, but they still have to sort out some problems of artistic language deeply based on the research intentions of their professional mentors, which requires them to take a great deal of research for understanding and verification. It should be said that this has been a great change in the status compared to that in their undergraduate and graduate study. Reading accounts for half or more of their time, which is a challenge for them whom have the habit of holding a paint brush and painting. On the one hand, the practicetype doctoral students have to complete the creation research independently under the guidance of a mentor and come up with qualified professional achievements at graduation. On the other hand, the practice-type doctoral students have to write and submit a professional doctoral dissertation at the specified time, which is a good experience for them. Accustomed to holding a paintbrush painting, they must receive necessary training given by CAFA and their mentors of theories, so as to learn how to conduct analysis, sorting and reasoning with clear logic in dissertation. This is necessary study and practice for scholar-type artistic talents.

《格局·格调》生成记

《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。

Generation of Geju · Gediao

Ge Yujun / Ph.D Teacher of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

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-7i · 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-fi · 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.

简介



马佳伟

1982年生于河北保定
2003年毕业于中央美术学院附中
2007年本科毕业于中央美术学院油画系
2009年赴德国、法国、西班牙等欧洲国家进行博物馆考察
2009、2010年两次赴日本进行文化考察
2011年硕士研究生毕业于中央美术学院油画系
现为中央美术学院造型艺术研究所在读博士
导师丁一林教授

现代性的质询

——关于马佳伟的新作品

中国青年艺术的多样和变化让人目不暇接,让人们对于生活的感知多了不同角度的认识;同时,也对我们熟知的艺术历史再次提出理论思考。或者说,这一代青年艺术家的作为与作品都将因它们释放的新能量而受到关注和探讨。这是一种很自然的期待和时间向度的发展,没有今天的年轻人的创造,就没有未来的发展和记录。对于当下发生的艺术故事的研究和关注,即是在各种可能性中来寻找积极而有意义的艺术。

我在五年前认识马佳伟,知她在这些年来一直以中国当下生活中的基建管道为主题,进行不断的演绎和描述,其取景和视角都具有强烈的视觉穿透力。这就引出来"作为年轻的艺术家何以为艺术"的话题,而且是一个令人纠结、令人神伤的话题。每一个学习艺术、创作艺术的人,无论年轻、还是尊长,差不多都要对"艺术何以为"这个命题孜孜以求,甚至以此为艺术的毕生课题。马佳伟在央美读书,见识了各种风尚和当下的选择,也因此从艺术语言上对自己所学进行了绘画的革新,如在画面上加上物质材料,直接模拟对象的质感。但这些都不是她主要的目标,而是她在学习与创作中深深被刺激的那些东西。

譬如,艺术与现代主义关系、与当下的现实关系、与我们个体的生存境遇关系等诸多问题。有时候,表面上看,我们对艺术都有若干的认识和看法,但一轮到具体的实践问题,就不是一桩简单的事情,以为艺术就是技术技巧那么单一,或单纯从艺术的技术性角度去谈论是不是

艺术、或是否是好艺术。后者固然是艺术的重要维度,不可或缺,但当技术融在日常艺术行为上的时候,它再也不是思辨的重心,而是"艺术何以为"是重点。自然,做自足的技术研究是最为方便的艺术门径,也是最容易判断好坏艺术的直观方法。但从当下的多样性以及艺术与社会关系的变动复杂性来讲,让艺术成为一种表达越来越成为体现当下性的选项。

马佳伟的作品即是对变动的城市建筑景观,情有独钟。她想集中某一点上来突出我们的现实感知从何而来。这就是她选择的这些城市水泥管道的缘由:它们体量大、用途重要,是现代城市的基础,是一种现代化的符码标志,甚至城市的功能要从这些大型管道开始。马佳伟将这一象征性的建筑物件,做了不同场景的切换,既强化它们的视觉性,也不断建构出它们具有的隐喻性——管道之美源自它的形式感与属性统一,对于体现了现代性的物件做充分的生活空间展示。马佳伟表现这些物件是始终让它们处在规定的形式中,甚至将画面形式与物件本身的形式统一起来,以求得复杂的视觉世界的简化,同时也是去解读我们的世界的一种努力。

这些作品可以看作是马佳伟对自己的世界的一次质询, 画面清除了多余的干扰,而让观者直视这些物件,从而 产生联想和陌生感。它们将我们最为忽略的地方凸显出 来,也力图将急躁的现实沉淀下来——这些管道物件在 视觉画面之外将要构成我们城市的组织系统,它们是现 代性生命的一部分。在质询中,我们的存在——寄居于 城市——事实上是被这些管道物件所主导的,它们体现着现代城市的建构理念,它们的组织方式和结构是城市的另一个有机体,它们规定了城市的环境循环系统,维护着城市的运行,而城市的环境质量高下常常依赖于它的疏通能力和完善,是它们决定了城市的持续存在。古代城堡、市镇的形成与扩展也都要考虑如何疏通积水、排水、废弃物,但大规模的现代城市出现后,带来一整套现代管理与运行理念,造就着现代文明的方式和意识。大规模的都市起点都是由这些巨大、复杂的管道系统开始的,它们直接体现了现代性,是现代性的化身。现代性的城市理念是讲究整体性功能,要从长计议、细心呵护。城市不是无限索取、不予之以维护与完善的外物,而是有生命的机体,所以,这些看似形式景观的物件就有了"物神"的形式含义。

基于此,这些物件所包含的日常性与现代性成为同体的两个维度,马佳伟将它们统一在自己的画面中,揭示了这些无限延展的管道物件是为人类而存在的,但它们又是无言的沉默者,需要价值的肯定。马佳伟总希望在平凡的日常对象中,寻找现代象征的存在物。这种对象是一种事实,明确、直接,从而对于绘画的表义功能再做阐释,以事实为绘画的机要。这一点是她能够独立思考的地方,既契合自己的气质,也促使自己在具体问题与对象上深入,进而放大关注的事实,如这里管道物件,就在平静的质询中成为明确的象征媒介。

马佳伟作为新一代年轻画家,在走出自己判断世界的路

来,不仅在迎接各种文化冲击,而且也在创造静观世界的新艺术。她知道,她无法不在当下的感知中,无法不受到中国城市化速度与深度的影响。事实上,这种影响将持续很久,且成为中国年轻艺术家的灵感源泉之一;善于转化这种影响的,是那些不甘心成为机械控制的人、惯性麻木的人。可以说,心灵被撞击的人,才能对此做出回应;撞击得越深越烈,回应的尺度与反弹越强越有内涵。新时代愿意看到这样的人和这样的作品。艺术家越是被这种欲望裹绕,就越是想要挣脱、想要创造,想让绘画成为世界的文本。自从有了现代艺术,物不再是物,相反,物质性的物却时时体现并诉说了无尽的意义,这是因为人的存在、因为人的遭遇,让艺术最终成为永恒的自足世界。

马佳伟知道这些, 所以她一再地努力着、努力着, 回应着现代性的裹挟。

2012年8月11日于中央美术学院

关于材料

如何使用更有效的艺术语言来表达现实生活带给我的强 烈感受一直是我最为关注的问题,于是在 2007 年本科 毕业创作期间我便开始尝试在传统架上绘画的形式上加 人不同的材质,例如砂子、防尘网、铁丝等。经过反复 的尝试,使不同的材质与绘画形式相结合,这些材质或 者说是不同的物品所具有的象征意义以及在作品上所凸 显出的现实存在感,让我感到某种契合,所以它们便逐 渐成为我的表达方式。

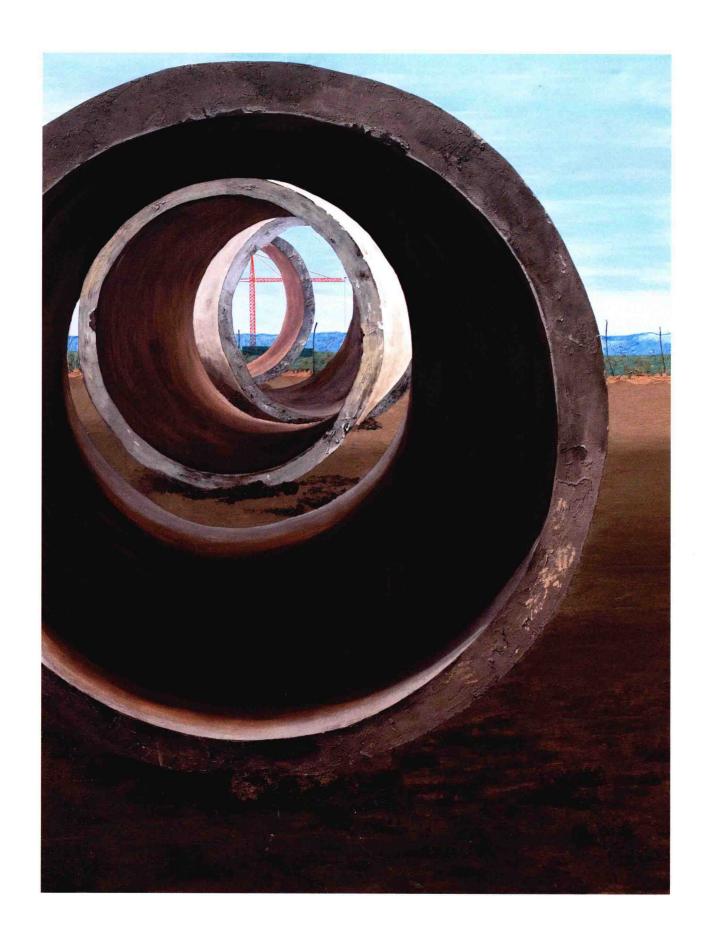
关于形式

画面形式是传达创作观念的有效手段之一,做到内容与形式的统一是我不断追求和探索的目标。近三年的创作与之前作品最大的差别就是将画框的边缘形纳入了构图的框架,使作品的内部结构直接作用于外在形式。

关于创作

我的导师丁一林先生曾对我们说过: "不要企图在一幅创作中去追求'唯一的'和'最好的', 因为任何一张作品都可能是引发下一张作品的契机, 创作思维是随创作出来的作品进一步发展、变幻、深化的, 想象力和创造力是借助不断创作出的作品环环相扣地生发出来的。"我的创作过程就是这样一个不断生发演变的过程, 从最初2007年创作的《失忆》和《管窥》到2008年创作的《上陡坡》再到2009年的《管窥NO.2》, 当这张画完成的时候,透过这个大圆我发现了一个让我为之兴奋的世界,于是就有了现在这些画。

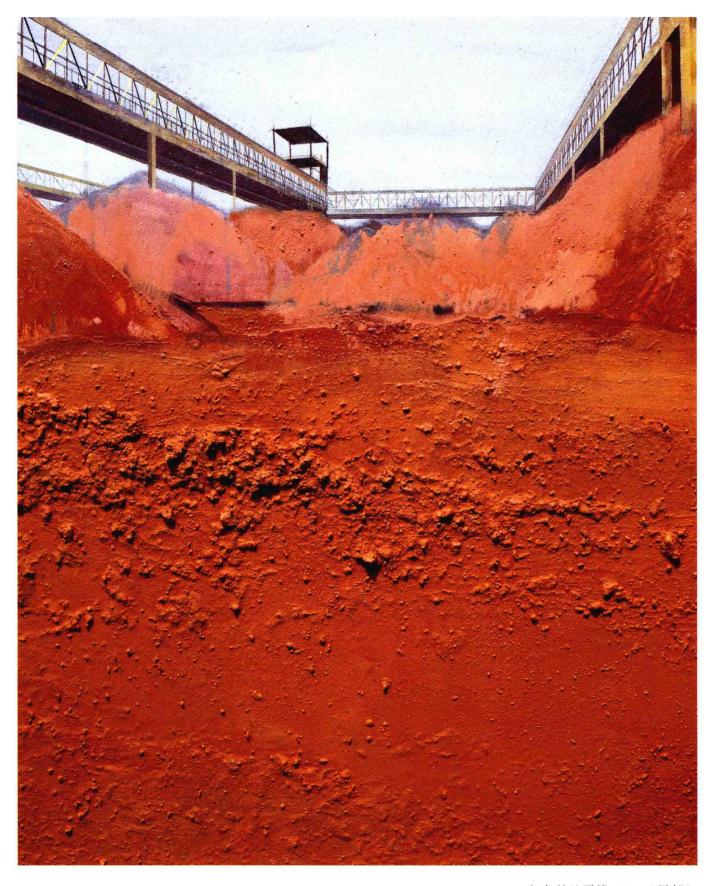
2012年8月



管窥 NO. 2 150cm×210cm, 2009 综合材料



红色地平线 NO.I 直径 200cm, 20I4 综合材料



红色的地平线 NO.I (局部)