

漆语时代论文集

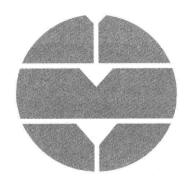
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漆语时代论文集

COLLECTED PAPERS ON ERA OF LACQUER LANGUAGE

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FUZHOU INTERNATIONAL LACOUER ART BUENNALE

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谨献给为艺术奉献的人

TO PEOPLE WHO ARE DEDICATED TO ART



福州国际漆艺双年展FUZHOUINTERNATIONAL LACOUER ART BUENNALE

漆语时代

2016

2016 福州国际漆艺双年展,让我们比较深入地接触到大漆、大漆文化及大漆所能延伸的范围。大漆制品指通过天然漆演绎出的一切人造器物。始于从漆树上割漆,而其作品形式无不与漆的特性相关。比如,漆的特性之一是可以做防腐、防水的涂料,据说万吨巨轮水下部分的最好涂料也是天然的大漆;于是各种器物被漆妆裹之后不仅可以成为典雅奢华的日常用品,还可以作为艺术品供人欣赏。漆的另一特性是可以充当颜料,既可以像中国水彩画一样描摹,也可以像油画颜料一样一层层地堆砌、打磨、雕刻,甚至令其皲裂入画。漆阴干之后固化成型,可以依托于一片麻布成为一盏碗、一尊佛。漆还是很强的黏合剂,可以黏合蛋壳、贝壳,也可以黏合起金、银、青铜、陶、瓷等材料。漆的特性为创作提供了丰富的延展性,刻绘、雕填、镶嵌、螺细、戗金、洒金……让人很难设定漆艺术品的外延,特别是当我们引入时间这一维度时,评价一件漆作品是不是艺术品,或评价一件漆艺术品的艺术水准高低,就变得无足轻重了。本届福州国际漆艺双年展,最大限度地展现了漆艺术的各种可能性,不仅引入了时间维度,还在朱紫坊芙蓉园这样一座古民居中嵌入这些作品,通过独特的空间环境和作品相呼应。

大漆,有8000年的历史,但它可以表达现代;大漆,来自中国,来自东方,却又被融入了西方艺术的题材、样式和手法。谁也难以固守在一个单一的领域中说大漆制品是什么、不是什么。大漆之所以活着,是因为它是我们生活的一部分。漆匠或漆艺术家们把大漆制品作为自己日常生活的一部分,他们坦然接受一件作品从脱胎到推光的漫长过程,创造、创意融入每一个环节,一年与一件作品或几件作品为伴。无论是在工作室,还是在工厂,如果没有工匠精神,没有对手艺的痴迷,很难让漆有很强的生命力。而我们常常重视不凡的匠心,而忽略融入一件作品中的匠意。这不仅因为商品大潮中的急功近利,也因为我们长期将工匠精神视为等而下之的"技",似乎只有



与众不同的"艺术创意"才是最高追求。十分可喜的是,我们在这届漆艺展上看到了技艺精湛的作品。然而在此次展览上也看到新一轮技术浪潮可能带给漆文化的冲击,也许天然大漆一直伴随着机械、化工等科技文明带来的冲击、屠戮;今天 3D 打印、人工智能也来势汹汹。我们需要的不是简单的拒绝,而是需要认真梳理已有的漆文化脉络,以及漆文化发展中的得失,做好各个方面的准备。有时阻碍我们发展的不是技术的限制,而是我们的贪婪和急于求成。正如人工智能专家斯图尔特·拉塞尔先生在一次演讲中所说:"我们不是不能制造出比人类更加聪明的机器人,而是要思考我们这样做的目的是什么?"

漆艺生命的常青还来自欣赏者、把玩者、使用者,有人说漆是贵族的专享品,我倒更觉得认识漆的价值需要启蒙,需要传播和推广。不仅要有《髹饰录》、《髹饰录解说》,让我们了解漆的语言,理解漆的语言;还要有更生动的漆的故事和漆背后人的故事,以及如此丰富的展示。

对于非物质文化遗产的保护和传播,福州市政府功不可没。本届漆艺双年展,政府搭台,专家唱戏。这一模式对于漆文化的发扬、漆艺术家的保护具有很好的推广价值。今天互联网企业不仅引领新技术,也在引领一种新的发展模式。比如腾讯只搭建平台,周边业务交给合作伙伴,希望通过合作伙伴全力投入形成互助互利的生态价值链,这一做法值得借鉴。马化腾说:"别人用一条命和我的半条命结合,他才会拼全命保护我的半条命。"腾讯未来不打造垄断性的商业帝国,而是着力建立共融共生的生态平台。我们难以通过此次展览预判福州市政府如此大手笔的动作是否也蕴含着生态发展的深意,但全力建设生态平台,把漆的创作、生产等价值链交给漆艺术家,一定能为漆文化的发展带来无限生机,此次福州国际漆艺双年展是一个良好的开端,也使我们期待看到未来良性健康的发展。

"2016 福州国际漆艺双年展漆语时代"系列出版物,记录了这一届展览,记录了福州市漆艺术研究院的辛勤劳作。《漆语时代论文集》在"2016 福州国际漆艺双年展研讨会:漆语时代"的基础上整理而成,很多业内外专家学者,专为此次研讨论撰写了高水平的文章,从而与漆艺术家们一道对漆艺历史、文化和哲学进行了梳理和探索,同时也承载了启蒙的使命。祝愿漆艺文化源远流长,发扬光大。

费小琳

2016年8月9日

Editor's Words

2016 Fuzhou International Lacquer Art Biennale lets us have an in-depth contact with Chinese lacquer, the culture of Chinese lacquer and the extended range of Chinese lacquer. The Chinese lacquer product refers to all artificial utensils made by natural lacquer. It begins with reaping lacquer from lacquer trees. And the form of works is all related to lacquer features. For example, one of lacquer features is that it can be made into waterproof and preservative coating. It is said that the best coating of underwater part of a large ship is also the natural Chinese lacquer. So all kinds of utensils after wrapping by lacquer not only can become elegant and luxurious daily supplies but also artworks for people to appreciate. The other feature of lacquer is that it can serve as paint. It can depict itself like Chinese watercolor painting. It also can be stacked, polished and carved layer by layer like oil paint, and even be made into cracked pictures. The lacquer is solidified and turns into the molding after drying. It can become a bowl or a Buddha statue by relying on a piece of linen. The lacquer is also a strong adhesive. It can glue eggshells and shells. It also can glue materials such as gold, silver, bronze, pottery, porcelain and so on. Inscribing, carved and fill-in skill, inlay, mother-of-pearl inlay and gilt ineised pattern. The features of lacquer provide an abundant malleability for creation. It is hard to set the extension of lacquer art, especially when we introduce the dimension of time. It becomes insignificant when we evaluate whether it is a piece of art works or whether the artistic standard of a piece of lacquer works is high or low. The Fuzhou International Lacquer Art Biennale shows various possibilities of lacquer art to the greatest extent, which not only introduces the dimension of time, but also implants these works in such an ancient dwelling as Furong Garden of Zhuzifang through the echoing between unique space environment and the works.

With 8,000 years of history, Chinese lacquer also can express modernity. Chinese lacquer comes from China and the East, but it is integrated into the subject, style and technique of western art. Nobody can say what Chinese lacquer products are when sticking to a single field. The reason why Chinese lacquer is alive is because it is a part of our lives. Lacquerers or lacquer artists regard Chinese lacquer products as parts of their daily lives. They who are in the company of a piece of works or several pieces of works in one year calmly accept the long creation course of one piece of works from bodiless to refining, in which creation and originality are integrated into every link. No matter in workshops and factories, it is difficult to let lacquer to have strong vitality without the spirit of the craftsman and the obsession for craft. We always pay attention to unusual ingenuity while ignoring the intention in one works, which not only because we pursue quick benefits in the great tide of commodity, but also because we regard the spirit of the craftsman as inferior "skill" for a long time. It seems that only the unique "art creation" is the highest pursuit. Happily, we see some works with great craftsmanship in this lacquer art exhibition. However, we also see a new wave of technology that may bring impact to the lacquer culture in this exhibition. Maybe the natural Chinese lacquer is always along with the impact and massacre brought by technical civilization such as machinery and chemical engineering. 3D printing and artificial intelligence are coming on strong today. What we need is not simple refusal, but existing lacquer culture context and good preparation in all aspects. Sometimes, what hinder our development is not the limitation of technology, but is our greed and rush for quick results. As artificial intelligence expert Stuart Russell said in his speech: "We can produce robots more intelligent than human, but what we need to think is the purpose of doing it?"

The evergreen of lacquer art also comes from appreciators, players and users. Someone said that the lacquer is special goods for the noble. I think it needs enlightenment, transmission and promotion to know the value of lacquer. We not only need *Xiushi Lu* and *Xiushi Lu Comment* to know and understand lacquer language, but also more vivid lacquer stories, the stories behind lacquer as well as such abundant exhibition.

For the protection and transmission of intangible culture heritages, the Fuzhou Municipal Government's contribution cannot go unnoticed. The government gave full support to this lacquer art biennale so that the lacquer artists can bring out their best works. This model

has a high promotional value for the development of lacquer culture and protection of lacquer artists. Today internet enterprises not only lead the new technology but also lead a new development model. For example, Tencent who only establishes a platform gives its peripheral business to its partners. We should learn from such mutually beneficial ecological value chain through partners' full engagement. Pony Ma said that "I will try my best to protect my half-life as other people combine their whole lives with my half-life". In the future, Tencent will not establish a monopoly business empire, but try to establish an ecological platform that is coexisting and prospering. It is difficult to predict whether Fuzhou Municipal Government is intended to promote the ecological development simply by its huge support in this exhibition. But, rendering full support to build an ecological platform and giving the value chain of lacquer creation, production, etc. to lacquer artists can certainly bring infinite vitality to the development of lacquer culture. This Fuzhou International Lacquer Art Biennale is a good beginning, which allows us to expect a benign and healthy development of lacquer culture in the future.

The serial publications of "2016 Fuzhou International Lacquer Art Biennale—Era of Lacquer Language" record this exhibition and hard work of the staff of Fuzhou Lacquer Art Research Institute. *Collected Papers on Era of Lacquer Language* is published on the basis of outcome of Symposium on 2016 Fuzhou International Laquer Art Biennale, which collected outstanding articles written by many lacquer artists. It also records that the exploration and sorting of the history, culture and philosophy of lacquer art by the generation of lacquer artists. Meanwhile, it also carries the mission of enlightenment. I wish the culture of lacquer art has a long history and brings to a greater height of development.

Fei Xiaolin

August 9, 2016

中国是漆文化大国,福州是中国漆艺重镇。从沈绍安家族开创的近现代福州漆艺高潮,到沈福文建构的中国最早的漆学科,从改革开放中国漆画创作的勃兴,到新世纪漆艺走到今天,福州与中国漆艺的现当代发展进程都有着千丝万缕的关系。

当代美术思潮与漆文化资源的碰撞、交融开启了中国的漆语时代。今天的福州漆艺,正在国际视野的展开中寻求其新的高度。本次双年展旨在严谨地从现当代美术史角度梳理中国现代漆艺的学术脉络,从器型、架上、空间三个层面精选数十位具有代表性的漆艺家进行深入的个案研究,同时与应邀的国际漆艺家进行比较研究,从而展示不同文化背景下漆语时代的视觉生态,建构中国漆艺界自身的价值链和术语库,为中国漆文化的发展提供充满学术活力的双年展平台。



Origin

Fan Di'an

China is a great country of lacquer culture, and Fuzhou has played an important role in Chinese lacquer art. From the climax of modem lacquer art initiated by the family of Shen Shao'an, to China's earliest lacquer discipline pioneered by Shen Fuwen, from the creation prosperity of Chinese lacquer painting during the times of Reform and Opening-Up, to the contemporary development of lacquer ware since the new century, Fujian has always been closely related to the modern and contemporary development course of Chinese lacquer art.

The collision and blending between the contemporary ideological trend of art and the resources of lacquer culture has opened China's Era of Lacquer Linguistics. Today the lacquer ware of Fuzhou is further developed at the international stage. Aiming to comb critically the academic context of Chinese modern lacquer art from the modern and contemporary art history, dozens of lacquer artists who are representative in the three dimensions of shape, plane and space will be convened to carry out the deep case studies. Meanwhile, they will conduct the comparative studies with their international counterparts to show the visual ecology of the Era of Lacquer Linguistics under different cultural backgrounds, thus constructing the unique value chains and terminology database of Chinese community of lacquer art, and providing a platform of biennial exhibition which is full of academic vigor for the development of Chinese lacquer culture.

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福州作为中国近现代的漆艺重镇,有着丰富的漆文化生态与深厚的漆艺传承历史,它在中国漆艺当代性的进程中起到了举足轻重的作用,中国及世界范围的漆艺创作也在当代文化的激荡中日益产生着深刻的变化。2016福州国际漆艺双年展在新的历史语境中举行,它以漆语时代为题,尝试从语言学的角度对中国现当代的漆艺做一次阶段性的回顾与梳理。

本展根据漆艺术的三种形态分成三个部分:器型、架上、空间。

一、器型(器韵/器度)匠心与禅意

器是漆艺古典精神的载体,型是漆艺现代主义的基础,本单元精选两类作品。一类是具有功能的日用漆器,另一类是漆立体造型,它们代表了漆学科语言建构的双维度:即人造物的境界和人工物的视野,一个是漆艺语言实践的直觉的维度,另一个是漆艺语言研究的理性的维度。

漆艺作为非遗是中国造物历史重要的组成部分,"造物"在《辞源》中出自《庄子·大宗师》中的"伟哉夫造物者"一句,泛指天地造物,后引申为手工的制器造物,所以人造物是中国文化语境中的造物概念。

漆艺使用的是黏稠的液体,相对于陶艺,它缺乏造型的直接性,即使它有堆或 盘泥状这类与陶相似的造型手法,但它还是要与其他粉末搅拌成泥才能稍具可塑 性,漆液的附着性是漆艺的本性所在。与其说漆器中的胎制:木胎、竹胎、陶胎、



金属胎……是纯粹的漆艺,不如说首先研究的漆艺语言基础应是造物中的木艺、竹艺、陶艺、金工。一部漆艺史,在漆造物语言上首先是一部各种材料的胎制史。

所以人造物的传承不仅要研究髹饰技法,还要学习胎制所利用的各种材料的 成型技法,更要关注承载在造物演变史背后的中国人的生活方式,体察造物中所 呈现的东方气质。造物永远是漆艺创作取之不尽的精神资源和文化基因。

与东方人造物对应的是西方人工物的概念,是指从技术哲学的角度审视的人工制品,是人以自己的意志、知识、能力和价值观,运用技术通过劳动产生的第二自然物。人工物是西方文化语境中的设计概念。漆立体造型是立体构成训练的延伸,它是漆艺现代教育的基础,在以人为本的目标下,对漆艺创造的对象进行从物质元素属性、物理结构属性、意向功能属性和符号信息属性的全方位的了解,再对设计的可能性进行充分的演绎和创新,进而对作品或者说人工物的设计所涉及的材质、成型、形态、工艺、对称、韵律、均衡、节奏、色彩、功能等诸多因素进行综合思考和取舍。虽然不乏感性直觉的灵感,但整体呈现了理性缜密的思维特征,并贯穿作品创作的整个流程。由八大美院为首的漆立体造型代表了这一方向的最新成果。李明谦、郭小一、胡秀姝、谭大利是此领域坚持不懈的语言研究者。

穿越数千年的制器历史,直接叩问古人对"器"的有关论述,或许可以重新寻回东方制器之魂。"以制器者尚其象"(《周易·系辞上传》),"象"作何解?"《易》有意象,立意皆所以明象,统下三者:有言象,不拟物而直言以明事;有像象,拟一物以明意;有数象,七日、八月、三年、十年之类是也。"[1]"'像'蕴涵着'象征'之义"[2],使其"器"成为充盈精神的意象,而不仅仅是满足功用或唯美的"器"物。谁说漆器的"器"就只能是:"内盛为器……外盛为械"[3]。小"器"易盈,把"器"的概念仅仅局限在器用的狭窄范围,可供精神演绎的空间就很值得质疑。

漆工艺作为文化遗产,是当代漆艺表达的丰富的语言宝库,它是一种创造的工具,而不是创造的目的,人的尺度容易在媒材的庞大传统中丧失,特别是传统越悠久,工艺越庞杂,中国精神的"器"之观,越容易被工艺的"器"之观所淹没。

产生漆艺的哲匠和工匠最大的差别是具有怎样的"器"之观。《道德经》论

及"器"字不下十处,"埏埴以为器,当其无,有器之用"(《道德经》第十一章),此器为器皿;"天下神器"(《道德经》第二十九章),此器既象征权力,又可解为"天下这个神圣的大容器"(《道德经》注释),老子的"器"充满恢宏的想象力,天地之器盛万物;"朴散则为器"(《道德经》第二十八章),此器不单是人制的所有器具,也指涉自在的物质世界,并且包括精神、社会、文化形态在内的万物,已进入道器关系的哲学观照;"大方无隅;大器晚成。"(《道德经》第四十一章)此器狭义上指大才能,老子的"器"既直指器械、器皿,也关乎人生大仁大智,更是人情人性的直接揭示,以器喻人,以器明理,充满了哲思。

"隐喻之器"是有别于"功用之器",根植于中国传统文化的另一大"器"之观:器宇、器任、器识、器度、器重、器观、器能、器量、器质、器局……应该说人的感情、人的是非、人的玄思是"器"的演绎主体,人文关怀、仁爱的温情和思维的深度是判断"器"的当代性的重要尺度。

日本学者、著名的民艺创始人柳宗怡先生,在考察日本荒屋新町的漆器后写道:"他们不仅会髹漆,同时也是用木工旋床制作漆胎器的好手……因为这些都是在山坳里干的活,而且大多是制作日用杂器,所以,不会有像轮岛或是会津那样华丽的名声,更多的是带有乡村气息的制作。然而,对于我来说,再也没有像这里让我抱有许多期望的漆器产地了。比起任何一处有名的产地,这里有许多吸引我的产品。现将其理由简述如下:我对于日本物品的讨厌之处,就在于制作过分神经质,过分漂亮好看。这是显示手艺高超的做法,但为此却带来很大的损失。其结果,使产品陷于冷冰冰的、缺乏趣味的、毫无生气的境地。"[4]这位深爱日本的美学家的判断,是千人一面导致的审美疲劳?还是感受不到"器"所应有的人的温度和丰富情感后的失望?

当然漆工艺作为语言一定会表达和呈现人的精神状态,日本精湛的漆工艺就是日本民族精神的一种体现,平、光、亮的视觉效果,恰恰是日本民族一丝不苟追求精致的精神的结晶,是人的精致气质的一种"器"的隐喻。这种气质不独异邦所有,尽管在平光的表层下也可以尝试诸种形态,但流行的审美意识总在唯美的单一方向上导引,应该说当代艺术所表达的精神领域,不是几种气质所能替代和涵盖的,漆艺界近年出现的从圆润光滑到方挺粗涩的材质实验,体现的正是当代精神指向对媒材语言的一种重新选择和自我表达。

近现代的中国漆艺是在社会巨变产生的文化断层中展开的,所以对传统的回



望成为漆艺家文化自觉和自信的表现,并汇成了近年来漆艺界对古器物研究的潮流:梁远、王亚雄对唐宋古琴的复制,陈杰对古家具的探索,郑磊、赵建伟对古器物的广泛收藏、涉猎,陈勤立对张成雕漆经典的体验,肖传斌尝试陶瓷与漆艺的融合,李洲武对高古器物的钻研……都呈现了对中国造物传统足够的敬畏和认知,体现了当代漆艺家对本民族文化应有的尊崇。值得一提的是两个重要的个案:一是钟声,他从金缮入手接触传统,中经修复,在补缺和复原中,与前人对话,向传统致敬,潜移默化地从全陶瓷的金缮、半瓷半漆的修复,最终走向纯粹大漆器物的再造,对传统的膜拜有如书法的日课临帖,亦步亦趋,日见精深。另一重要的漆艺实践是远离漆圈喧嚣的甘而可,他对传统器物的景仰和传承达到了一种近乎苛刻的严谨,瓣形盒从单瓣、数瓣到数十瓣,任意方向都丝毫不差地合盖,对漆艺的胎制、上灰、打磨,每道工序都达到一丝不苟的完美程度,并对各朝代的器物都有所揣摩借鉴。在髹饰上,他在传统的屯溪菠萝漆上贴多层金箔,使传统的菠萝漆更显贵气与精致。

中国漆艺母语的建构是一种走向传技、授艺、悟道的充满禅意的造物过程。而技、艺、道是中国人对造物的一种特殊观照,是从东方人造物的直觉维度去感悟: 眼与手、心与物、文与质、器与道等传统精华。在熟悉造物的"器"之观的基础上,培养精神的"器"之观,从而超越东洋漆艺流行的纤秾、华丽和精美,追循钩沉中国传统中雄浑、高古、豪放、疏野、奇崛、瑰诡、荒寒、瘦劲、枯澹等丰富的文化特质和深邃的精神资源,从而在东西洋漆器与名牌双峰林立的漆艺界发出中国自己的声音。

从人造物和人工物的双维度推进中国漆艺的语言建构,是实现中国漆艺现代 性的—种可能。

二、架上(漆语/境语) 髹绘与图式

漆画是漆艺的架上形态。作为架上形态,中国油画是对西方诸多流派价值标准深入较深的画种,也是最早提出油画民族化、寻找自身价值的画种,意象油画、写意油画都是此种努力的成果。漆画需要民族化吗?或者反过来问,漆画西化了吗?起码在视觉习惯上漆画西化了,现代漆画就是以西方语境为标志命名的。事实上,漆画是中国视觉的古汉语,它从古代漆器的髹饰演变过来,成为中