有关光的命名

王宝军油画 ON THE NAMING OF LIGHT Wang Baojun's Oil Painting

王宝军 著

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手稿 2 / Manuscript 2 / 纸本水彩 / Watercolor on paper / 15cm × 24cm 2015

有关光的命名

文 徐福厚

我把遥远的奇迹或梦想

带到我的疆域边缘

期待远古女神降临

在她渊源深处发现名称——

我于是能把它掌握,严密而结实

穿越整个世界,万物欣荣生辉……

海德格尔借斯提芬·格奥尔格的诗告诉我们,语言以给存在者命名的方式创建了它的存在。

王宝军以光为基本特征的油画作品,为他梦想的那个境界 命名。

那时沐浴在神圣光辉之中的长长的地平线。它或以云组成,或以山组成,或以大漠组成。被澄明的是令他神往的生命之歌。 与永恒和崇高相关的无数生命组成的合声,在庄严升起。蓬蓬 勃勃,生成延伸。烈焰变成大气,混响充满环宇。狂奔的心被 唤醒。此时的众生,只有从大地的不同角落,在同一时间,缓 缓地站起,向那个遥远的神圣之光注目,敬礼。

这是王宝军给予我们显现和去蔽的第一场景。他运用的语言是视觉的,他无意去关注人们在现代性双刃剑之下生存的困惑和无奈。他知道,知道那个可以召唤人类亘古以来的精神之

源,它永远存在。它常常被遗忘。然而,我们会一再回到它的 近旁。平庸与苦难,那时会远去。神的光芒将无凭而降。

生命的历程生机勃勃又艰难而苍凉。成熟的他,愈发远离了形而下的芸芸众生,营营苟苟。他发现了无数的方,无数的圆,无数弧线,进而直线。他知道所有这些元素会成为他心中的"象"。当这些"象",如从火中取栗般,在接近熔化前,最后一刻被取出,去凝视,并试图感受它的温度。此时,方,便是灼热的方。圆,便是灼热的圆。弯线,重叠的灼热。直线,重叠的灼热。当无数的直线不断叠加时,便像金字塔了,便像祭坛了。此时,我们不得不再次向它致敬。这是他为我们显现和去蔽的第二场景。

然后,是植物。植物,我们生命中的兄弟,我们视它如同 胞。并一再使我们爱怜,看到它就像看到我们自己。它稚嫩,



手稿 3 / 纸本水彩 / 12cm × 24cm 2017 Manuscript 3 / Watercolor on paper / 12cm × 24cm 2017

它生机勃勃,我们想让它温暖,但又怕它被灼伤。如我们,现 实太冷,理想又狂热异常,使我们两难。我年轻时,有诗句如 是说:"难道,你不怕被那虚假的反光,灼伤你的眼睛吗?" 那时我刚过三十岁,比宝军现在年轻些。此为宝军为我们显现 和去蔽的第三场景。

然后是水,那是他的第四场景。王宝军认为水代表了时间。 真是了不起的联想。"子在川上曰,逝者如斯夫。"孔丘也曾 如是想。对时间的追问,便是对生命的追问。"向死而生"也 正是海德格尔生命哲学的源渊之一,如此追问,作者怎能不 深刻?

本文原想继续论述他作品的绘画语言,此时已显得没有必要。连宝军自己都坚认对绘画语言过分迷恋,是没有意义的。 如有此灼热的愿望,如何画还何足踟蹰?即使要追问,那也是 读者的事,是作者宝军自己的事。他理应接受这个考问。

此时,只有我年轻时另一诗句可以表达我的心情——"然后,你缓缓地站起,犹如一个万念俱灰的铁匠"。那时我以此诗状指我的先生,此时我以此句与宝军共勉。

海氏的词与物解释得艰涩。我往往猜得不够准确,但其归家之想和对生命、生存的豪迈之情却令人敬佩。其前辈如尼采,其后来如福柯,都有相近的情怀。斯是先哲。然我辈在命运面前的无措是一样的,肃然也是一样的。我曾如此,宝军亦如此。

所以我们都因此可以活得好一些。心有敬畏, 却无阴晴。 宝军这样画, 我深以为然。

2017年4月15日晨3时

PREFACES

On the Naming of Light

XU Fuhou

"I bring distant wonders or dreams to

the frontiers of my realm

Expect the ancient goddess to

descend and find the name in her roots -

I can then hold it tightly and firmly across

the world, and all things flourish....."

Heideggerstephen Georg's poetry tells us that language creates its existence in the name of its being.

The basic feature of Wang Baojun's oil paintings is light, named for the realm of his dream.

The long horizon bathed in divine glory. It is made up of clouds or mountains, or a desert. It is clear that he is longing for the song of life. Countless eternal lives and noble of the chorus are rising solemnly, which is full of vitality and generates the extension. Flames turn into the atmosphere, and associated thoughts are full of the universe. The raging heart is awakened. At this time all the beings, only from the different corners of the earth, at the same

time, slowly stand up, gaze at and salute to the distant light of the sacred attention.

This is the first scene Wang Baojun shows us and covers. The language he uses is visual, and he has no intention to focus on the confusion and helplessness of people living under the double edged sword of modernity. He knows, that the source of the spirit that can summon mankind since ancient times, is always there. It is often forgotten. However, we will come back to him again and again. Mediocrity and sufferance then will be gone. The light of God will come down for real.

The course of life is full of vitality, difficulties and desolation. He is mature, and is increasingly away from all mortal beings and little snobs. He discovered innumerable squares, innumerable circles, innumerable arcs, and then straight. He knew that all these elements would be the "image" of his mind. When the "images" are like pulling a chestnut out of the fire, before it approaches melting at the last moment to pull it out, we gazed, and tried to feel the temperature. At this point, the square is the burning square. A circle is a glowing circle. A curved line has overlapping heat. A straight line has overlapping heat. When countless lines continue to pile

up, it is like a Pyramid, and it is like an altar. At this point, we have to pay tribute to it again. This is the second scene he shows and covers for us.

Then, plants. Plants, are brothers in our lives, we see them as fellow citizens. And we love to see them again, just as to see us. They are tender and full of vitality; we want them tobe warm, but are afraid that they are burnt. As we are, reality is too cold, but ideals are fanatical anomaly which makes us in a dilemma. When I was young, there was a verse poem saying, "Aren't you afraid to burn your eyes by that false reflection?" I was just thirty years old and younger than Baojun now. This is the third scene that Baojun shows and covers for us.

Then there is water, and that is his fourth scene. Wang Baojun thinks water represents time. What a great association! "Confucius sighed by the river: time flows like water." Confucius also once thought so. The question of time is the question of life. "Death to life" is also one of the sources of Heidegger's philosophy of life. How can the author not be so deep in questioning like this?

It is not necessary to continue to discuss the painting language of his works at this time. Even Baojun firmly believes that it is meaningless to be too obsessed with painting language. If there is burning desire in his heart, he has no doubt about how to draw it right? Even if it is to ask, it is also a matter of readers, and of the author of Baojun himself. He should accept this questioning.

At this time, only when I was young, another poem can express my feelings—"Then, you slowly stand up, like a blacksmith all thoughts of whose are blasted". I used this poem to refer to my husband at that time. Now I share this sentence with Baojun to encourage each other.

The explanation of Hauswirt about words and the objects was difficult. I often can not guess so accurately, but the thoughts of home, the life and heroic feeling of survival are admirable. The predecessors such as Nietzsche, and later, such as Foucault, have similar feelings. He is a sage. It is the same when our generation are in front of the destiny we can do nothing, and Suran is the same. I was, and so was Baojun.

That's why we all can live better. There is awe in our heart but no worries. I think it's true that Baojun paints it like this.

At 3 am 2017.4.15

一件小事和一缕暖光

—— 王宝军作品小析

文 黄兴国

正是我国的高等教育从精英培养向学历普及转型的 拐点,王宝军被招进河北师范大学美术学院。当时,我 在学院任基础部主任,负责低年级造型基础课程的安排。 依着本人多年的基础教学体会和教学改革的冲动,我便 把王宝军所在的那个班"悄悄地"做了"试验田",即 把教学计划的课堂训练与大量的课外图形试验结合起来。 当时的目的很单纯,就是在完成课堂单调而乏味的规定 动作之余,探寻更多、更广、更自由地释放情感的方式 和语言。没成想,这个动作和习惯被宝军一直延续至今。 这些我们从王宝军绘制的大量草图和创作的作品中可见 一斑。

一、去"叙事"的个人图式

绘画作品中的"叙事"目的,作为主流一直贯穿了中西美术史,其概念也是在被现代主义否定之后才被明确。它之所以被扬弃,除了科技的进步为人们带来日趋广泛的获得信息的路径,以及写实技巧相比照相技术的相形见绌之外,更主要的原因是一些"不安分"的新锐艺术家更热衷于探讨艺术的本体语

言和按耐不住实现自我价值的强烈诉求,当然还包括了颠覆传统的"野心"。回望 20 世纪 50 年代前后的法国以及稍后的纽约艺术现象,真可谓: 你方唱罢我登场! 不同主张、各种流派纷呈杂现,令人眼花缭乱……值得欣慰的是,其间的诸多流派的成果及其主张对后世的艺术发展产生了巨大影响。

去"叙事"的意义即在于摆脱绘画的从属地位,挣脱故事的陷阱,充分展示绘画艺术的本体价值,充分表达作为个体的艺术家在丰富的社会形态、社会情态以及社会变革中的个人经验、主观判断、情感反应等因素而形成的个人图式。这正是王宝军作品中所体现出的难能可贵的气息。

二、去图形的抽象意味

瓦尔特·本雅明说:"现象并不全部进入完整的理念领域,在它们天然的经验状态中具有一定程度的虚假性。分割剥除现象虚假的统一性,以便能够获得真正的真理性的统一性。"在本雅明看来,具有某些普遍本质的具体事例是不能达到对事物的掌握的,相反,思维必须布置一整套执拗的概念,用立体派的风格来折射对象,或者从不同的角度来穿透它。通过这种方



式,现象的领域自动显现,从而产生一种本体性的真理,正如 在显微镜下异化的日常生活成为非凡的东西那样。

应该说王宝军的大多作品都是有着明确的图形依据,并且 他在刻画上也是下足了功夫,当图形的个体被独立放大置于画 面的中央,或经过不厌其烦的细节堆砌之后,其物象竟失去原 有的品质,或者是剥离了现实的假象,从而产生出一种异样的 情境。画面中那些静谧而又熟悉的场景和难以名状的陌生感弥 漫着浓郁的超现实主义味道。他还刻意地柔化了物象的边缘, 一方面使画中的主体能够自然地融入环境,将意图隐匿其中; 另一方面,悬浮在画中的芸芸"众生"便具有了莫名的身份和 使命。

由此,本人联想到表现主义的艺术主张,即否定现实世界的客观性,反对艺术的目的性。强调主观是真实的唯一主宰,强调艺术家的主观感情和自我感受。其特点是对客观形态的夸张、变形乃至怪诞的处理——就是思想、情感与内心苦闷的宣泄!对应其主张,王宝军有相似之处,而类比风格却大相径庭。很明显,王宝军的作品是安静而又舒缓的,如涓涓细流。

三、去光学的古典情怀

印象主义绘画在世界美术史上无疑具有非常重要的地位,它不仅推动了之后美术技法的革新,更促使了艺术观念的转变。印象主义画家反对当时占正统主流地位的古典学院派,反对日益落入俗套、矫揉造作的浪漫主义绘画。主张根据太阳光谱所呈现的七种颜色(赤、橙、黄、绿、青、蓝、紫)去反映自然界的瞬间印象。这一融入科学认知的画派对滞闷、呆板的古典学院派的冲击无疑是巨大的,尽管这一影响又被之后的一波强过一波的各种流派所冲淡,却依然泯灭不掉印象派在艺术史上所折射出的灿烂光芒。时至今日,它依然是我国绘画艺术教育的重要参照。

令人意外的是,出自学院的高才生王宝军深谙其理并由此得道,竟不知不觉地又循回了古典的原路。

在《旧约·创世纪》中,上帝说要有光于是就有了光。王 宝军无疑就是他画中世界创造光明的神,他的光是无处不在的。 "有光系列"中,光在他的画中不仅仅是光线,还是婴儿手中拿着的种子,是聚光灯下带领人们的领袖人物,是课堂上传道授业的老师,是模特背后温柔的光晕,是被灯光照亮的桌子上的反光,是竹叶上阳光的光斑。在"虚空系列"中,光也是很重要的构成元素,他描绘了在层层乌云密布中透过的阳光,就像是暴风雨结束后,初晴时的一点光明和希望。在"视线系列"中,在陆地尽头的地平线,在远处山与天的交界处,在飞机上见到的云与天空的交接处,那里总有一线光明。"浮光系列"中,一段竹子也好,一片叶子也好,都成为了承载着光的容器,弥散出浓重的宗教式的神圣光泽。然而,画面的调性是恬淡的、自然的,又充润着温暖和怀旧。没有俯视的站位,没有强制的观念,没有浮躁的欲望,更无丝毫的戾气。正是镌刻在王宝军心底那种平实、忠实、朴素特质和那种与生俱来的普世情怀自然而真实的流露。

"画如其人"应该就是这个意思吧。

纵览王宝军的作品,似乎内容十分丰富,主题也很多元,诸如"有光""逆光""有形""有象""生长"等等,但只要剥离了作品的名称,我们会发现这些作品只剩下一件小事——饱满而充盈的小事。然而,毫无关联的屑小碎片、貌似无涉的图形却被他赋予了无比的生命和尊严,这便是他所有作品的唯一命题。

被王宝军设置在画面中的一道道难以溯源、不可名状的暖光,那分明 是他用心燃烧出的温情与人文关怀。

2017年5月于石家庄



手稿 5 / 纸本水彩 / 9cm × 34cm 2015



有形 1 / 布面油彩 / 30cm × 30cm 2013 Style 1 / Oil on canvas / 30cm × 30cm 2013

A Little Thing and A Ray of Warm Light

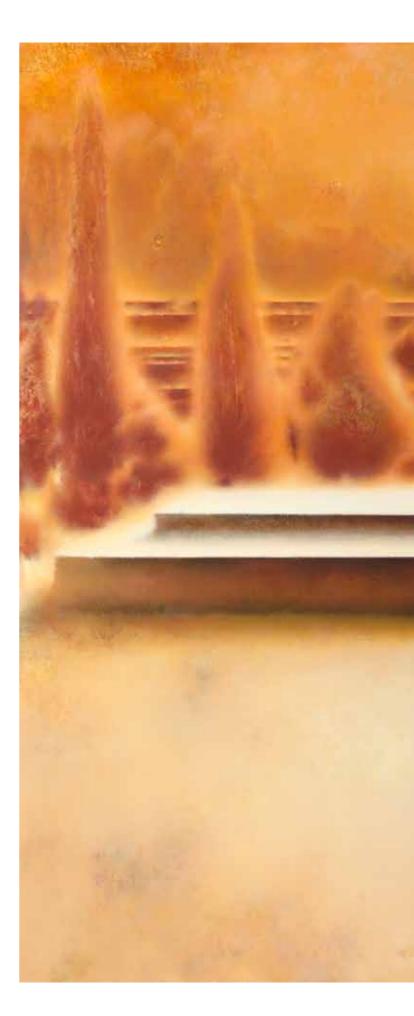
——A Brief Analysis of Wang Baojun's Works

HUANG Xingguo

It was the transformation point of our country's higher education from elite training to education popularization when Wang Baojun was recruited into Academy of Fine Arts, Hebei Normal University. At that time, I served as the head of the basic department at the college and was responsible for the arrangement of the basic courses in the lower grades. Based on my years of teaching experience and the impulse of teaching reform, I quietly made the class Wang Baojun was in as an "experimental field", namely the combination of the classroom training of teaching plan and extracurricular graphic experiments. At that time, the purpose was simple, just in order to find out more, wider and freer ways and language for releasing the emotion in the course of completing the monotonous and boring rules of the class. But I have never thought that this movement and habit has been kept till now by Wang Baojun. We can see this through a great deal of sketches and creations from Wang Baojun.

I. Personal Schema of Narrative

The purpose of "narrative" in painting has been throughout the history



坦 / 布面油彩 / 200cm × 280cm 2016

Smooth / Oil on canvas / 200cm × 280cm 2016