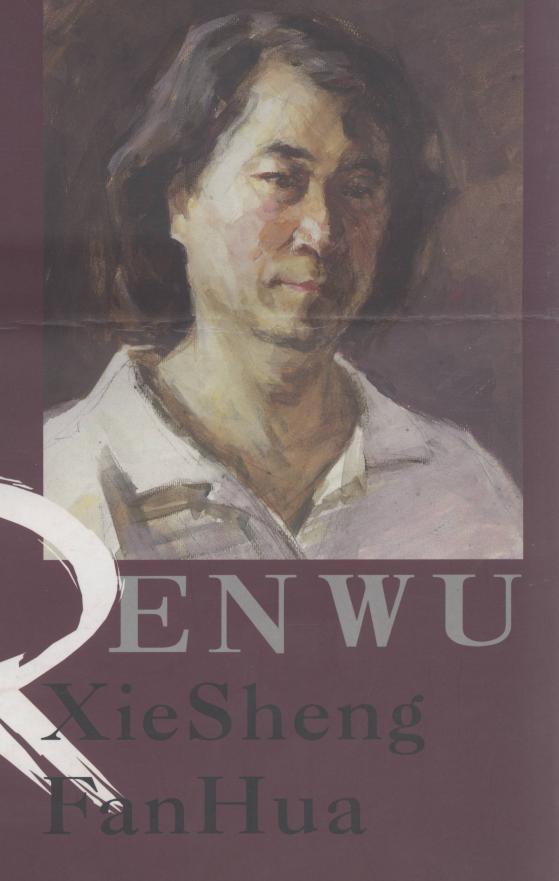
色彩基础教学

水粉人物写生范画

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画我眼睛看到和心灵感受到的

李真胜

Painting What I See with My Eyes and What I Perceive with My Mind

Li Zhensheng

写生首先是通过自己的眼睛去审视自然,观察物像。也就是说写生是要画我们眼睛看到的,要深刻求真,但这决不意味着自然主义的照抄或描摹对象。时间短的习作不能画得平淡、空洞、乏味,但时间较长的作业也不能死抠细节和局部。而是要在心灵的感受中敏锐地体会和把握住这个来自心灵深处的最初感受,通过色彩和笔触与对象交流,在作画的过程中不断强化和丰富这种感受。画得面面俱到容易画死,画僵,缺乏生动性。画得简单、表面又会显得空洞乏味。如何作到"恰到好处",这是我们写生过程中重点训练的课题。在完成一幅写生画的过程中,自然物像的客观因素占多少,主观的艺术感受因素占多少,处理好这种主客观因素的对立与统一,也是我们写生训练的目的和任务。写生还能训练和培养我们深刻入微地去观察物像和大自然的微妙变化,并发现其中最能打动我们心弦的东西。然后用我们的笔触和色彩去表达我们心中感受到的诗意和笔趣。那种有意和无意之中,似与不似之间的关系处理,才是我们写生训练的真谛。

油画色彩写生和水粉色彩写生目前已成为我国高等美术院校美术专业考试的必需科目。色彩写生训练也是初学者由习作逐步走向创作,走向艺术表现的必经道路。通过严格的色彩写生训练,除了能培养坚实的写实功力,深厚的色彩修养外,还可以通过长时间的写生实践,准确熟练地把握色彩写生的内在神韵。书中大部分作品是为教学所作的范画。在这些作品中演示出了色彩写生的基本表现方法和步骤。虽然都是习作,但却反映了基本的教学规范和要求。这些作品风格形式多样,有短期完成追求概括、简洁、整体的习作;也有较长时间研究、分析、描绘对象,较完整的习作。有些作品刻画的深入、细致、微妙;有些作品则简练、概括、生动而具绘画性。

我在作画时除过对微妙的形体关系和色彩关系尽力作到充分的 表现外, 我更注重的是整体感受的深入和丰富。我常觉得那种即兴 的、有写意的、挥挥洒洒、余音未尽的画面效果才是我内心追求的 艺术品格。



Painting from life, first of all, is to examine the nature and observe the image with our own eyes. In other words, it is to paint what we see with our eyes, in an attempt to make the painting profound and exact. It, however, does not mean copying and depicting the objects, as advocated by naturalism. On the one hand, the exercise completed within a short time should not be plain, empty, or boring. On the other hand, there is no point paying too much attention to the details or certain parts, even though more time is given. Rather, it is preferable to keenly perceive and capture the primary feeling coming from the deep mind and thereby communicate with the object with color and touches. In the meanwhile, the feeling is constantly strengthened and enriched in the course of painting. Painting in great details would make the picture rigid and lack of vividness, but if it is too simple, the painting might become empty and boring. Therefore, in the training of painting from life, how to achieve appropriateness is an important subject. It is also the task and goal of the training to decide the proportion of the objective images and that of our subjective perceptions and consequently balance and reconcile these objective and subjective factors. Painting from life, as well, has the potential of pushing us to meticulously observe the images and the subtle changes of nature and discover among them what can move us most deeply. Then we can express with the touches and color the poetic feeling and joy of creation perceived by our minds. All in all, the essence of the training of painting from nature lies in handling the relationships between the real and the unreal, between the like and the unlike.

Oil paintings from life and gouaches from life are currently compulsive subjects for college students majoring in art in China. The training of color painting from life is a prerequisite for beginners to traverse from exercise to creation and artistic representation. It helps learners develop the ability to paint realistically and use the colors skillfully. Besides, through a long time of practice, learners can accurately and proficiently interpret the charm of the color painting from life. Most of the works in the book are samples used by the author in his teaching. The works illustrate the basic methods and procedures of color painting from life. They demonstrate the basic norms and requirements of teaching despite the fact that they are just exercises. The styles of the works are various. Some are completed within a short time, with the hope of being general, simple and holistic while others were born after a long time of studying, analyzing and depicting the objects. Some works are characterized with deep, delicate and subtle depiction while others are simple, general and vivid.

Besides the emphasis on fully expressing the relationships among objects and among colors, I attach more importance to deepening and enriching the overall perception. I often find that being impromptu, unrealistic, free-willed and haunting are just the artistic qualities I pursue in my mind.



维族小姑娘 吕智凯 水粉 54cm × 39cm 1986年

这幅水粉画习作中的维族小姑娘那双天真、单纯、美丽的大眼睛注视着每一位看画的人,仿佛向我们倾诉着她快乐的童年、理想和希望。虽然笔墨不多,但人物形象刻画的整体而生动,有着明显的民族特色。面部微妙的暖颜色与黄色的头巾和橘红色的衣服呼应而谐调。给整个画面带来一种青春活力!



人物头像照片



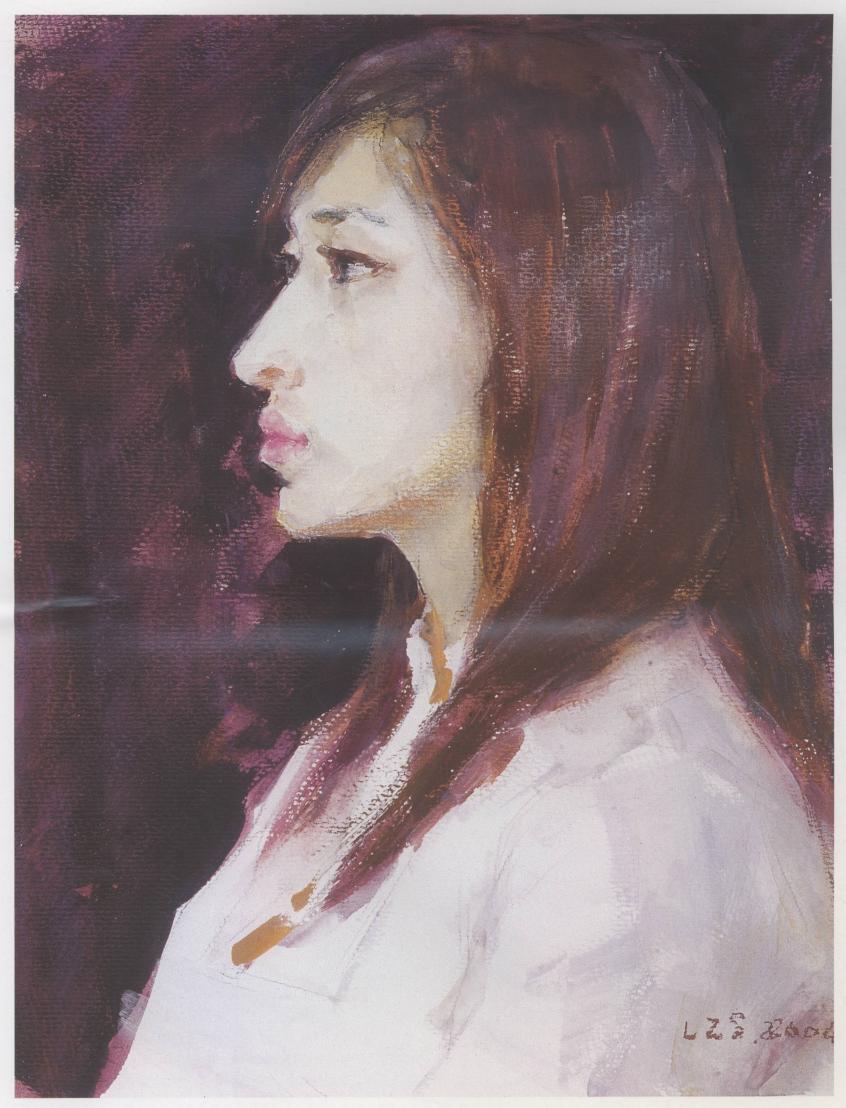
头像步骤二: 大笔迅速画出背景和头发的重色块。使面部和衣服亮起来。这个阶段不需要找太多的色彩冷暖变化。



头像步骤一(演示:李真胜): 构图,起稿。用铅笔画出人物的大体轮廓特征。



头像步骤三: 接着用稀薄的颜色画面部,用笔用色要肯定。为了保持女孩面部肤色的细腻柔和,力争一次完成。



刘婷 李真胜 水粉 39cm × 27cm 2004年

画室的光线很亮,加上刚粉刷过的墙壁,反光强烈,又是平光。模特面部显得更加柔和润泽。我用饱含水分的大笔,快速铺设大块色,用 湿画法一次完成。重点刻画了五官。其他地方也几乎都是一次完成。用时三小时。



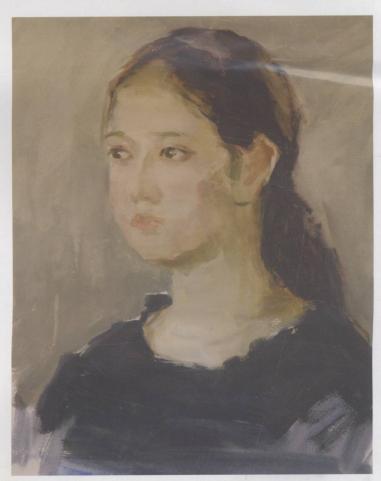
人物头像照片



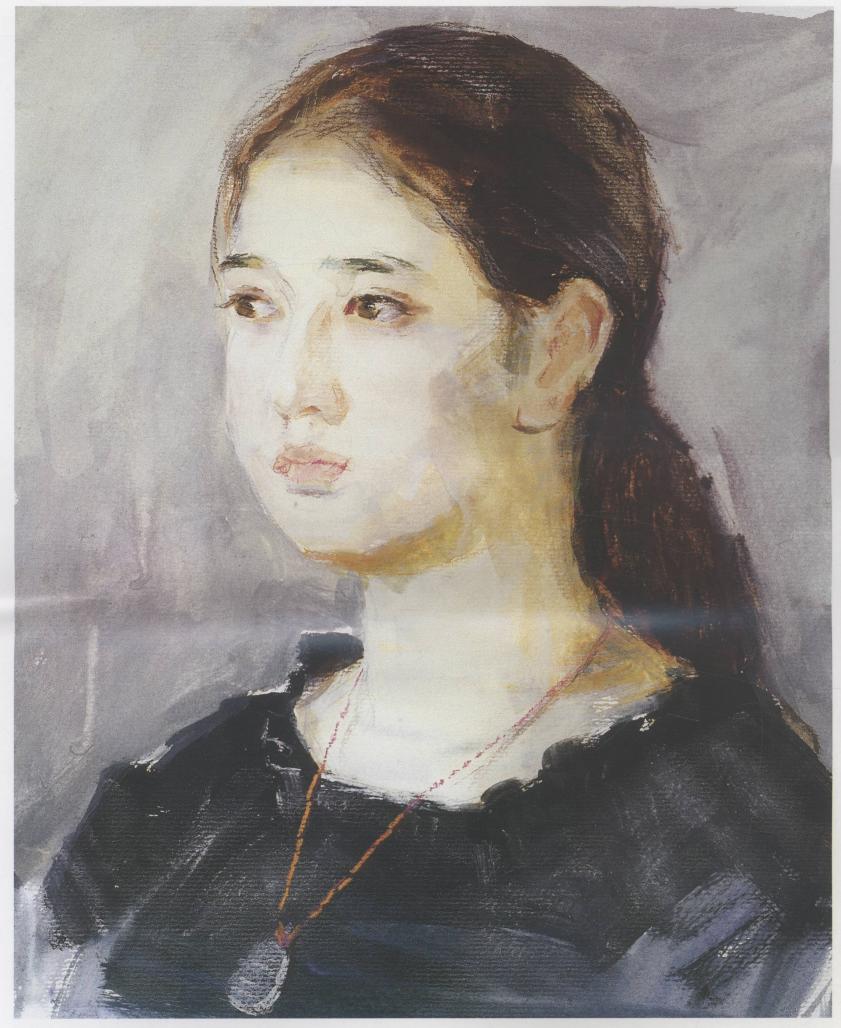
头像步骤二: 用大笔铺设大体色调。



头像步骤一 (演示:李真胜): 用单色构图起稿。



头像步骤三: 调整大体色调, 深入细致刻画。



大三学生 李真胜 水粉 39cm × 27cm 2004年

模特是大三的学生,我用三课时两次将此画完成。刚开始铺的颜色有点灰重,我用大笔清水洗过。为了保持画面的松动,仍然采用湿画法。趁湿将人物的面部一次完成,最后用色粉笔稍作调整,给人一种润泽、清新明快的感觉。



头像步骤一(演示; 丁聪伟): 构图、步骤

用群青水粉色直接勾画出女孩侧面的形象,突出其天真活泼的性格特点,在暗面和阴影部分稍施淡彩,取得合适的构图和最初的体积感觉。



头像步骤三:校正并深入大体色彩

依据人物在灯光条件下所产生的色彩冷暖变化,进一步清晰了亮面偏暖,暗面偏冷的色彩关系,把处在暗面中的面部正面加上了反光,使得女孩的形象特征的色彩关系基本就绪。



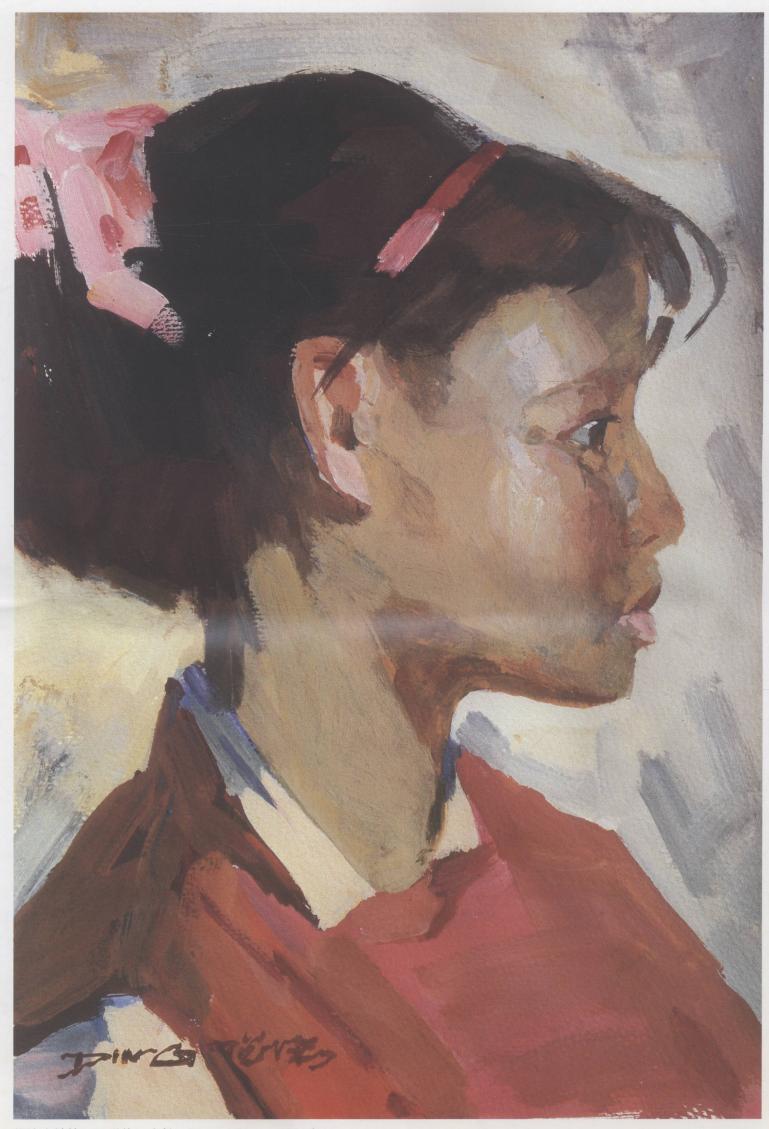
头像步骤二:上大体色彩

从头发起笔用较重的深色对其整个头部概括描绘,接下来 画出背景,最后画出红色马夹,从而稳定了画面。经验是重直 观色彩感觉、抓整体对比关系,概括用笔。



头像步骤四:深入刻画细节

在刻画中丰富了形体暗面的环境色反光,具体了头发的细节,加强了眼神、脸蛋儿和嘴角的细节,使人物更具生动感。



维族小姑娘 丁聪伟 水粉 54cm × 39cm 2004年

步骤五: 整理完成

在整体关系的调整中,进一步修饰了女孩面部色彩变化,加强了皮肤的润泽感,其中面颊的色彩反复了多次,同样也加强了暗面及透明度,完善了服装上的形色变化。



胸像步骤一 (演示: 丁聪伟): 构图、轮廓

用调色盘中的剩余颜料在画面上用笔, 注重表现了形象的整体感受和模特儿精明与成熟自信的性格特征, 轮廓设定后加强了暗面及投影, 毛衣和背景中的淡彩为信笔涂抹, 取得了人物与背景的全面沟通。



胸像步骤二:上大体色彩

从帽子入手,自上而下,从暗到亮地铺垫了头部的基本色彩,突出表现男性形体凸凹分明的特点,强调了用笔力度。最后画了毛衣及背景。



胸像步骤三:校正并深入大体色彩

首先提亮了面部亮面的色彩,加强了厚度,并使体面关系得到了深入。衣领及服装部分做了进一步调整。

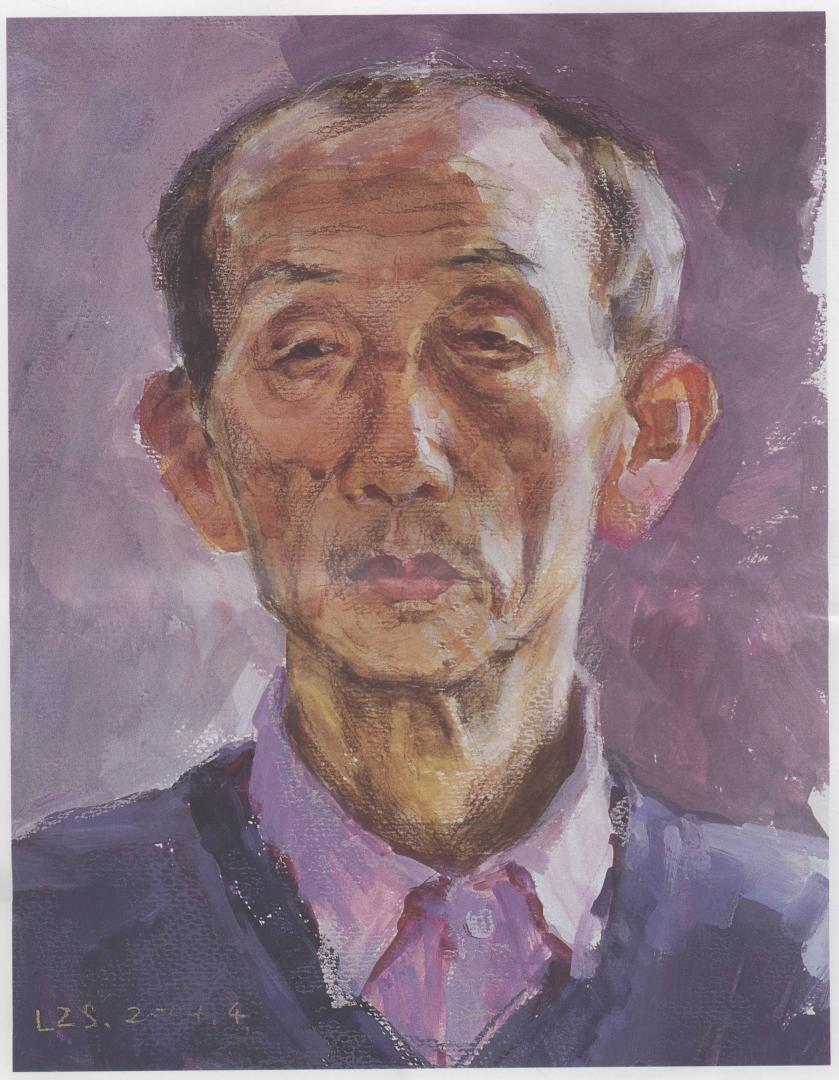


中年男子胸像 丁聪伟 水粉 54cm × 39cm 2004 年

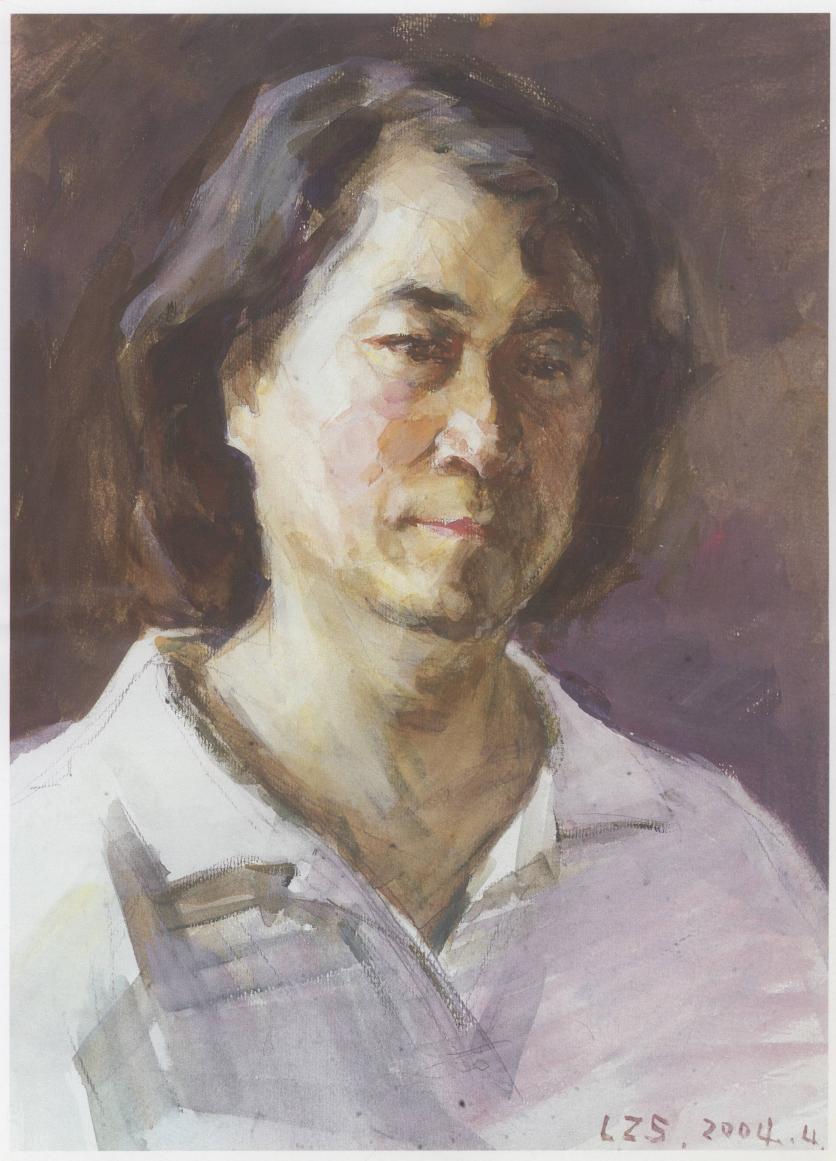
胸像步骤四:深入刻画细节,整理完成

这一过程重在追求表现模特儿特有的个性特点,逐渐丰富外形结构变化和挖掘内心的丰富感情,用了较长的时间对其进行了精心的刻画。

在深入刻画的过程中常因画面需要在衣服和背景中做了适当的添补。细节刻画与整体关系对比把握较好,面部表情深入完成后画面就已基本成型了。



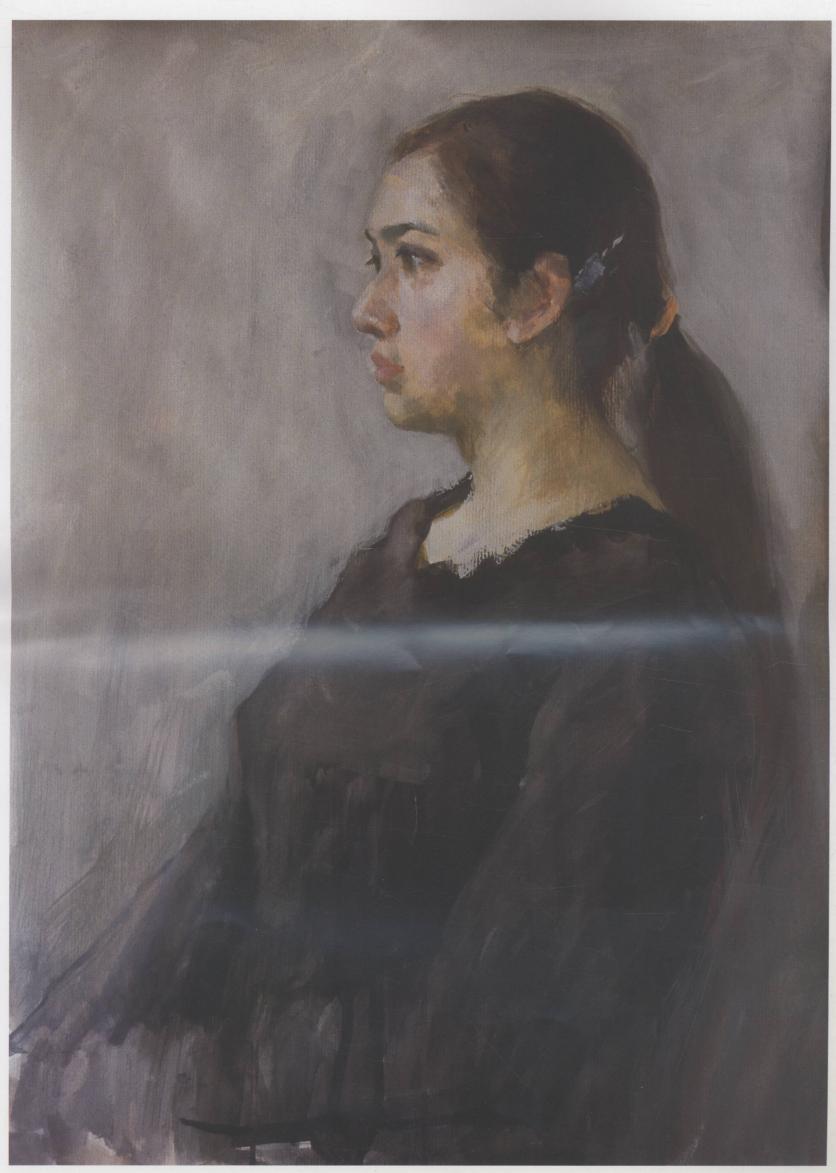
逆光下的人像 李真胜 水粉 39cm × 27cm 2004 年



自画像之一 李真胜 水粉 54cm × 39cm 2004年



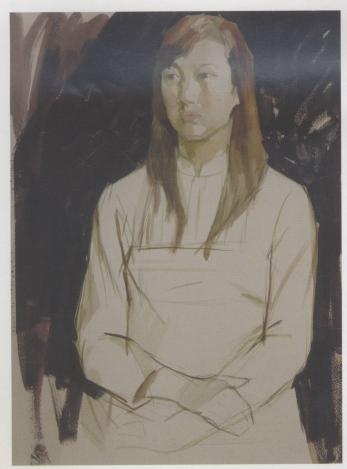
自画像之二 李真胜 水粉 54cm × 39cm 2004 年 这是作者给自己画的肖像,用稀薄的颜色大笔快速的完成,侧重强调了明暗对比关系与结构特征。简洁明快而沉稳。坚定的目光里,扬 溢着作者对生活的热爱和自信。用时四小时。



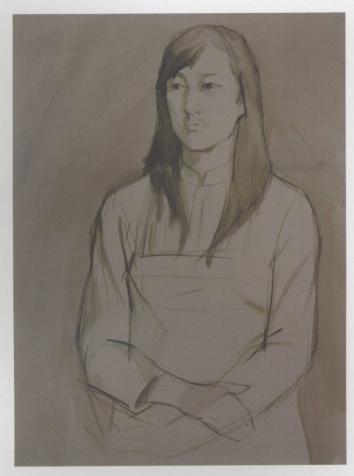
大学生 王彪 水粉 54cm × 39cm 2004 年



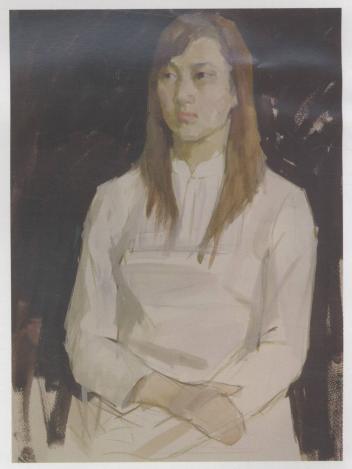
人物头像照片



胸像步骤二:用透明而稀薄的颜色铺设大体色调。



胸像步骤一(演示:王彪):构图起稿。



胸像步骤三:从头部开始深入细致的刻画。



服装系大学生 王彪 水粉 54cm × 39cm 2004 年