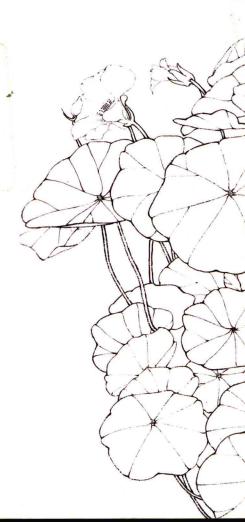
# 线景态

全国艺术科学"十五"规划 国家研究课题

林若熹







林若熹著

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# 林若熹 1963年出生,广东省惠来县人,暨南大学文艺学博士,现为中国艺术研究 Ruoxi Lin 院中国美术创作院教授,博士生导师,广州美术学院中国画系教授。

- 1989年 《春夏秋冬》参加由中华人民共和国文化部、中国美术家协会等主办的"第七届全国美展"并获铜奖。
- 1990年 由广东省美术家协会、广州美术学院主办的"林若熹画展"在广东画院举行。参加"第七届全国美展中国画获奖作者新作展",在美国、日本、香港等地展出。
- 1990-1996年 白描画创作研究第一阶段。
  - 1991年 由湖北美术家协会、广东美术家协会、湖北美术院、广州美术学院主办的"林若熹画展"在湖北美术院举行。
  - 1992年 《女人体》获广州美术学院第二届素描大展大奖。
  - 1993年 由中国美术家协会等主办的"林若熹画展"在中国美术馆举行。有《秋NO.Ⅱ》等 六幅作品被中国美术馆收藏。《黄金时代》参加"首届全国中国画展"并获优秀 奖。参加庆祝广州美术学院成立四十周年系列展第一回展"林若熹画展"。
  - 1994年 《四个太阳》参加由中华人民共和国文化部、中国美术家协会等主办的"第八届全国美展"。

《夕阳》参加由中国美术家协会等主办的"第三届中国画展"并获二等奖。

- 1995年 《大白菜》被收入《大世界吉尼斯之最》。
- 1996-2003年 重彩人物画创作阶段。
  - 1997年至今 白描画创作研究第二阶段。
    - 1998年 在台北中山纪念馆、深圳美术馆举办"林若熹中国画邀请展"。
    - 1999年 《山野颂》参加由中华人民共和国文化部、中国美术家协会等主办的"第九届全国美展"。
    - 2000年 在台湾彰化文化馆举办"林若熹游戏人间"邀请展。
    - 2001年 《幽香》入选由中华人民共和国文化部等主办的"百年中国画展"、"百年中国画集"。
    - 2003年 《艳阳天》入选由中华人民共和国文化部等主办的"北京国际双年展"。
- 2003—2006年 《白描研究》获全国艺术科学"十五"规划年度课题。 参与广东省高校重点学科项目:岭南中国画研究。
  - 2004年 被遴选入广东省高等学校"千百十工程"及广东省委宣传部"十百千工程"。 作为中国代表参加毛里求斯·国际艺术家工作坊。
  - 2005年 由中国美术家协会艺委会及中国艺术研究院美术研究所等主办的"行愿——林 若熹画展"及研讨会在中国美术馆举行。有作品《盛世》被中国美术馆收藏。
  - 2006年 被澳大利亚卧龙岗大学邀请为访问学者,并指导文艺学博士生。
  - 2007年 《白天鹅》等十一幅作品参加"中国美术创作院院展"。 《春晖》入选中华人民共和国文化部主办的"第四届全国画院优秀作品展"。
  - 2008年 "林若熹艺术基金会"成立。
  - 2009年 由中国艺术研究院、广州美术学院等主办的"思惑——林若熹作品展"及研讨 会在古元美术馆举行。

由中国艺术研究院、福州画院等主办的"行愿——林若熹作品展"及研讨会在福州画院举行。

《千秋》参加由中华人民共和国文化部、中国美术家协会等主办的"第十一届全国美展"。



林若熹近照 陈伟丰摄影

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- 《当代中国画技法・赏析林若熹工笔画创作》,南宁,接力出版社,1993。
- 《林若熹工笔花鸟画》,合肥,安徽美术出版社,2002。
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- 《唯美新势力》,福州,福建美术出版社,2007。
- 《没骨风——岭南画派的现代意义》(主编),北京,人民美术出版社,2008。
- 《没骨风——林若烹作品集(2006—2009)》,福州,福建美术出版社,2009。

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Page\_001 | 绪论

# 问题产生——线意志——课题定着

白描画是中国画线的最高形式,但是当下越来越少人在从事其创作实践和理论研究。因此系统地研究中国画线的问题,便成为现代中国画线意志不可跨越的门槛。

# Page\_017 第一章 **智慧与脆弱——线——古文明共性**

摆在原始人类面前最大的困惑是自然神秘的力量。对这种神秘力量的畏惧及无奈,体现产生的的为量,而对这种神秘力量的敬仰及崇拜所古主明的一个人的智慧。用线是所有古画,就像人类少儿期有许多共性一样,书画识识是宗间的、科学的,同时也是艺术的,并且各类认识之的,有互联系的。而表现是依于认识的。随着认识的发展、表现也发生变化。

# 

科学文化的发展,促使艺术家描绘三度空间,而 催生出西方古典艺术。从此立体就是西方绘画的 角,当然,以后的历史也曾有过线的选择,以及再 的多元局面中有线的光辉,线的细流在画史长河 水大断过。相反,中国由于"时空合一"的终极了中 从未断过。始的应用功能到独立的审美个体出现平 一次飞跃。而民族基因的线性特质,使线在无限平 中描画着美的历程。





# Page\_069 第三章 中庸之道——弧线——图式纯化

中华民族个性的"中庸之道"应是纯化出弧线审美原型的思想基础,也是线的第二次飞跃。中庸之道的内敛含蕴,正是圆形本性。人类与人的初始都对圆形有最早而又最深切的认识。圆形所具有的含孕力,被中国画类推思想及概念的行为赋予弧线的审美,这是线图式纯化的结果。

# Page\_089 | 第四章 一**笔书——圆线—— 一笔画**

"致中和"成就中锋用笔。中锋用笔是书法用笔 干古不易的最高审美标准,也是中国画以线为本的关键。从"一笔书"到"一笔画"是线的第三次飞跃。 中国艺术家用毛笔写万象世界,从一笔入手,用笔法 合自然之法,尽笔势而反映物势,求自我最深层的 灵节奏,体合宇宙内部的生命节奏。成弧线之审美, 达圆线之思哲,现人文之品味。

# Page\_107 | 第五章 | 精神圆逸——线道——内置功用

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# Page\_135 第六章

# □壁画——线体——卷轴画

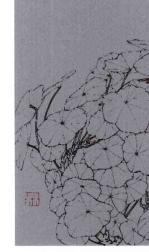
中国画的线体,从拙到工,从工到写,从壁画到卷轴画,又从卷轴画到其他艺术样式,无处不彰显。壁画用线及卷轴画用线认识有不同。壁画的线体是弧线的功用,卷轴画的线体是弧形的精神化。无论是壁画还是卷轴画,都是先有线体后敷色。线是壁画、卷轴画之灵魂。

# Poge\_163 | 第七章 | 粉本——线描——白画

粉本原义一方面作为中国画的底稿,是地道的"线"的图式;另一方面作为中国画图式演变的原始文本,而成为书法式的"碑帖"。"线"图式自身的演变,"碑帖"不断的修正,使线描在隋唐壁画发展的高峰期形成白画。白画与中国画各画科在卷轴画发展的笔线技法及其审美,共同促使线描朝着自成体系的方向发展。

# Page\_183 | 第八章 | **李公麟——白描画——《免胄图》**

李公麟是在深知传统中国画的基础上另启法旨,独标纯洁。我们把白描画自觉的时代称为李公麟时代。宋画受宋理学影响,而崇尚"理",白描画就是这"理"的最高审美理想的体现。《免胄图》则是白描画的典范。《免胄图》深造理窟于位置经营,化物理为画理,用笔之理"依仁游艺",肯定而又内敛。作为时代的"我想",《免胄图》所表现的笔线,充满时代的"理",而成为划时代作品。





# Page\_219 第九章 **笔——线韵——墨**

笔用力,墨加水,其线有韵。在谢赫《古画品录》以后一千多年的中国绘画史上,"六法"已已成为中国画至高无上的权威。"气韵生动"便成为中国画的关键问题或者是最伟大"作品"。笔力圆满,水图分化,构图形神相生互动,线韵便是其共同实践的时式审美。而暗力水韵,不但是笔墨的技术指标,同时也是新的审美图式的台基。

Page\_253 | 后记 | **精神——线情——人体** 

"人就是美,人生就是悲剧美"。是人体,还是人精神都追求美,只要身心健康,人生何处不畅快。 做学问是艰辛的,但可畅快面对,一条线的课题,能 很真切地把生活串起来,其本身就是美。

Page\_263 | 附录 | 主要参考文献…264 中国历代年表…275 图录…276

绪论…277\_第一章…279\_第二章…283\_第三章…286\_ 第四章…288\_第五章…290\_第六章…293\_第七章…297\_ 第八章…300\_第九章…304\_后记…308\_附录…308

# Page\_001 | Preface

Problem Emerges —— Line Volition —— Studying Topic

Outlined painting is considered as the highest form of Chinese painting, but now it's fascination is fading away. Less practice and theory research be seen in nowadays. So, how to study the line volition of Chinese painting is the key to explain the mean of will of line in contemporary Chinese painting.

# Chapter 1

Page\_017 | Wisdom and Weakness — Line — Intercommunity of the Ancient Civilizations

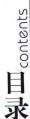
> The greatest puzzle which the primitive people had to confront was the mysterious power of the nature. The weakness of the primitive people was exposed when the power scared them, but they showed their wisdom creating behavior for the adoration of the power. The line is a part of the intercommunity of all the ancient civilizations, which is just like the intercommunity of children, and the theory that "painting and calligraphy are of one origin was not the unique character of the Chinese ancient civilization. The knowledge about space and time in the ancient civilizations was religious, scientific, and artistic as well, which was related to one another. The representation was based on the knowledge, and would develop with it.

# Chapter 2

Page 045 Greek Tridimensional Characteristic — Linearity — Planar Characteristic in China

> Artists made the tridimensional painting affected by the development of science and culture, and after that, the western classical art became a system. From then on, the tridimensional characteristic has been the major element in western paintings. Certainly, there were choices of the line technique in the following history, and the line technique was shining in the following multi-elemental status, and the line technique always







exists in the long history of paintings. On the contrary, the first leap of line technique appeared from as the original application to becoming the independent aesthetic individual at Chinese ultimate objective of "unify space and time". Line techniques are showing the beauty in the infinite plane according to the national genic line characteristics.

Page\_069 | **Chapter 3** | Golden Mean——Arc——Figure Purification

Chinese characteristic of the thought of "Golden Mean" should be the thought foundation of the purified arc curve aesthetic archetype, and this was the second leap of the line technique. The connotation of the thought of Golden Mean is implicit, and it is just the essentiality of round shape. Both human beings and their ancestors had the earliest and the deepest cognition of the round shape. The connotative power of the round shape was aesthetically represented by the behavior of the analogy thought of Chinese paintings, and this was the result of the figure purification of line technique.

Page\_089 | Chapter 4 | One-stroke Calligraphy —— Round Curve —— One-stroke Paintings

The thought of Golden Mean created the middle-brush calligraphy technique. The middle-brush calligraphy technique is not only the everlasting highest aesthetic standard in using brushes, but also the key of using line as essentiality in Chinese paintings. It was the third leap of the line technique from the One-stroke Writings to the One-stroke Paintings. Chinese artists drew everything in the world with a brush. They reflected all objects with the middle-brush technique beginning with one-stroke, in order to reflect their deepest feelings in their hearts matching to the nature melody. The beauty of arc curve, the philosophy of round curve and the taste of human feelings were all presented.

Page\_107 Chapter 5

Full Spirit——Spirit of Line—— Build-in Function

The traditional idea of "helping the young to teach and upgrade themselves" shows that the inner function of painting comes down in one continuous line with the cultural idea of governing the country with virtue. "The great one may establish peace throughout the world, and the common one may upgrade himself". Both establishing peace throughout the world and upgrading oneself were the result of self-cultivation. Self-cultivation was for establishing peace throughout the world or retirement. It was the inner political function. But the full spirit enjoyment created by retirement had no any influence to establishing peace throughout the world, so it could only be placed to literature. The retirement vogue of Yuan Dynasty pushed the development of folk painting to the peak. The inner function of painting needing freedom and relaxation of retirement is as well as governing the country with virtue needing freedom for the people. No matter the realistic teaching and upgrading function or the broad road of the life the inner function may play a role as, during the long term cultural development and people's practice, it has been improved little by little, then comes down with traditional style and new individual characteristics. The soul of line was being an effective vehicle for its development, and drove the development of the line technique forward to the forth leap.

Page\_135 | Chapter 6 | Wall Paiting — Line — Scroll Paintings

The line plays an active role in the development of Chinese paintings from Zhuo technique (an original and immature technique) to Gong technique (a traditional Chinese realistic painting technique), then Xie technique (a mature but casual technique), and from frescos to scroll paintings, then other styles of art. There is some difference between the line in frescos and scroll paintings. The curved line is very important in frescos, which has been abstractly expressed in scroll paintings. No matter in frescos or in scroll paintings, line drawing







should be earlier than coloring up. So the line is the soul in both frescos and scroll paintings.

Chapter 7
Page\_163 Fen Ben (the Manuscript of Chinese Paintings)——
Line Drawing—— Colorless Drawing

Firstly Fen Ben means the manuscript of Chinese Paintings and a style of Line to the core. But in the other aspect, it is the original text in the evolvement of Chinese Paintings, just as the rubbing of calligraphy. The evolvement of Line to drawing and the amendment of rubbing made the line drawing come to the Colorless Drawing in the fresco development peak time in Sui & Tang Dynasty. The line drawing technique and its aesthetic technique of scroll paintings that is expressed in the Colorless Drawing and the other genres of Chinese paintings, lead the line drawing to the development of its own style.

Chapter 8

Page\_183 Li Gonglin —— Outlined Drawing—— Mian Zhou Tu
(Painting of Taking of Helmet)

Li Gonglin knew traditional Chinese painting very well. On the basis of that, he created a new pure style of drawing. We call the self-conscious outlined drawing painting period Li Gonglin epoch. Painting in the Song Dynasty was influenced by the idea of that time, and Li Gonglin followed the idea of Song. Outlined drawing painting was the best embodiment of the idea of Song. Mian Zhou Tu is the best quintessence of Outlined drawing. Fellowing the propriate drawing regulation, drawing fluently, turning the ture thing into a painting naturely, Li Gonglin created his Mian Zhou Tu which is low-pitched. The drawing way of Mian Zhou Tu is full of the idea of Song, Mian Zhou Tu is the epochal works of art.

Page\_219 | Chapter 9

| Brush —— Charm of Line ——Ink

The brush should be used with power and the ink should be used with water, to make the line with charm. In the Chinese painting history of over 1000 years since Xie He wrote Gu Hua Pin Lu (notes of old paintings), during more than 1000 years of Chinese paintings history, the Six Techniques had been the top authority of Chinese paintings. The Verve and vigor became a key point of Chinese painting and lied on all great works. Using the brush with power and the ink with water to draw lively and vigorous figures, the line verve comes out with practice. And using the brush with power and the ink with water is not only a technique index of paintings, but also a new base of painting aesthetics.

Page 253 | Postscript

Spirit—Emotion of Line—Human Body

"People is beauty, and the human live is the beauty of tragic". People always seek for beauty no matter in their bodies or spirit. Live should be happy as long as they are healthy in both their body and spirit. It is hard to do study, but one can face it with coziness. The subject of a line can describe people's live vividly, and it is beauty in itself.

Page\_263 | Appendix

Primary Reference Materials -- 264 Chronological Table of the Chinese Dynasties -- 275 Plate---276

Introduction...277\_Chapter 1...279\_Chapter 2...283\_ Chapter 3...286\_Chapter 4...288\_Chapter 5...290\_ Chapter 6...293\_Chapter 7...297\_Chapter 8...300\_ Chapter 9...304\_Postscript...308\_Appendix...308



绪论 问题产生——线意志——课题定着

# 绪论 问题产生——线意志——课题定着

白描画是中国画线的最高形式,但是当下越来越少人在从事其创作实践和理论研究。因此系统地研究中国画线的问题,便成为现代中国画线意志不可跨越的门槛。

当代对中国画的笔墨问题的研究及讨论异常热烈,而对中国画线方面的 研究却异常冷淡。论线者,多以某人某画来论说,或就中国画史,特别是就 人物画如对白描画家李公麟、赵孟頫、陈洪绶等的研究,但这些所涉及的中 国画线的问题是有限的,大都只是提及或概论性的。像杨新的《中国传统人 物画线描》这样的论文不多见。理论上的欠缺,使研究丧失指导能力,批评的缺失,使白描画前景黯淡。

中国绘画被称为线条的艺术,线条担当着中国画的工笔写意两极运行的 任务,但20世纪以来,用中国画线的最高形式白描画进行创作的人却越来越 少,工笔写意两极未能在传统的巅峰寻找到具有现代意义的出路。中国画的 命题近二十年来更是受到前所未有的挑战,问题之因是多方面的。新的中国 画概念("现代水墨"、"水墨实验")的出现,彻底消解了传统笔墨。我 们把"现代水墨"、"水墨实验"统称为"现代没骨"叫;而白描创作近乎枯 竭,据笔者所统计,"文化大革命"后恢复全国美展以来,每届中国画的白 描作品平均也只有三幅左右,而权威的百年中国画展(画集)仅有两幅白描 作品;再就是中国画色彩不到位,笔者曾参观访问过生产中国管装颜料具有 代表性的上海实业马利画材有限公司(该公司受文化部、轻工部委令研制中 国画颜料)。中国传统颜料基本分为两大类,植物颜料与矿物颜料。管装颜 料具有矿物颜料的色相,但不具备质性(矿物颜料为颗粒粉末状,是天然材 料(图1-5);管装为膏状(图6),是化学颜料),因而也就失去了传统中 国颜料特有的质材美。近十年来愈演愈烈的裱板厚涂岩彩画,虽有传统颜料 的质材美,但根本就不是三矾九染,不属于薄中见厚的传统中国画的卷轴范 畴的重彩。传统笔墨的危机,其外在原因在于欣赏者,中国人除了少数跟中 国书画有关联外,绝大多数已不再接触毛笔,因此欣赏者无法像传统观者那





图2 朱砂(矿物颜料)



图3 赭石原矿标本



图4 石黄原矿标本



图5 石青原矿标本



图6 管装颜料

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图1 天然矿物材料标本

3