光明综艺书系

UNVEILING MYSTERY OF CHINESE PAINTING 边面边说

Talking While Painting

盛欣夫著



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

边画边说/盛欣夫著.一北京:光明日报

出版社, 2009.4

(光明综艺书系/陈德民主编)

ISBN 978-7-80206-857-5

Ⅰ.边… Ⅱ.盛… Ⅲ.①中国画—作品集—中国—现代

②诗歌-作品集-中国-当代 IV.J222.7 I227

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第029586号

光明综艺书系 边画边说

著 者: 盛欣夫

出版人:朱庆 责任校对:赵德新吴国娟朱笑萍

责任编辑: 田 苗 图片摄影: 李群力

英文翻译:沈楠 责任印制:胡 骑 宋云鹏

出版发行: 光明日报出版社

地 址:北京市崇文区珠市口东大街5号,100062

电 话: 010-67078241(咨询),67078945(发行),67078235(邮购)

传 真: 010-67078227, 67078233, 67078255

网 址: http://book.gmw.cn

E-mail: gmcbs@gmw.cn

法律顾问: 北京昆仑律师事务所陶雷律师

印 刷:南京四彩印刷有限公司

装 订:南京四彩印刷有限公司

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误,请与本社发行部联系调换

开 本: 880×1230 1/16

印 张: 72

字 数: 1800千字

印 数: 1-3000

版 次: 2009年4月第1版

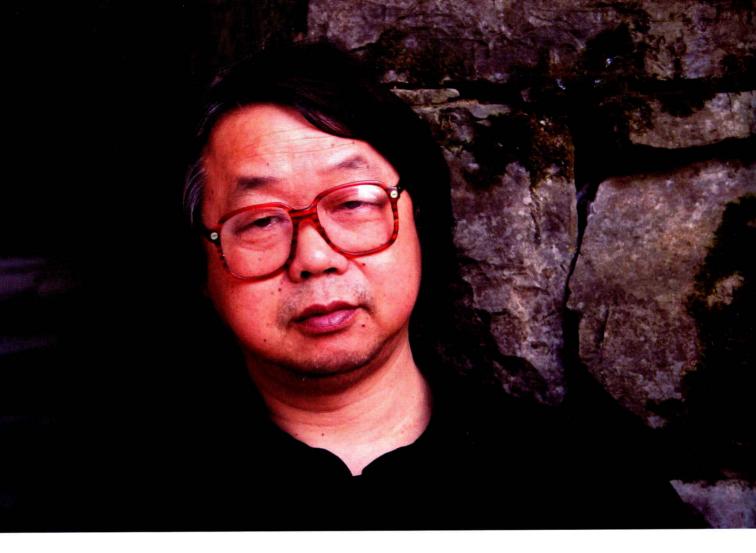
印 次: 2009年4月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80206-857-5

定 价: 190.00元(全16册) 本册定价: 50.00元

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格言: 顺其自然, 必有自我。

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Brief Introduction of Author

Sheng Xinfu, nicknamed Fuzhi, also known as Yunke and Yugong, was born in New Year's Eve of Chinese Lunar Year of 1949 in Chongde, Zhejiang Province.

He learned from Zou Mengchan, a well-known artist in China, and now is a National Top-Class Art Master himself who initiated the naturalism painting. He is a member of the China Calligraphers Association, the council member of the Modern Writers Sodality and a member of the Chinese Wushu Association. In addition, he is a visiting professor of Ningbo University, and is also retained as a professor by Dahongying Institute.

He was awarded Hundred Great Calligraphers of China, and was among the nominees of the second edition of Lanting Award of Chinese Calligraphy. The Government of Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province has specially prized him for his prominent art achievements. More than twenty Sheng's Art Exhibitions have been held around the world.

Literary works: True Way of Calligraphy, Gate to Seal and Li Character, Rough Explanation for Cao and Xing Character, Country of Water in Dream, Corners of Ancient Wu and Yue, Talking about Ancient Wuzhen, Attractive Western China, Yellowland and Blackland, China's Last Families in Water Attic, Research on Bezeklik Thousand Buddha Cave, Fuzhi's Understanding of Chinese Couplets, Talking While Painting, etc.

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序

戊子隆冬,恰遇"小寒"这一天,天气阴霾,朔风凝冽,寒气咄咄逼人。上午某友携其博士生屈尊来余小书房艺事交流。余感慨于时下各层面研究生学术含金量明显递减,信口雌黄,大发谬论。话多了点,客人辞后,草草小酌准备午睡。 倏然,电话铃响了起来,接听方知是忘年交好友盛欣夫兄自宁波来的"长途"。谈及近年国画创作有些新进展、新的表述 方式云云。笔者有一恶习,纵使"文革"在农村劳动改造,想方设法要闭上眼睛"眯一会"。

次日欣夫发的快件送到,拆开一看,的确是满屋生辉。他的新作《边画边说》,不仅配有汉字诗文,还有较为准确、接近国际友人阅读习惯的英文说明。既有利于艺术院校的国画专业教学,更能直接为使用英语国家的友人解读,可以直面认知我中华民族国画的历史渊源、风格特征、美学意蕴、文化内涵、艺术家的人格精神及其哲理上的独特性……尤其是在当代人文背景下(着重是改革、开放三十年求学求艺的观念变化)中国画画家的追求、探索、艺术语境的更迭与深邃。

无疑, 欣夫的崭新的创作理念与探索的途径具有时代性、前瞻性。广义论之,这些年不少中青年画家(含画家群体、流派组成——特别是具有地域文化特征)在创作上进行大胆地尝试,在突破原有题材的前提下,在造型、笔墨、色彩应用上,向更纵深的方向发展,取得了较多较大的业绩,拓开了写意画的新途径。欣夫兄作为浙江籍的艺术家,也是惹人注目的。

从传统意义上说,在中国画领域中,概括地剖析,凡属于纵放一路的画法,要求通过简练的笔墨,写出飞禽动物、花卉鱼虫等物象的形与神,寄寓与表达作者的生活情趣与创作追求,这就是写意以与"工笔"对称。

欣夫的"牛年之牛",边款上题写"以虚为实乃文人画之魂"。此处牛头几乎占据一半画面,造型庞大厚实,可上溯理解吾国五千年农业立国之象征;面部表情平和、淡定、沧桑——它含蕴着我中华民族热爱劳动、吃苦耐劳的精神内核。然而头后面健壮丰硕的躯体,作者勾勒几笔,已经栩栩如生、跃如纸上。从画理上说,鉴赏家与广大读者实以"透视"的角度来审读的,这绝不是摄影。

"背得夕阳归",这当是牛兄辛勤耕作一天,下班回家路上的掠影。它疲惫的眼神还蕴藏着来年丰收的喜悦。余以为 欣夫笔下的牛,堪与前贤李可染画师比肩。

从大量文献上看,我国早期的山水画,概无例外地应用了传统意义上的人物画的艺术语言——也就是勾线填彩之法。流传迄今的几幅有代表性的山水画如隋代渤海人展子虔的《游春图》,唐代宗室封为彭国公的李思训有《江帆楼阁图》以及敦煌许多唐代壁画作为背景的山水,皆胎息此法。自唐以降,中国画传入日本日盛,日本画坛称中国画为"南画",经过时空转换又平添不少他们的民族特色,这类交流也有助于画法的提升。严格说来,不以技巧为能事的士大夫阶层参与到绘画创作中来,孕育了中国山水画理论的构建。另一方面,中国画和中国古典格律诗是两支独立于世界艺林的奇花异卉。他们如同胞手足,亲密而相互融汇。历史上诗人兼画家,画家兼诗人,不胜枚举。"诗是无形画,画为无声诗。"苏轼在题王维《蓝关烟雨图》中写道:"味摩诘(王维的字)之诗,诗中有画;观摩诘之画,画中有诗。"自此遂成了读诗论画的格言。写到此,笔者寓意也就不言自明了。

欣夫笔下的"镇前弄"是他采风于浙江石浦古镇的"素描"夹杂着一定比例的"速写"。水晕墨章,皆穷其态。那高耸的墙垣,两者之间绝不垂直对峙的空间,似乎诉说不完历史演变的篇章,乡亲们赖以世代传衍的民居,讳莫如深而不可

测!请看一级一级青石板与隐隐约约的苔滑,契合那清澈见底、静谧无漾的水塘,作者演绎出这古镇,既有石也有水。从字义上讲,"浦"就是水滨。《诗·大雅·常武》:"率彼淮浦。"以上点题,作者似在有意与无意之间。

还有一幅还是写石浦之作"弄堂"。抬眼望去,那凝重、高大、深沉,雄伟中还透出几许江南民居的灵性;天空相当洁净,仿佛告诉中外游人这里是世外桃源,绝无污染的痕迹。笔者以为这是欣夫的匠心独运之作。在幽静、深邃的画面上,不必要竖个牌子"省级文物保护"。也回避了写农村、农田非要上有高压线,下有拖拉机,插几面红旗以壮观画面……悉心想想保护、维修有历史内涵的古镇,正是党和政府的人文关怀。这样解读,更能准确理解画家捕捉生活瞬间的犀利眼光,回避以往一些公式化、教条化的标语口号,引领读者去深层面寻绎;中国画也有社会功能。确实有专家提醒我们,不要为了消灭城乡差别、奔小康,赶上现代化步伐,能拆和不能拆的都拆了,全新大楼出现。石浦就没有。

若果让余来定位, 欣夫此画是一首凝重而深邃的散文诗。

欣夫兄笔下的花鸟虫鱼,与上世纪二三十年久居北京的陈师曾、齐白石风格迥异。仔细品味,尤其是鱼,很精彩。有当年红遍江浙沪的汪亚尘、吴茀之、张书旗、朱屺瞻等大师的笔意。揭示出他在创作过程中务虚与博取的过程与参酌对象是悠长、深沉的。撇开上述影影绰绰的蛛丝马迹。从源头上深掘。他早年从明代陈淳人手,激赏白阳的精妙写生,一花半叶,淡墨拈毫,疏斜历乱,偏其反而,咄咄逼真。三十岁后又服膺徐渭,青藤的炉瓶彝鼎之属,即使残菊败荷,皆古质淡雅,纵横不拘绳墨,小涂大抹俱幽古也。

欣夫值不惑之年心仪八大山人。用笔用墨,于豪放中有温雅阴柔之美,简单奇诡在单纯中不乏蕴藉、含蓄。稍加注意,自陈淳、徐渭至朱耷,他如此迷恋膜拜,绝非偶然,悉心一想这明代三位先哲,在书法造诣上又非一般国画家所能比拟。恰恰此"焦点"正契合欣夫内心深处的书法情结。书画是否同源不在此争论,但书画用笔的互补是客观存在的。它还涉及到空间调度,章法与气韵。

中国画的"气韵"主要指作品中含蕴的生机、气势、节奏与冥冥中的意蕴。南齐谢赫《古画品录》中有"六法论",而"气韵生动"被列为第一法。实指刻划的形象具有一种生动的气度、态势与韵致。细读欣夫的每幅作品,所能凸显的艺术生命力与波澜起伏的律动。足以看到作者脚踏实地、扎扎实实做学问,认真研读前贤们留下来的宝贵精神财富,投入现实生活,感悟时代精神。可以说,传承不是守旧,是在传承的柱石上发展、创新。

TL

这本书的创意与设计理念: 贯穿着"中国画之要决"。不仅点题如"蜘蛛无意戏懒猫"、"收获秋色"等寓意隽永;还有"文房四屏"、"书法箴言、"画以养生""感性与理性"、"素淡""画风"等格言式的讲解,以求达到"边画边说"的示范教学的意图。平添众多生动活泼情趣的同时,少数作品也带来了跋款与画面"平分秋色"、"喧宾夺主"的瑕疵。记得吕凤子、傅抱石前辈说过,中国画可以有边跋,但人款文字书法要美,文字不可太多(大意)。笔者以为,虽说是瑕不掩瑜的细节,仅供欣夫兄大鉴赏家参考。

孙 洵 二00九年元月十八日写于 南京后潜研堂

中国画

管城一根线①,

水墨画世界。

以写传精神,

一泻三千年。

08.7.16

①.管城子,毛笔之别称。韩愈《毛颖传》"秦皇帝使恬(蒙恬)赐之(指兔)汤沐,而封诸管城,号曰管城子。"

Chinese Painting: Tracing the world with one brush, conveying the spirit for the whole Chinese history.

大象无形

似象似不象,

形象不具象。

大象不细象,

不象却神象。

08.8.8

Likeness Not In Shape: Be like at the first sight, but unlike at the second glance. Be like in the whole, but not in details. The likeness lies in the spirit, but not in the shape.

画牛

笔涩而不滞,

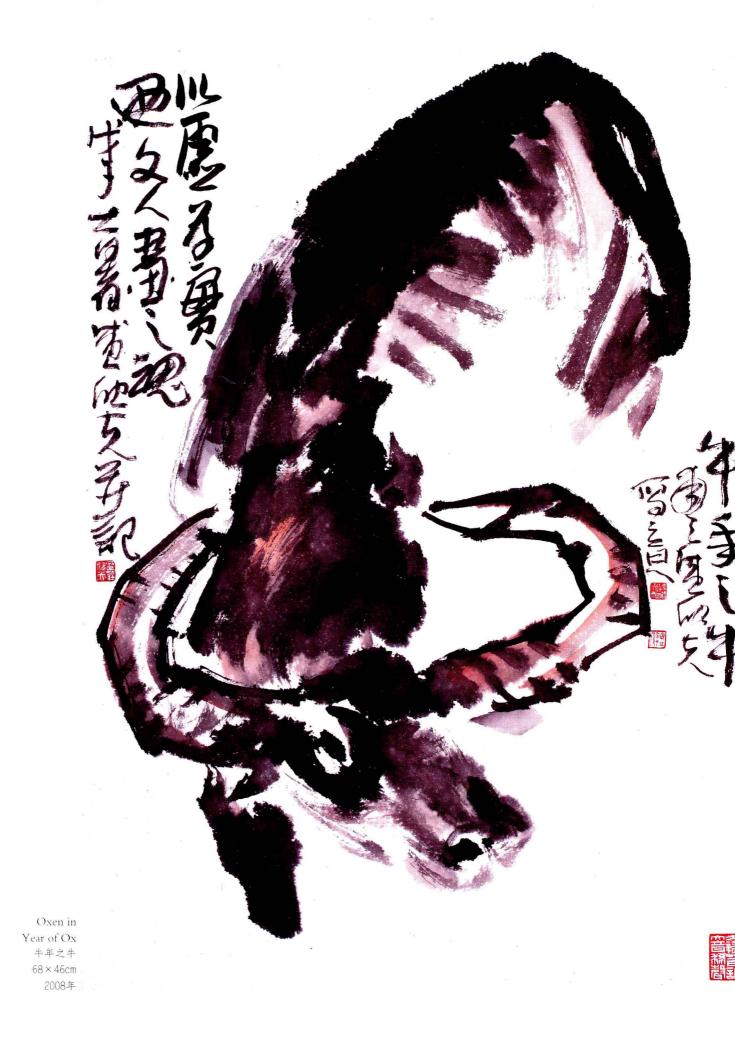
墨沉而不闷。

水润而不肥,

气满而不散。

08.9.2

Drawing Cattle: Moving the brush with pause and transition but not inert, using the ink composedly, moistening it but preventing to be over rich, let it be compact.



画牛四德

无私而为人忙, 和蔼而博人爱。 忍耐而为人师, 踏实而受人敬。

08.9.2

Four Virtues of Cattle: Working selflessly for people, beloved by its good-temper, could be exemplary for its patience and respectable for its sureness.

大气

大处去着墨, 细心来收拾。 势布形物间, 气韵神情中。

08.8.10

Liberty: Applying ink liberally onto the paper, treating it carefully afterwards. Arrange the figures in orderly ways, and make it lively with vigor and verve.

知白守黑

黑处要透光, 密处要通气。 知白仍有物, 守黑知根基。

08.8.15

Blank and Black: Keeping rifts in the black, be careful of the thick part. Blank doesn't mean there is nothing. Black and blank tie to each other tightly.



Ox in Sunset 背得夕阳归 68×46cm 2008年

计白当黑

计白当黑反着瞧, 无画须作有画看。 密不容针墨无多, 疏可走马笔非少。

08.9.3

Blank as Black: Taking the blank as black, looking into the blank part as it is painted. The thick part would be over thick with just one more stroke. The sparse part is not inane but generous.

运笔

落笔不拖泥, 行笔不带水。 转笔似龙蛇, 收笔不张露。

08.9.4

Moving Brush: Don't be hesitating once you decide to put the brush to paper and start painting. Turning the brush smoothly and don't leave too much ink at the ends.

墨性

水墨相济,

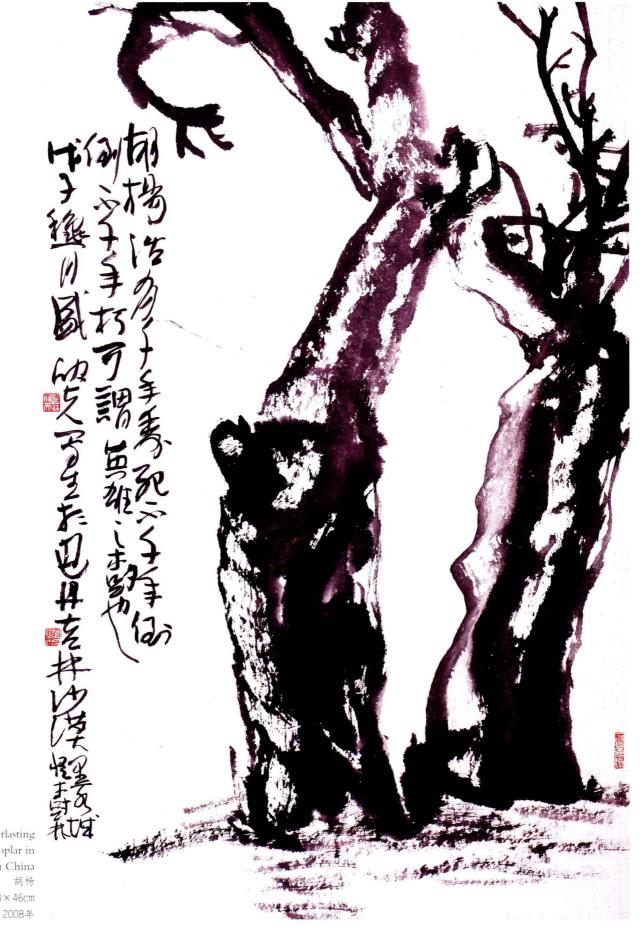
笔墨相融。

色墨相辅,

纸墨相彰。

08.8.14

Character of Ink: It is water that aids ink. It is brush that melts ink. It is color that assists ink. It is paper that displays ink.



Everlasting Poplar in Western China 胡杨 68×46cm

用墨

墨分五色靠水分, 焦重浓淡各为能。 功夫学养在平时, 恰到好处现精神。

戊子七夕

Using Ink: The ink of Chinese painting can be divided into five classes, decided by the different amount of water in the brush. Both dark and light have their own effects. A painter should practice hard insistently in order to use it appropriately.

用色

色杂易厚却易脏,

色纯易净却易俗。

色轻易雅却易浮,

色重易稳却易沉。

戊子七夕

Using Colors: Use various colors to make the painting massive while avoid being dirty, use simplex color to make it clean while avoid being common, use light color to make it elegant while avoid being unstable, use heavy color to make it steady while avoid being depressive.

用水

笔之助济,

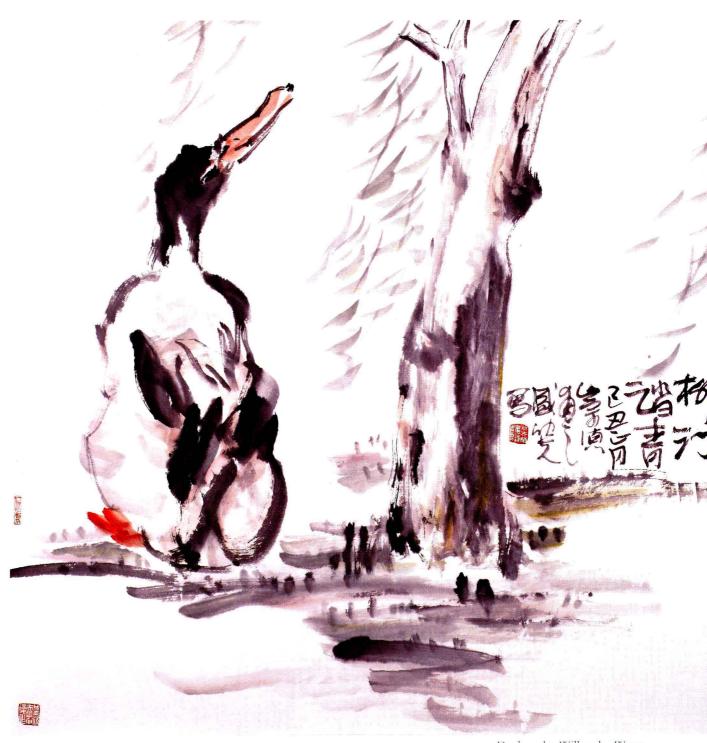
墨之姊弟。

纸之情妹,

画之魂魄。

08.8.10

Water in Painting: Water is the assistance of the brush, the brother and sister of the ink, the lover of the paper and the soul of the painting.



Duck under Willow by Water 柳汀踏青 68×68cm 2009年

甫之語録

用笔

戊子七夕

Using Brush: Moving your wrist together with fingers, and your elbow together with your arm. Turning and twisting smoothly, using both the trunk and the sides of the brush. Use the brush with moderate strength, avoiding moving it too fast or too slowly. Endue the painting with blood, flesh and spirit to make it lively.

气质

大气并不张扬, 迟涩可蕴张力。 沉稳并非迟钝, 拙劲可治狂妄。 08.9.3

Shape and Character: To be generous, don't stink. Move the brush with pause and transition in order to provide the figures with tension. Move steadily instead of hesitantly while move clumsily can prevent swank.

形与神

粗看似有神, 细瞧不失形。 形神布势中, 难写是精神。

08.8.6

Shape and Spirit: It seems to like in spirit at first glance, while it does like in shape when you watching it carefully. It is easy to make it like in outlook, but difficult to convey the spirit.



Screens of Four Season $(1 \cdot 2)$ 四季 μ (一、二) μ 136×17cm×2 2008年