



# 中外美术鉴赏

APPRECIATION OF CHINESE AND FOREIGN

张道森 著

解俊萍 吴方 金成 方峥 译

中国美术学院出版社  
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## 序 言

在社会主义市场经济发展的过程中,我们看到了加强社会主义精神文明建设的必要性,于是美育在今天被认为是党的教育方针的重要组成部分,被看成是对国民进行全面素质教育的重要内容。在实际中,人们逐步认识到艺术教育不仅是人类认识世界、改造世界以及实现自身美化、完善人格的重要途径,同时也是提高精神境界,培养有理想、有道德、有文化的高素质公民的重要一环;是公民树立正确的审美观、世界观、人生观的重要组成部分;也是促进和谐社会建设的重要文化。

我们已步入科技社会大发展的一个崭新的时代。我国改革开放以来,社会物质文明建设飞速发展,公民对生活美的要求也相应地提出了更高的要求,如环境美化、居室装饰、服饰、艺术欣赏等等。人们不仅要求对生活及自身有更理想、更美的要求,同时还要求有更多更好的精神食粮,还要求能欣赏、享受自然美,要求创造更美的人文现象。美术鉴赏使新时代的公民在艺术的欣赏与创造中发展自身,使之成为道德高尚、情操美好,更具审美修养的一代新人。

美术鉴赏能提高审美趣味和美术学的素养。美术学素养包括美术造型语言及鉴赏理论等方面(色彩、空间、构图、笔墨等为美术语言)。评析作品与社会人文关系,并认识各个不同历史条件下优秀作品产生的原因,认识美术家深入社会,选取题材,组织形象,形成艺术语言的审美及创造美的过程,利用好的作品强化感知、想象、情感、理解,对应生活,提高审美评论能力。

审美观是人对美丑事物的基本观点,是世界观的一个组成部分,审美观有知识性,也有阶级性。知识性包括审美知识及其他综合知识。美是到处都有的,有的人能认识出来,有的人司空见惯,却无所感受,甚至把丑的看成是美的。我们指审美有阶级性,也是以这点来谈的。审美观不正确,思想丑恶的人往往颠倒是非,美丑互置。这本是意识形态的一个方面,虽然审美观形成于实践的多方面,但美术教育能通过认识生活,发现生活美,创造美(美术作品本身是高于生活的一种创造美的活动),使人们更好地在对美与丑的评论中,掌握正确的识美规律,习惯于按照美的理想及高的审美标准去看待周围世界,习惯于对生活美高尚的追求和爱好。“只有在审

美观点和趣味成为心理气质的一部分并且影响到人的行为准则,影响到人对劳动,对于同志的态度,影响到生活目的和理想的性质的时候,才能真正谈到审美素养”。<sup>①</sup>

发现美的能力与批判假、恶、丑的能力的获得需要艺术素养的积淀(当然也有文化知识等其他因素)。美术鉴赏正是从以下几方面来提高审美能力的:①从分析历代优秀的美术作品中提高审美能力;②从认识杰出的作品的创造过程中提高审美能力;③从作品优劣鉴别及个人实践中提高审美能力。

美术鉴赏又是激发人们创造美的最好途径。美术鉴赏在提高人们创造美的心理素质的同时,促进人们创造美好的人生、追求理想的生活,比如对祖国的感情和热爱,对大好河山的赞美等。通过美术的形式把一切形象赋予更深的感情因素,激发人们为创造更美好的生活而奋斗。美术是人类文化的重要组成部分,人类通过美术追寻更理想更美好的生活。鲁迅先生早就说过,“美之目的虽与道德不尽符,然其力足以渊邃人之性情,崇高人之好尚,亦可辅道德以为治”<sup>②</sup>。德育并不是空洞的,对真理的追求充满感情性。智育主要是人类对客观规律的认识和掌握。美育和情感因素都是作为人性本质的东西而存在的,美术鉴赏是在观照美的造型艺术中,使人愉悦并在其中接受教育。一般来讲,美的事物都以可感的形有关的色彩、线条、结构等诉诸于人的感官,影响人生观念。美术鉴赏正是以这样一个神秘而五光十色的丰富的感性世界来进行教育的。优秀的美术形象(图画、建筑、设计美术等)是感染力强的形象,是以饱和情感与高品质的形式打动人并与视者产生共鸣的。美术鉴赏对于人的作用正是在“随风潜入夜,润物细无声”中进行的。

为了能为精神文明的建设作些贡献,我们发挥专业特长,经过努力推出了这本著作。又为了能够普及到更多的读者群体,几位同仁共同帮助把此书翻译成为英文。我们的出发点是希望本书的出版能为我国和谐社会的文化建设以及精神文明建设起到良好的作用。

本书诚请几位翻译者是:(排名不分先后)

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① [苏]尼·阿德米特里耶娃《审美教育问题》。

② 《鲁迅全集》第7卷273页。

序言,第一章第一部分至第六部分及第三章的第一至第二部分由解俊萍翻译;

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在此一并致谢。

张道森

2008年1月于杭州

## Preface

In the development process of socialist market economy, we realize the importance of strengthening the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Art education is considered as an important part of our Party's educational principle, as well as an essential content for implementing the education for all—around development of the national citizens. And practically, people come to realize that education is not only an important approach for people to know and to reconstruct the world and to improve themselves, but also a significant step to upgrade the realm of human spirit and to cultivate high quality citizens with ideal, morality and culture. Moreover, it is an essential constituent for citizens to establish the true and correct aesthetic standard, world view and philosophy, and is the culture of significance to promote a harmonious social construction.

We have moved into a new era featuring the great development of science and technology. Since the reform and opening up, China gets rapid development of her material civilization construction, and people set a high standard for the art of life, including beautification of environment, decoration of houses, dress and artistic appreciation. They are expecting a more ideal and beautify life, accompanied by higher standard “spiritual food”. They are also expecting to enjoy the natural beauty and to create more beautiful cultural heritage. Art appreciation enables citizens of this epoch to develop themselves in the enjoyment and creation of art, and to become a new generation of high morality, fine sentiment and profound aesthetic training.

Art appreciation may improve a person's aesthetic taste and accomplishment in art science. Accomplishment in art science is comprised of art plastic language and appreciation theory. It uses the art language of color, space, configuration and touch to comment on and analyze the relationship between the works and society and human being, to know the factors that contribute to excellent works under different historical conditions, to understand artists' process of selecting subject matter, organize it and form the art language to create beauty, and to use good works to intensify perception, imagination, feelings, understanding and to improve the ability of aesthetic observation.

Aesthetical standard is a basic viewpoint for a person to determine beautiful or ugly things. It is an integral part of world view. Aesthetical standard is both featured by intellectual nature and class character. The intellectual nature contains the aesthetical knowledge and other comprehensive knowledge. Life is filled by beauty. Someone can discern it; others can not feel it although they have got accustomed to it, or even mistaken the ugliness for beauty. This is also what we mean that life is with class character. With a wrong aesthetical standard, people of evil mind will usually confuse right

and wrong, or substitute ugliness for beauty. This is one aspect of ideology. Although aesthetical standard is formed from many aspects of practices, art education may discover the beauty of life and create more beauties (artistic work itself is a beauty creation activity above life), so that people may grasp the correct identifying rules of beauty based on the relevant comments, may take a world view guided by the ideal of beauty and high aesthetical standard, and may bear the fond and ceaseless pursuit of life beauty and magnificence. "Only when a person's aesthetic viewpoints and interests have become a part of psychological temperament, and have some impact on his behavior and attitude toward labor, friends, aim in life and ideal, can we call it aesthetic quality in the real meaning."<sup>①</sup>Sediment of aesthetic quality is a basic element that decides a person's ability in discovering beauty and in criticizing the false, the ugly and the bad. Cultural knowledge, surely, is another deciding factor. Art appreciation improves a person's aesthetic ability from following aspects: a. by analyzing the excellent artistic works in all ages; b. by acquainting with the creation process of outstanding works; c. by distinguishing inferior works and personal practicing.

Art appreciation is the best approach to create beauty. While nourishing people's psychological diathesis of beauty creation, it will promote people to create a beautiful and ideal life. For example, the devotion for the motherland and admiration for the beautiful land of the country may be expressed by art involved with emotions, which in reverse encourages people to create a better life. Art is an important part of human culture. Through art, people seek after more ideal and beautiful lives. Lu Xun once said that "although the purpose of beauty is not same as that of moral. Its power is strong enough to make a person's temperament more profound and mind loftier. Assisted by moral, it can be a guiding rule..."<sup>②</sup>Moral education is not an empty conception. Pursuit of truth is filled with sentiment. If intellectual education is the way for people to understand and grasp objective laws, aesthetic education and sentiment factors exist as the essence of human nature. Art appreciation serves for delight when people are appreciating the plastic art of beauty, and also serves for education. Generally speaking, a beautiful thing acts on people's sensory organ by its color, lines and structures, and influences people's conceptions. Art appreciation plays its educating role from this mysterious and colorful sensible world. Excellent artistic image (drawing, architecture and art design) has a strong infectivity. It touches people's heart and resonates with viewers by its saturate feelings and high quality shape. Its effect on people is slowly and unknowingly.

For the purpose of contributing more to the construction of spiritual civilization, we bring our knowledge into full play and write this book with great efforts. In addition,

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① Н. А. Дмитриева. On Aesthetic Education.

② Complete Works of Lu Xun. 7; P273.



we have invited some teachers to translate it into English, so that more people can understand it. It's our sincere expect that it publication will benefit the cultural construction and spiritual civilization construction of this harmonious society.

Hereby I'd like to express my sincere thankfulness to the following translators of this book: (listed in no particular order)

Xie Junping, who has translated Preface, Part 1—6 of Chapter I, and Part 1—2 of Chapter III;

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Zhang Daosen

Hangzhou

January 2008

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## Chapter I General Knowledge on Appreciation of the Fine Arts

### 1.1 Basic Concept and Features of Fine Arts

#### 1.1.1 Basic concept of fine arts

Fine arts, also called “visual arts” or “plastic arts”, is an art form by using plastic means to reflect beauty or ugliness of life and represent aesthetic consciousness of the author. The word “fine arts”, when came into use in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in Europe, generally refers to painting, sculpture, literature, music and so on that are not aimed at practicality, being distinguished with “industrial arts” with the view of practicality. Thereafter, in 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Germany esthetician Lessing used the word “plastic arts”. And China begins to use the word “the fine arts” before and after the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement. The concept of “the fine arts” is broad in the early days, including literature, music and dancing; and is concrete and concentrated gradually subsequently. The main content of the fine arts includes painting, sculpture, architecture and industrial arts. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, due to the impacts of modern industry and commodity economy, “industrial arts” and “art design” are classified into the same class of different categories; and simultaneously, painting, photography and computer 3D animation are comprised in “the fine arts”. Thus it can be seen that the concept of the word “the fine arts” extends continuously with the continuous development of the society; however, the “plastic” property and the essence that ideas and aesthetic perception must be transferred through visual artistic images are unchanged.

#### 1.1.2 Basic features of fine arts

The basic features of fine arts are to utilize materials through plastic means to build a visual image, reflect the social life and represent people’s thoughts, feelings and aesthetic perception. Art creations are produced for meeting people’s material demands and psychological needs. The fine arts are concerned with various aspects of the social life and are a socialized cultural activity.

Figurativeness is the common feature of all the art creations. Modeling is the basis and also the main feature of the fine arts, and image building is the prerequisite of all the art forms, which is subject to the feature of the fine arts that visual images are taken as language. The modeling of the fine arts may be concrete or abstract, but must be visual and vivid. The image of the fine arts is the basis of the perception of the beholder.

The image of the fine arts comes from the real life but is not identical with images in the real life. It’s a re-created image through selection, abstraction and process of the real life

by the artist, and is an image created after melting into the author's knowledge and aesthetic evaluation and breathing into the artist's thoughts and feelings. Different from the image of music and literature, the image of the fine arts is a visual image that can be seen by people; and different from a visual image of movie, it's silent, having its own unique mode in the aspects of occupation of space and time, and is an image of material reproduction that can be felt by appreciators visually and held by their aesthetic psychology.

The essential feature of the fine arts is plastic feature. The fine arts use plastic means such as shape, light, color and point, line, face to form a still picture that can summarily reflect the aesthetic property of life and things, vividly reproducing various different social life scenes and natural scenes, representing beauty and ugliness of the objective world and the aesthetic consciousness of the author, and providing appreciators with aesthetic knowledge and educational and infectious functions.

Except for plastic feature, sense of space and qualitative perception, the features of the fine arts still include visibility and intuitionism of artistic images. Through intuitional images, the fine arts directly exhibit natural objects and the social life of human beings before appreciators, and make the appreciators cognize the essence of human beings, the society and the nature, feel the thoughts and feelings of the author and then obtain aesthetic enjoyment and education. The intuitional image in the art creation is not a mechanical imitation of an objective image but a typical true artistic image that can expose the essence of things. The momentary still image can not only indirectly enlighten people to think about the cause and effect of things but also show the inward world of characters and the aesthetic consciousness of the author.

The artistic image in the art creation has flexibility and freedom of cognizing the objective image. The still image is unable to disappear easily and can be viewed and admired repeatedly by people, thereby giving a full and free play to the imaginary activities of the appreciators, so appreciation of the fine arts has also its own special forms.

Though various styles of the fine arts have same features, they have their own unique expressive functions and aesthetic features. Painting, sculpture, architecture and industrial arts have quite different language forms due to the difference of materials and tools. For example, in terms of sculpture, outstanding representation, high-level overview and pure temperament are needed, and the overview should be pure, accurate and transparent, so its outer modeling must be pure and refined. In terms of painting, description and concreteness as well as variety of concept representation are needed. Compared with sculpture, painting is more suitable for representing rich scenes of the real life and stories of social and historical events. The modeling of the fine arts is in conformity to the principle of "beauty in form", being highly attractive and infectious. Compared with arts

such as literature and music, the plastic feature of the fine arts is more direct, assured and vivid. It's different from literature which asks readers to convert words into images in their heads and different from movie which can represent continuous actions, but it can fix typical scenes of highest lasting interest for beholders to appreciate for a long term.

## 1.2 Language Features of Fine Arts

Art creation needs various techniques of expression which are called "art language". Once people contact a work of the fine arts, they perceive its language form first. The language of the fine arts, different from other art languages, is formed by line, color, lightness and darkness, shape, etc. and depends on the overall requirements of ideas and images. Therefore, it's bound to be limited by nationality and aesthetic culture atmosphere of the times and to be affected by the personal temperament and the world view of the artist, having vivid temporal spirit, national character and personality traits.

The language form with which the work of the fine arts is produced is the means for the existence of the work and is the embodiment of idiosyncrasy and formalization of contents. All categories of the fine arts are in common in one aspect but are distinctly different. Sculpture, painting, architecture and industrial arts have their own relatively independent aesthetic implication and language features.

The language form of the fine arts is an expressive form and is in accordance with the principle of beauty according to its own means. The means that can be felt by people and add special charm of beauty to the art content is called "formal aesthetic feeling" in the representation of the fine arts.

There are different modes of representation in different categories, so different language features are formed and different aesthetic features of language are formed as well. However, various categories of the fine arts that are also called "plastic arts" or "spatial arts" or "visual arts" embody common language features, and understanding of these language features are the general knowledge on appreciation of various works of the fine arts.

In terms of the entirety of the fine arts, its art language mainly includes structure, volume, space, color, line, etc.

### 1.2.1 Structure

the structure of a work of the fine arts is an important part of the art language. It not only refers to the essential component of various shapes but also includes the overall component of a work of the fine arts.

Structure is the organization of the content and language of a work of plastic arts and



forms the artistic conception and atmosphere of artistic images. Structure is a critical factor of the artwork form. If there is no perfect structure in the work of plastic arts, there is no perfect work of plastic arts. The key links of the structure of plastic arts are rundown and layout of the work. Even it's a Chinese painting that represents the artistic conception of the spring, several *Jasminum nudiflorum*s and a birdie in the painting also need elaborate organization and arrangement to determine concrete formal factors such as position, size, proportion, color and writings. Only in this way, artwork can achieve the effects of variety, uniformity, integrity and harmony.

The important links of the plastic art form are to choose and cut down the materials of the work of plastic arts and determine the composition. In terms of various forms of plastic arts such as painting arts, sculptural arts, architectural arts and industrial arts, the work structure must be undulating and in picturesque disorder, with alternate spacing. There are various concrete means adopted by the art structure, but they must be in accordance with the requirements of creative ideas of the work. The artistic image is required to be built according to the subject.

The content of plastic arts requires that the structure of the work should be compact and uniform, and those things having no relationship with the subject must be deleted to make the subject more vivid and outstanding. All successful works of plastic arts take the subject as the priority to setup subject matters. And rundown and layout of plastic arts are the apparent organizational structure of the works, and what is more important, they should be subject to the subject and its inner structure and logic.

Structure should be subject to the scale and features of the subject matters. Small subject matters cannot adopt large composition and layout, and compact social contents and huge scenes cannot adopt simple organizational structure and composition form. Simple flower-bird paintings can only adopt small composition and magnificent scenes of thousands miles of lands should adopt quite large composition.

The structure of plastic arts should also be various, harmonious and uniform. During the process of layout, priorities should be distinguished clearly and vividly. Chinese paintings pay attention to spacing, composition and layout, and name of the writer and the person it is dedicated to and seal are also applied in the composition. The name and seal correspond with other factors to make the whole picture be of complete humanistic effect.

Structural integrity does not mean that all the aspects are reached. The content should be elaborated and the image should be built by taking in everything in a glance with harmonious combination of falsity and trueness, making the artistic image have enchanting artistic boundary. In terms of description of the image, the technique of falsity and true-