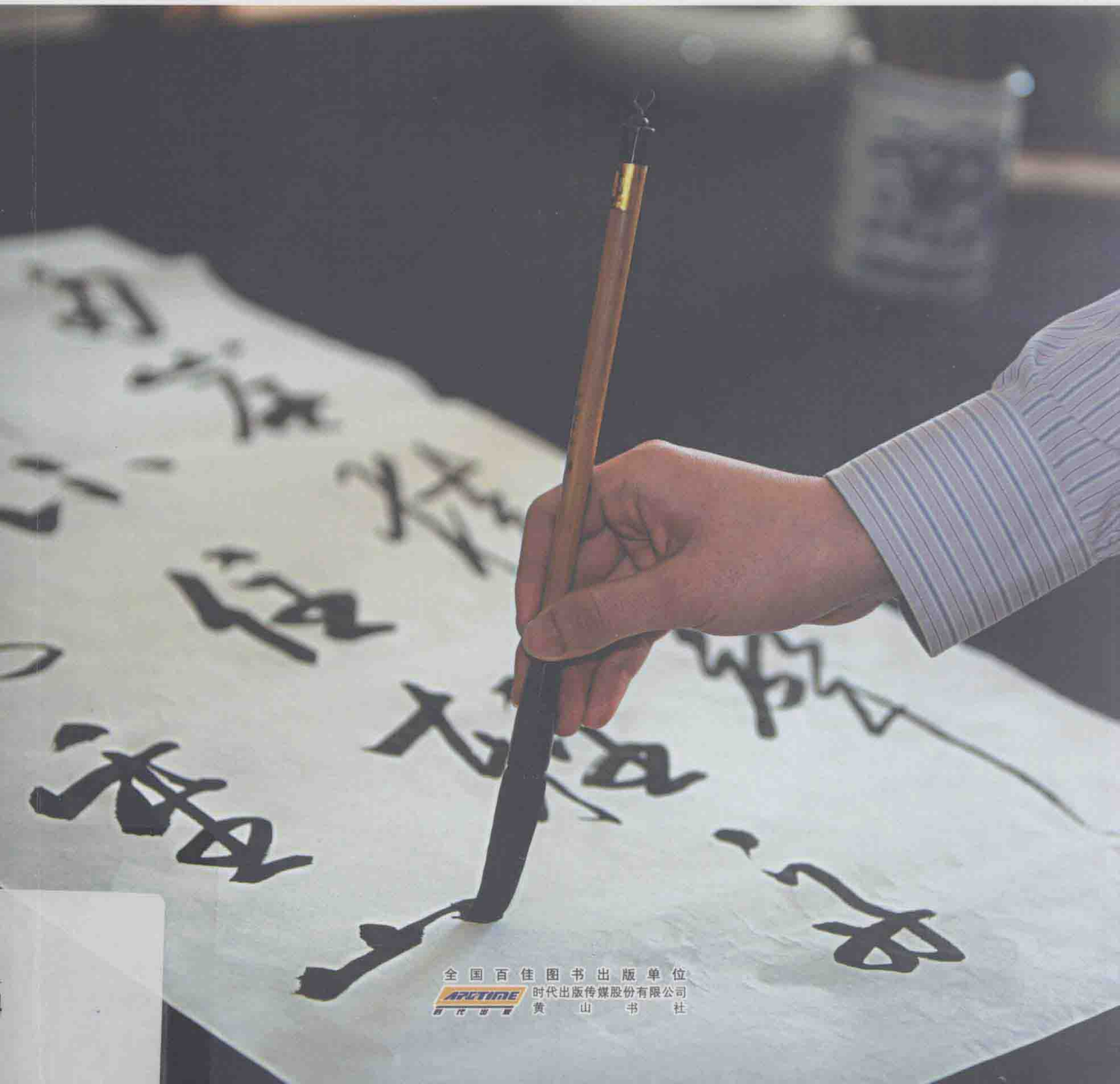


中国红 CHINESE RED

# C hinese Calligraphy

# 书法

楚丹◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位  
时代出版传媒股份有限公司  
黄山书社

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(本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向承印厂调换)

中国的书法艺术源远流长，是数千年中华文化的积淀。数千年前，中国人就发明了汉字，经过各个朝代的完善与发展，汉字被艺术性地创造和美化，形成了独特的书法艺术，展现出或沉朴厚重，或飞扬流转，或森严宏大，或肆意狂放的种种风格。今天，书法艺术已经成为中华民族的标志之一。

The art of Chinese calligraphy has a long history. It is the accumulation of thousands of years of Chinese civilization. Thousands of years ago, the Chinese invented Chinese characters, which have been artistically created and beautified through the improvement and development of each dynasty. Then the unique art of calligraphy was formed, which manifests various styles, like unsophisticated or dignified; flying or smooth; serious, grand or free, unrestrained styles. Nowadays, the art of Chinese calligraphy has become a symbol of the Chinese nation.

Calligraphy is the embodiment of a person's comprehensive qualities, in which his thinking, knowledge, character, mind

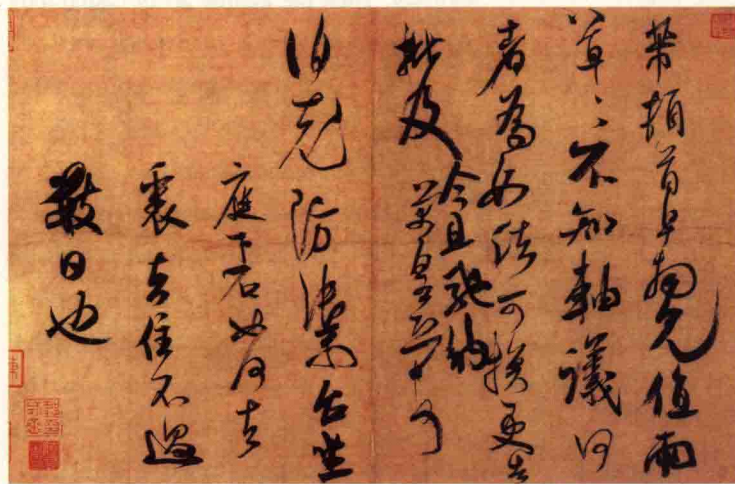


书法是一个人综合素养的体现，其思维、学识、品行、胸襟、气质等都能体现在一笔一画之中。欣赏书法精品、参与书法创作，不仅能带给人们浪漫和奔放的情怀，更能净化心灵、陶冶性情、舒畅胸怀。书法艺术的美，是独一无二的美；书法艺术的美，是异彩纷呈的美；书法艺术的美，是博大精深的美。

纵观历代书法名家的作品，品读那悠久历史的印记，感受那灿烂的中华文明，会使人为之震撼，为之沉醉。让我们步入中国书法艺术的海洋，去领略它独特而神妙的魅力吧！

and temperament are shown. Appreciation of the fine art of calligraphy and participation in calligraphy creation not only brings along romantic and unrestrained feelings, but can also purify the heart, cultivate the temperament and relax the mind. The beauty of calligraphy art is that of uniqueness, colorfulness and profoundness.

Appreciating the famous calligraphy works of past dynasties, reading the age-old historic marks they convey and feeling the splendid Chinese civilization, people will be amazed and be intoxicated. Let's step in the art ocean of Chinese calligraphy and appreciate its unique and marvelous charm.





• 《次韵三舍人诗帖》（宋 苏轼）

Calligraphy of Reply Sansheren's Poem in the Same Rhyme by Sushi (Song Dynasty 960-1279)



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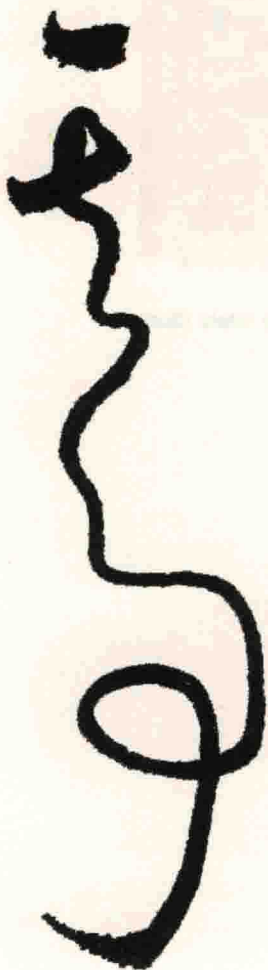
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# 神奇的方块

## Magical Squares

中国人创造的汉字，虽然外形大都方方正正，但却变化无穷，每一笔都有它的寓意，可谓是神奇的方块字。而书法就是将汉字艺术化，其与汉字有着密不可分的联系。书法艺术能让汉字变得美轮美奂，令人陶醉。那么，汉字与书法是怎样诞生的？两者之间又有怎样的联系？让我们回溯那久远而古老的历史，一同去探寻吧。

The Chinese characters, though mostly square in shapes, have endless variations. The meaning in each stroke makes the characters magical squares. Calligraphy is to artify these Chinese characters, so is inextricably linked with them. The art of calligraphy could beautify the Chinese character and amaze people. So how Chinese characters and calligraphy were born? And what's the link between them? Let's trace back to the remote and ancient history to explore the answers.



## > 汉字的起源

汉字是世界上历史最古老的文字之一，也是目前世界上使用人数最多的文字。事实上在古代，世界上有许多民族都曾创造了自已的文字，但发展到今天大都已失传。而汉字却一脉相承，蔓延数千年而长盛不衰，记录着古老、绵长的中华

## > Origin of the Chinese Characters

Chinese character is one of the most ancient writings in the world, as well as the most widely applied writing system. Back in the ancient times, many nations created their own writing systems, but most of these systems were lost in nowadays. In contrast, the Chinese characters have been passed down and



• 仰韶文化彩陶双联壶  
Painted Pottery Twin Pot of Yangshao Culture



• 仰韶文化彩陶钵  
Painted Pottery Bowl of Yangshao Culture



文明，从未中断。

考古工作者从距今大约五六千年前新石器时代的文化遗址中挖掘出了大量陶器，陶器上有数量不等的刻画符号。这些刻画符号整齐规划，并有一定规律性，具备简单文字的特征，因而被许多专家、学者认为是汉字的起源。

原始社会，生产力低下，古人既要与大自然作斗争，又要制造工具，从事生产劳动。在这个过程中，人与人之间的交流是不可或缺

endured thousands of years, recording the long-lasting Chinese civilization without discontinuance.

From the Neolithic cultural sites dating back to about five or six thousand years, archeologist unearthed lots of potteries on which carved signs. These signs are neatly placed in order, possessing the features of simple characters, thus they are regarded as the origin of Chinese characters by many experts and scholars.

Due to their low productivity, the ancient people in the primitive society had to fight with the nature and at the same time, to create tools and participate in the productive labor. In this process, the communication between people was unavoidable. In order to exchange ideas and information, simple languages gradually emerged. But with the constraint of time and space, the languages at that time could only serve as a way of direct communication between people, failing to function in recording and passing information.

In order to better record and pass information, ancient people began to tie knots and engrave in stones. However, these two methods were too simple; they could only note down a few numbers and



- 新石器时代陶器残片上的刻画符号  
Carved Signs on the Earthenware Relics from the Neolithic Age



的。为了交流思想、传递信息，古人逐渐创造了简单的语言。但语言受时间、地点的局限，只适合人与人之间的直接交流，并没有记录和传递的功能。

为了更好地记录和传递信息，古人开始采用结绳记事和契刻记事的方法。然而这两种方法都太过简单，只能记录一些数字或方位等，并不能进行思想交流，也不具备记录语言的属性。为此，生活在中华大地智慧的先民们又想出了新办法，那就是绘画，也正是绘画最终



• 古人结绳记事

Ancient people tie knots to keep records

directions, could not exchange ideas, and had no feature of a recording language. So the wise Chinese ancestors came up with a new approach, painting, which promoted the appearance of Chinese characters.

The pictures in that period could only record information, convey ideas, but they were not characters yet. Over time, some of the commonly used pictures eventually became characters. For example, some one drew a bird; this “bird” was widely circulated and used, and finally became a symbol, with the image between a picture and a character. In the long process of using these symbols, they were gradually getting less realistic and less vivid, which ultimately became a pictographic language with pictographic characteristics.

Pictographs are the original Chinese characters, which could be found on the pottery in *Banpo* Cultural Sites in Shaanxi and *Dawenkou* Cultural Sites in Shandong. However, the characters at that time were in the original phase and were scattered and scarce.

With the continuous increase of the numbers of characters, their structures have become more abstract, symbolic, systematic and standardized. In the



推动了文字的产生。

那一时期的图画仅能够记录信息、传递思想，但还不是文字。随着时间的推移，一些普遍使用、约定俗成的图画最终转变成了文字。比如，有人画了一只鸟，这只“鸟”广为流传，被普遍使用，介于图画和文字之间，成为一种符号。在长期的使用过程中，人们画得渐渐不那么逼真了，减少了象形性，最终成为具有象形特征的能够记录语言的“象形文字”。

象形文字就是原始的汉字，如今可在陕西半坡文化遗址和山东大汶口文化遗址的一些陶器上看到。然而，此时的文字还处在起源阶段，零散而稀少。

随着字符数量的不断增加，在使用过程中，其组织构造被逐渐抽象化、符号化、系统化、规范化，发展到殷商时期的甲骨文时，已形成了一个数量众多、构形稳定的文字系统，这为后世汉字的发展奠定了基础。同时，随着书写便捷的需要，以及毛笔的广泛应用，汉字也在不断演变，先后出现了西周（前1046 - 前771）的金文、秦代（前221 - 前206）的小篆、汉代（前



• 大汶口文化陶器上的象形文字

此象形文字上半部画的是太阳，下半部画的是山峰，组合起来表示一定的事物或一个抽象的概念。

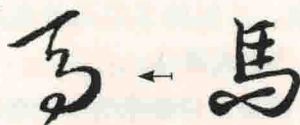
The Pictograph on the Pottery in Dawenkou Cultural Sites

With the upper part as the sun, and the lower half as the hill, this pictograph combined with the two parts means a certain object or an abstract concept.

Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C-1046 B.C), *Jia Gu Wen* (oracle-bone inscriptions) appeared. Then formed a writing system which was large in number and stable in configuration. This laid solid foundation for the future development of Chinese characters. Meanwhile, with the need for convenient writing and the extensive use of writing brushes, the characters were evolving, too. There had appeared chronologically *Jin Wen* (inscriptions on the bronze objects) in the Western Zhou

206 - 公元220) 的隶书, 以及魏晋南北朝时期 (220 - 589) 的楷书、行书和草书, 汉字的字体逐渐发展成熟。

Dynasty (1046 B.C.-771 B.C.), *Xiao Zhuan* in the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.-206 B.C.), *Li Shu* in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.- 220 A.D.), as well as *Kai Shu*, *Xing Shu* (literally meaning the running script) and *Cao Shu* (meaning cursive script) in Southern and Northern Dynasties (220-589). Chinese characters were maturing gradually.



草书  
Cursive Script

行书  
Semi-cursive Script



甲骨文  
Oracle Bone Script

金文  
Bronze Inscription

小篆  
Small Seal Script

隶书  
Clerical Script

楷书  
Regular Script

- “马”字的变化  
Changes of the character 马 (horse)



## > 由汉字到书法

事实上，汉字本身就是一门艺术，它的一笔一划，它的构形及字音、字义，都具有很高的艺术性。同时，汉字又是一种极具可塑性、创造性和变化性的文字。汉字最早从图画中来，描摹的是自然物象，本身就含有大自然中美的元素，因而才被称为“象形文字”。《中华字海》中收录的汉字数量为85000个，这数量众多的字形具备丰富的变化，展现出了多样的审美形象。汉字的这些字形特色，为书法提供了广阔的艺术创造天地。古往今来，中国有多少文人才士在将汉字艺术化创作的过程中，取得了非凡的成就，给后人留下了回味无穷的艺术享受。

## > From Characters to Calligraphy

In fact, the character itself is an art. Its strokes, its configuration, its pronunciation and the meaning of each character are highly artistic. Meanwhile, Chinese characters are highly moldable, creative and changeable. Originally developed from pictures portraying the natural objects and phenomena, they intrinsically contained the beauty in the nature. This is also why they are called pictograph. *Chinese Character Dictionary* includes 85,000 characters, and they have extensive changes in shape and show a variety of aesthetic images. The shape features of the characters provide a broad stage for the artistic creation. Throughout the ages, many Chinese scholars have made remarkable achievements in the process of artifying Chinese characters and have left behind



书法是一门表现汉字字形美的艺术，伴随着汉字的发展而发展。自汉字定型以来，一直基本保持方形的轮廓，每一个字都由若干笔画组合而成，分布均衡而又富于变化。因此，汉字字形本身就已天然蕴涵着形式美。

a memorable artistic experience and enjoyment for later generations.

Calligraphy is an art that reveals the beautiful shapes of the Chinese characters and develops together with the characters themselves. Since establishment, Chinese characters basically maintain a square outer profile. Each character consists of



• 书法陈设品  
 Calligraphy Work Display