

# 张培成 Zhang Peicheng



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上 海 美 Shanghai Art **张**持戏 ZHANG PEICHENG

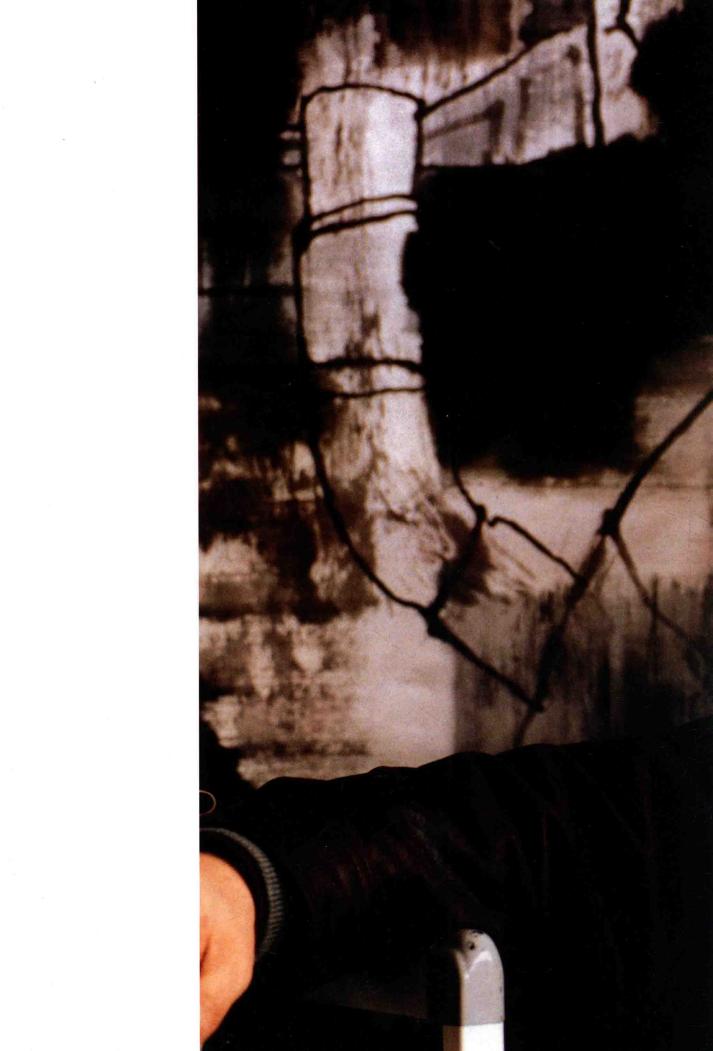




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方增先 上海美术馆馆长 2007年8月 "海上画派"是上海黄金历史的一段剪影, 更是一种文化精神。承袭着这个传统, 上海的文化艺术以其独立、开放、多变的姿态展现在世人的眼前。构成这个文化氛围, 并在其中推波助澜的是一群默默执著于提升自我修养, 进行不懈艺术实践的"新海派"艺术家们。

张培成的作品总能给我们带来闲适的视觉享受。早在1989年的全国美展上,他的作品《微风》就在形式借鉴上作了有益的尝试。这在中国画传统面对新潮艺术冲击下,如何向现代蜕变的特殊时期中就已脱颖而出。然而,对于一个勤勉的艺术家来说,转变也只是艺术实践中的阶段性总结。十余年来,他不断寻求传统水墨艺术基本语言新的构成和表达方式;同时还广泛、有机地吸收着各种艺术元素,在水墨材质的运用和形式处理等方面颇有心得。同样是中国画的人物画,同样是刻画当代都市生活,却独具轻快舒朗的从容面貌。培成的成功是恰当处理现实素材、借鉴传统和外来文化三个基本因素的结果。这也正是海派的内核。

上海美术馆这次策划的"新水墨系列"正是以不断推出海上名家为依托,希望能够借此为中国水墨艺术起到推动的作用。

预祝展览成功!

### Preface

Fang Zengxian Director of Shanghai Art Museum August, 2007 As a snatch of silhouette in Shanghai golden history, Shanghai style is more of a cultural spirit. Inheriting this tradition, Shanghai cultural art emerges before the public in its independent, open and changeful posture. A group of artists who silently persist on improving self-accomplishment and proceeding art practice constitute the cultural atmosphere and make contributions.

Zheng Peicheng's works could always bring us delightful and casual visual enjoyment. As early as the National Art Exhibition in 1989, his work Breeze already made constructive attempt on form reference, which stood out in the special period of Chinese painting's tradition transforming to modernity under the impact of new wave. However, for an assiduous artist, transformation is only a periodical conclusion in the process of art practice. For more than one decade, he has been seeking for new ways of composition and expression of ink art's basic language, meanwhile, comprehensively and systematically absorbing all kinds of art elements to make achievement in ink material's usage and form disposal. The same Chinese figure painting depicting the same life in contemporary city presents the unique appearance of easiness and leisure. Peicheng's success is the result of appropriate disposal of three basic elements among realistic materials, traditional reference and exotic culture, which is also the core of Shanghai style.

New Ink Series planned by Shanghai Art Museum aims to contribute to the promotion of Chinese ink art by continuously presenting famous Shanghai-style painters.

I wish this exhibition would be a perfect success.

### 闲看五色

#### ——张培成的水墨艺术

#### 李凝 2007年7月于上海

书画是中国具有悠久历史传统的艺术形式。这种最初依托纸张发明而产生的"书写形式",经过魏晋成型、五代革新、宋元成熟、明清变法,几近两千年的岁月积淀,进而成为中华传统文化体系的一部分,甚至时常被撷来代表民族气质的艺术样式。它有严格的门类系统,包含了丰厚的人文底蕴,并自成审美标准。及至近现代,在外来政治、经济、军事的冲击下,才伴随着整体传统文化体系的崩盘走向新的方向。

然而,百年来探讨的"中体西用"、"西体中用"、"中西融合"、"中西分立"等等,种种的论题郁结在当代,都已经是不成为问题的问题。因为当代水墨艺术已经不仅仅停留在探讨传统笔墨形式、意味的层面上,而是扩展成为主流兼具边缘、内涵丰富的艺术语言形式。笔墨纸砚,逐步蜕变为一种含有中国文化意味的载体,成为"唯拿来用"的艺术材料。这种现象不仅仅存在于水墨艺术的领域中,还广泛存在于当代艺术的实际创作中——绘画的书写性、材料晕化皴染的效果等等一些纯艺术元素——这些因素也就构成了中国当代艺术的网状生态。当然,这也可以作为我们观看和分析当代水墨艺术的一种角度。

多年来, 张培成在水墨领域的不懈实践成就颇丰。他的艺术创作受到中外艺术界的关注和肯定, 业已成为上海当代水墨艺术的中坚代表。他二十余年的个人艺术创作也可以看作中国现当代水墨艺术发展的一种轨迹。在这条轨迹中, 杂糅了严谨治学的学院态度和包容鲜活的民间传统。这条创作研究的道路给我们预示了一种更为开放的创作心态, 其中复杂、多变、曲折、微妙的变化发展过程也需要用全新的当代角度来分析和研究。

从上世纪80年代开始,张培成就已经在全国美展上崭露头角。虽然他的创作一直和中国当代现艺术发展的主流趋势所暗合,但是,今天回溯历史,张培成们的艺术定位始终没有清晰和明确。"新文人画"①、"淡化写实造型而另赋新格"②等等,基本上还是把这种当代水墨艺术的归类简单依附于约定俗成的理论框架中。当然,这也有理论语汇没有同步更新的因素。

改革开放以来,持续不断、汹涌冲击中国至今的西方艺术,以及保持时断时续的传统文化(包括传统意义上的精英文化和民间文化),这些都是中国文化艺术界面对的问题(或者说是"元素")。然而每个艺术家吞吐的态度和结果都不相同。如果从艺术创作演化的角度看,张培成身上具有典型的"海派精神"无疑促使艺术形成了别样的风貌。同样是和而不同、开放多元,却能最终杂糅为温和流畅——于稳健中富有变化,于传统中带有革新,是兼容了平易近人的阳春白雪。内行看门道,对于外行也不失视觉的愉悦和享受。在创作时艺术家也许没有察觉自己的惯性会导致最终的结果,"在创作时常是最后完成的作品,有时竟与最初的想法相去甚远,但又却出乎意料地蕴含着一丝新的美感"③。

在具体实践中,内在气质和外在表现形式的兼容协调,始终是张培成重视并努力解答的问题。在他看来,传统文人画过于偏倚自我意识的表现,或是西方艺术流于表面形式的标新立异都是不足取,要避免的。在奔突猛进、非此即彼的当代,能始终保持这种敏锐的意识就显得尤为可贵。

《微风》④是张氏自我认定的创作转型的代表作。虽然当年艺坛对第七届美展褒贬不一,但毕竟昭示了中国艺坛发展的趋势,特别是中国画新作涌现,艺术风格更加趋于成熟和多样:方增先因《母亲》⑤而奠定了新浙派领军人物的地位,《玫瑰色的回忆》、《微风》等作品也为当时的艺坛吹来了一股清新之风。今天重读这件作品,画面色块简洁、调子轻松明快,一扫水墨画一贯的沉郁之气。然而,在艺术文献背后,是一种真实:展览看似平淡的背后,有艺术家复杂真实的状态⑥。《微风》的创作就是风格的平衡结果:艺术家从惠安题材出发,画面整体需要有力地表现民间风,最终他果断舍弃了陈旧苍白的传统笔墨,而强化了色块对比的部分。可以说,《微风》标志着张培成之后多变却又协调的自我变革之路。

张培成的艺术创作实践非常明晰。为了作品最终达到统一、和谐的内在气质和视觉美感,他对许多题材和元素进行了有益的尝试。他眼中的民间美术有着广阔的天地,从古代壁画中提炼了稳健质朴的线条和古意盎然的斑驳效果;从现代剪纸、陶艺中,吸取了爽快亲合的对比色彩;从戏曲艺术中,看到了富有舞台效果的画面构成。而对空间的独特表达方式则呼应了西方现代艺术,画面在二维、三维之间虚实游离,又使看似单调的题材生发出新的活力。对张培成来说,"极端"是艺术创新必要的方式,这使他的小幅作品表现出多元的面貌,或重色、或重线、或重块面、或重意趣,甚至常常有疏野气;但在某个阶段后,尺寸相对偏大的作品又回归到温和平淡的海派特质。

特别是近年的作品,越发可以看出艺术家在沉淀、淘洗后的坚定态度。《做体操》、《瓶花》熟练表现了较为表面的色彩、明暗、动静之间的结合关系,是对生活瞬间的捕捉,而2007年创作的《铁篱笆》、《躯体的结构》系列,艺术家进一步大胆舍弃了曾经一度偏爱的色彩、色块,把容易分散视觉的元素综合起来,收归到灰色调下,气定神闲地放大了看似平淡的生活本质。古人说"墨分五色",又说"绘事后素",这意味着是结束也是开始,是舍弃也是拥有。

守护艺术传统,而不分中西;革新风格技法,需要坚定和冷静。这其中确实充满了矛盾和困难。对于当代人,水墨画传统的笔墨语汇既是财富,也容易成为约束和累赘。也许,正像张培成自己所说"与其画一幅四平八稳,无懈可击的作品,还不如去画一幅尽管并不成熟,但却有着新的追求的作品"。中国的当代艺术最需要的不是流于表面的日新月异,而是切实扎根在时代中的现实感,更或许,只是一种在吞吐之间,淡定的包容和舍弃。

让我们抱着平和之心期待艺术家新的变化。

- ①1989年,参展"首届中国新文人画展"
- ②引自《当代水墨人物画(续)简说》,陈孝信主编。
- ③引自张培成《契机与选择》。
- ④1989年,该作获得第七届全国美展铜奖,现藏于中国美术馆。
- ⑤1989年, 此作获得首届齐白石奖及第七届全国美展银奖, 现藏于上海美术馆。
- ⑥引自"关于第七届全国美展的座谈摘要"中郎绍君的发言。

## Idly Watching Five Colors: Zhang Peicheng's Ink Art

Li Ning Written in Shanghai in July, 2007 Calligraphy-Painting on paper is an art form of long-standing tradition in China. After almost two thousand years of accumulation including the formation in Wei and Jin dynasties, renovation in the Five Dynasties, maturing in Song and Yuan dynasties and political reform in Ming and Qing dynasties, this writing form appearing with the invention of paper at first has turned into a part of the traditional Chinese cultural system, and is even frequently used to represent national temperament. It has strict classified system, comprises profound humane connotation, and has formed its own aesthetic standard. Up till the modern times, under the impact of external politics, economy and military affairs, it took a new direction with the comprehensive collapse of traditional cultural system.

However, for the discussions about the cultural integration and division between China and western countries in the past century, all the themes are no longer of any problems in the present time. As contemporary ink art doesn't just stay on the level of discussing traditional brushstroke form and significance, but expands into an artistic language form of mainstream covering the verge and rich contents. Gradually turning into the carrier of Chinese cultural significance, writing brush, ink stick, Ink slab and paper become convenient art materials. This phenomenon not only exists in the field of ink art, but also extensively exists in the practical creation of contemporary art, such as writing element of painting, the material's effects of permeating, spreading and dying, and some other pure artistic elements, which constitute the netted situation of contemporary Chinese art. Certainly, this could also be regarded as a perspective to appreciate and analyze contemporary ink art.

For many years, Zhang Peicheng has made quite conspicuous achievement in the field of ink art. Receiving attention and affirmation of Chinese and foreign art circles, his art creation has become the representative of contemporary Shanghai ink art 's elite. His individual art creation for more than two decades could also be regarded as a kind of developing track of contemporary Chinese ink art, which contains strict and assiduous academic attitude and vivid folk traditions. This path of creation research predicts a more open mental status of creation, and the complicated, changeful, devious and delicate evolving process also needs to be analyzed and studied from a completely new perspective of contemporaneity.

From the 1980s, Zhang already showed his brilliant talent in National Art Exhibition. Though his creation happened to have the same tendency with the mainstream of contemporary Chinese art's development, the positioning of Zheng's art has never been clear and definite when we review the history. New literate painting ①, weakening realistic elements to create new style ②, and etc still simply classify this contemporary ink art to the theoretic frame accepted through common practice. Of course, there is also the problem of unsynchronized theoretic language.