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今日中国艺术家 CHINESE ARTISTS OF TODAY

邵岩 Shao Yan

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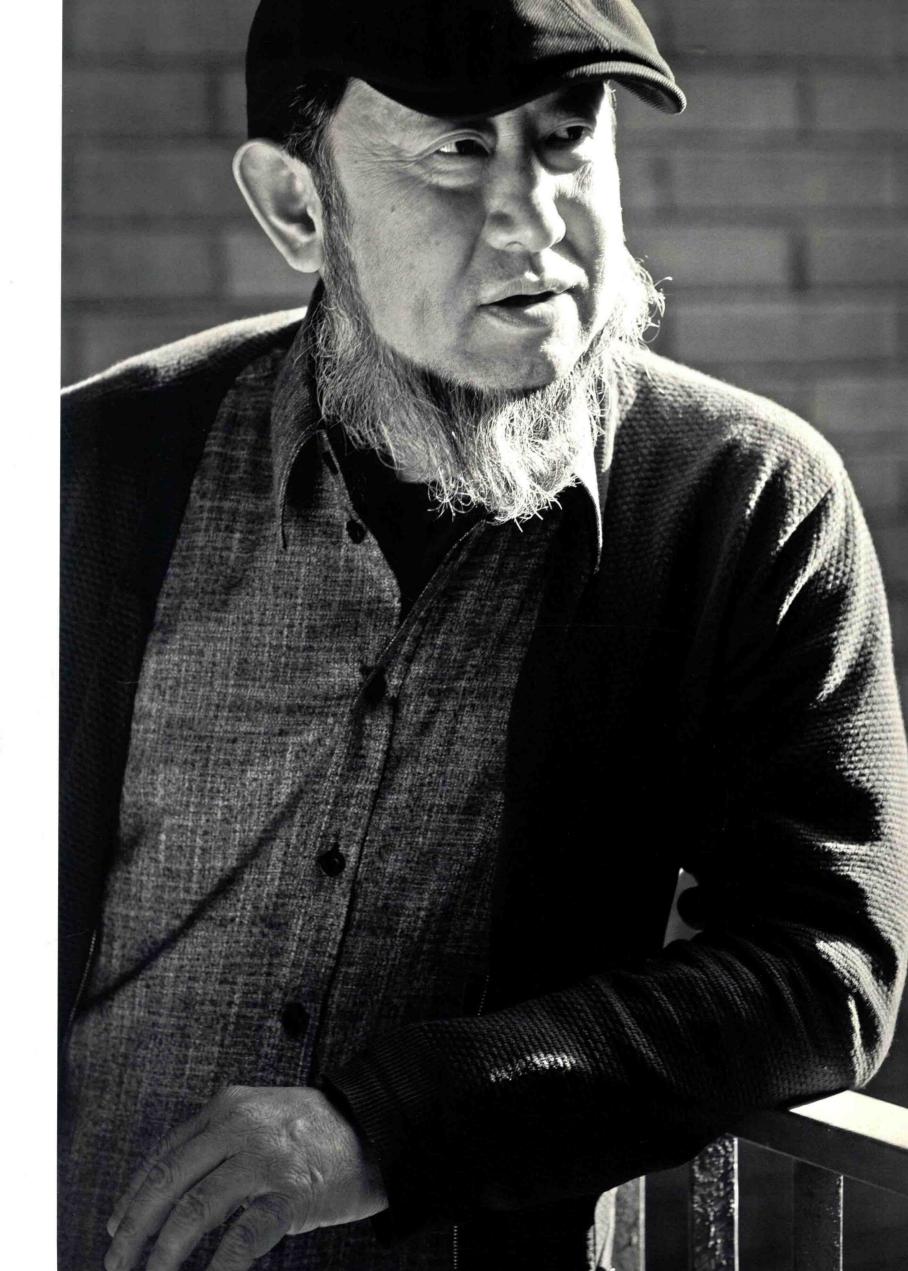
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逸境

——关于邵岩的书象艺术

刘骁纯

现代书法,在水面上冲浪者多而在深水中潜进者少,邵岩属后者,十分难得。

包括邵岩在内的一些中国当代艺术家的探索常使我想到一个字——逸。例如徐冰面对汉字的超逸, 蔡国强无所顾忌的放逸, 尚扬大风景的旷逸, 周思聪荷花系列的静逸, 常进山水的冷逸, 马岩松建筑设计的飘逸……高名潞提出"意派", 用意甚好, 针对日本的"物派", 可以推出一点自己的东西, 可惜论述不得要领, 如果高名潞能研究一下"逸派", 当能别开生面。

"逸"的重要性时下还看不大清,但随着时间的推移,它将日显其价值。

在西方庞大的美学系统中,有优美、崇高、悲剧、喜剧、丑之美、恶之花等各种审美范畴,这些范畴也可以用来解释中国艺术大部分审美现象,却不能解释"逸"。西方审美范畴中没有"逸","逸"是中国易老庄禅、诗文书画、清流名士贡献给人类的独特审美范畴。作为一种审美范畴,"逸"不会因传统文化的过去而过去。它巨大的当代能量正在被有识的中国文化人发掘出来,创化出来,扩展开来。

我用"逸境"说邵岩,所指有二。一曰状态 上的放逸之境,二曰风骨上的旷逸之境。

他进入了传统书法却又逸出了传统书法,他进入了现代书法却又逸出了现代书法,他进入了纸面书象却又逸出了纸面书象,他进入了书象装置却又逸出了书象装置,他进入了书象行为却又逸出了书象行为。在艺术形态、艺术观念上,他无执故无障,不羁故不绊,无定法故无定相。他在不同的形态和观念之间出出进进,穿行自由,

任性骋怀, 无所挂碍, 是为状态上的放逸之境。

从有笔到无笔,从挥毫到射墨,他前后一贯 的美学品格是"旷逸"。

作为审美范畴的"逸", 其最突出的特征是无为、空灵、虚静。其下有许多子概念, 如淡泊、超然、隐遁、恍惚、忘我、自然、平淡、简远、萧散等等, 另外还有一些重要的链接概念, 如意气、意境、气韵等等。西方文化的冲击不仅不会终结"逸",相反,"逸"在获得空前的文化大交流的滋养后,将展现出更强大的当代张力。

就邵岩而言,二十余年历经数变,他将自己的艺术发展按三个十年分为三期,参照此.我打破年份,按个性最突出的创作系列将他的现代书法及书象创作分为三部分。

一、"海"系列。特点是独字——海。作品强调笔画间架的冲突、争让和整体的动感,淡化海字的可识读性,转向字画(抽象画)之间。笔墨最大的特征为冲墨,使作品显现为极为复杂微妙和意味无穷的淡墨"双钩"图像。运笔多圆厚。蕴含海涛的意趣意象意境。邵岩是大海的儿子,作品中常隐藏着海、岩、船等潜象。

二、"船形或塔形结构"的系列。特点是单列短语。间架结构更加突出,图像似塔似船,稳中求动。在字画之边缘,以及冲墨,这些都延续了前一系列,运笔多方折,或有扬帆和海市蜃楼的意趣意象意境。

第三部分我认为是邵岩迄今为止飞得最高而 又潜得最深的部分,我称之为射墨与瘦筋草交互 推进的阶段。时间始于 2007 年。邵岩偶用医用注 射器射墨,效果使其大为兴奋,创作了 36 帧组合



射型 创作现场 Shooting lob the scene of creation

的大幅不可识书象《三十六计》,一举成功。那以后,我多次听他谈到"速度"、"瞬间爆发"。年末,因心脏病两次手术安放了7个支架,2009年又安放1个。注射器由此成为他生命的重要组成部分,此后,生命体验和生命关怀的内涵深深地融入了他的射墨。

射墨 "瞬间爆发"的草书势,激发出一种新颖的现代书法,我名之为 "邵岩瘦筋草"。单列短语特征延续第二系列,但字画之间的取向往书法大步回移,可识性增强了。瘦筋细线柔韧刚劲,强调纵势,因此,结构(或塔式或船式等等)常显瘦峭。偶出横势排笔,与瘦筋细线在大冲突中常能取得意想不到的大统一。

2011年,邵岩开始了一种新的书象项目——在一个仪式化的场境中,实施在宣纸环壁上射墨的行为,后期,让射迹在水的作用下自然成纹。这一项目,在上海"800艺术区"展现时被称为"跑墨",我更倾向于称之为"射墨"。

射墨与瘦筋草交互推进中最重要的是他的 线——瘦成一道闪电的线、瞬间爆发的线、笔断 意连、首尾相顾、绵延相续、自在延伸、一挥而 就的线。落笔如出拳,射墨如运剑。张旭观公孙 大娘舞剑器而草书大进的古老故事在这里释放出 了新的篇章。有些作品虽然不可识或不可尽识, 从而逸出或半逸出了文意,然而书法的幽灵犹在, 书意的生命要素犹在。

此线如醉如癫,极富动感。如此,与清静无为何干?与"逸"何干?

清静无为非死境而活境也,其要义是去障, 是不为物欲俗欲所障。入此境后,无为者无所不 为,虚空者容纳万有,清静者一了群动,隐遁者 乃染尽红尘而后看破红尘而后超越红尘是矣。

大草有粗豪狂放一路,此路当然不便归入"逸"之范畴,然大草还有旷逸一路,癫张醉素便是。这一路,如醉拳如舞剑,一旦进入佳境,锋芒去处,所指实而所行空,安如山而动如风,身手精微而天地疏阔,发力劲健而筋骨虚松,故常有游龙惊鸿之喻,是为旷逸。

邵岩延伸的主要对象正是癫张醉素的旷逸. 形态大异而风骨犹存。

邵岩作品还有一个很大的特点——留白大。 他最具特色的书法作品,往往单行纵贯,左右大 虚大白;他的射墨行为,墨迹单行横贯,整个场 域大虚大白;他的水墨流纹作品,线迹化出一片 恍惚……

广宇中的疾线,以及其他种种要素,在整体上构成了邵岩风骨上的旷逸之境。

2012年3月11日 北京

Natural Grace

-Starting from Shao Yan's Modern Writing Art

Liu Xiaochun

It's unfortunate that in modern Chinese calligraphy the number of artists who are guided by external splendor far outnumbers those who adhere silently to the study and creation of calligraphy. Luckily, Shao Yan belongs to the latter group.

The exploration by China's contemporary artists, Shao Yan among them, often reminds me of a phrase — natural grace, such as the unconventional grace of Xu Bing's calligraphy, the wild graceful style of Cai Guoqiang, the grand grace of Shang Yang's landscapes, the quiet grace of Zhou Sicong's lotus series, the calm grace in Chang Jin's landscape paintings, and the free grace in Ma Yansong's architectural design . . . Gao Minglu proposed the idea of "Spirit School". Though well intentioned when he creatively put forward the idea against the Japanese idea of "Appearance Resemblance School", his argument fails to grasp the main points. If Gao could study "School of Natural Grace", perhaps he could break fresh ground.

The importance of "natural grace" is not palpable yet, but as time goes on, it will gradually manifest its value.

In the vast western aesthetic system there are a number of aesthetic categories including the beautiful, the sublime, the tragic, the comedic, grotesque, Flowers of Evil, etc. Most aesthetic phenomena in China can also be interpreted using these aesthetic categories. But "natural grace" is not among them. The rationale of "natural grace" never appeared in the western aesthetic scheme. It is a unique viewpoint originating from distinctive, traditional Chinese culture including Book of Changes, Taoism, ChuangTzu, Zen, poetry, literature, calligraphy, traditional painting, and integral intellectuals. As an aesthetic category, it will not decease along with traditional culture. It, instead, is unfolding and expanding its power in the hands of wise contemporary intellectuals and artists.

"Natural grace" embodies a twofold meaning in Shao Yan's art: the unrestrained grace state and the grand grace in artistic character.

Shao Yan, while indulging in traditional calligraphy, manages to step out of traditional calligraphy. Also, Shao masters modern calligraphy but his mindset is not restrained by it. Similarly, Shao steps into the realm of modern paper writing art, modern writing apparatus, and modern writing art actions, but he is also able to elevate himself beyond these specific regimes. Shao refuses to be restricted in artistic forms and concepts. His artistic independence is not impaired by any enforcement. He travels back and forth seamlessly through distinct artistic forms and

concepts. That is his unrestrained grace.

Shao abandons the writing brush to create "ink emission" calligraphy. Yet "grandeur natural grace" is his coherent aesthetic character.

As an aesthetic category, the most prominent feature of "natural grace" is modesty and silence, under which there are many sub-concepts, such as indifference, aloofness, reclusive, trance, ecstasy, natural, plain, simple, and desolate. In addition, there are some important relevant concepts, such as natural spirit, natural mood, and vitality. The impact of western culture will not curb "natural grace". Instead, the unprecedented cultural exchange nourishes and empowers "natural grace".

Shao Yan changes his artistic style several times over thirty years. He himself divides his artistic development into three periods, each lasting one decade. In light of that, I split up his calligraphy and writing art creation experience into three parts as per his representative series of his most prominent personality.

I: Sea series. The series is characterized by writing one single word—sea. The conflict among strokes and frames and the overall dynamic sense are accentuated, whereas the readable nature of the character

"sea" is underplayed, thus the nature of the works swings between calligraphy and painting (abstract painting). In terms of ink, a protuberant character is "ink wash" (pinyin: Chong Mo), so that the works carry extremely complex and subtle "double hook" light ink image. Shao frequently uses thick brushwork in the series to convey the mood and image of seascape. Shao Yan is the son of the sea-latent images of the sea, rocks, boats etc. often appear in his works.

II: I name the second part the "boat-shaped or pagoda structure" series. In the form of a separate phrase or verse, the frame structure becomes more prominent and the images often appear to be pagodas or boats, steady but with dynamic implication. We can detect the heritage of the previous period in the edge of the works and in the use of "ink wash" technique. In the second period, Shao Yan more often uses keen brushwork to communicate the images of sailing or mirage.

III: Shao Yan flies to the highest and dives down the deepest in the third part-I call it the stage of interactive advance between "ink emission" and "thin and vigorous cursive script", which started in 2007. He incidentally tried ink emission using a medical syringe, and the effect turned out to be very exciting. He later created Thirty-Six Ink Tactics composed of 36 writing art pieces, which was a great success. After that, I repeatedly hear him talking about the magic of "speed" and "outbreak". By the end of 2007, seven stents were placed into his heart in two operations due to heart disease and in 2009, another one was placed in his heart. The syringe thus became an important part of his life. The connotation of life experience and human care are deeply infused into ink emission.

The instant explosion feature of "ink emission", similar to the nature of cursive script, stimulated a novel modern calligraphy, which I named "Shao Yan's thin and vigorous cursive script". The third stage continues to use separate phrase or verse but steps back to calligraphy from the previous middle ground between calligraphy and painting, bringing an enhanced identifiable nature. Thin and pliable brushstrokes emphasize longitudinal dimension, therefore the structure (pagoda or boat shapes, etc.) becomes thinner and steeper. When occasional transverse brushstrokes conflict with the overall thin structure, the works achieve an unexpected grand unification.

Shao Yan started a new writing art project in 2011—in a ceremonious field, he conducted ink emission on rice paper, and the ink traces form grains naturally later under the impact of water. This project, when performed in the 800 Art District of Shanghai, is called "running ink", but I prefer to call it "ink emission".

In the interactive advance of "ink emission" and "thin and vigorous cursive script", the line is most important—a thin line like a lightning. The line, embodiment of his profound artistic style, explodes instantly. The starting of a calligraphy work is like a punch, and his ink emission sword brandish. There is an ancient story that calligrapher Zhang Xu watched the swordplay of Madame Gongsun, and got inspired to become a master of cursive script. The story can be remotely applied in Shao Yan's works. Although some works disclose their textual meaning, the soul of calligraphy is still present. The life elements of calligraphic spirit are still embodied.

The dynamic line flows like a drunken or infatuated person. So how is it related to quietism or "natural grace"?

Quietism is not a deathly stillness but a dynamic environment. Its essence is to surpass earthly barriers. In quietism, inaction becomes all–encompassing, and the quiet embraces all dynamics. The reclusive are those who have gone through carnal temptations, despised them, and then remain disenchanted.

The wild part of cursive script shall not be categorized into "natural grace". But the grandeur part of cursive script belongs to it. Zhang Xu and Huai Su belong to the latter group, thus to the "natural grace" school. Calligraphy of "grandeur natural grace" is characterized by flowing style accompanied by concrete embodiment, and the coexistence of mountainous firmness and swirling agility.

Shao Yan's follows Zhang Xu and Huai Su's "grandeur natural grace" style. The form is different but the nature is intrinsic.

Shao Yan's works demonstrate another feature – large blanks. His most characteristic works of calligraphy often run vertically, leaving large blanks on the left and right sides. In his ink emission works, the ink flows continuously leaving bulky blanks on the paper. In his "ink grains" works, the line traces trigger a sentiment of trance...

Shao's lightening lines, as well as various other elements, constitute the overall "grandeur natural grace" in his artistic character.

April 4, 2012, Beijing

心迹

朱青生

邵岩的艺术具有双重"心迹"。

第一种"心迹"是书法作为"心之迹也"所体现出来的中国艺术的传统精神和东方文化的文脉。

第二种"心迹"是邵岩在经历一次生死攸关的手术之后对身体和人生的觉悟。这个觉悟使他找到了创作的器具——"针管"。由此来完成时刻关注着社会和现实的作品。

邵岩是以书法家的成就进入了艺术家的范畴。

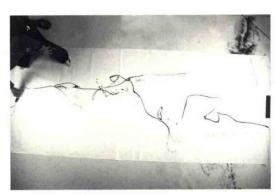
作为书法家,他的作品实际上秉承了中国艺术的本质状态,即不以描述对象和反映现实状态为方法。在他的作品中从来就没有出现过写实的形象和对可见世界的模仿,而是处处表达人对于世界和人生的感悟和触动,以一根线、一个字来寄托和表达。所不同的是,他在80年代以来就以一种全新的现代书法的方式。在中国的书法传统之外开辟出了一条道路。虽然现代书法有多种不同的道路,但是各条道路的成就高低不同,而邵岩一直是处于最高状态,因此屡次获得中国书法界的最高奖赏。

邵岩的这次展览却是完全超越了书法的范畴。他首先从工具上把可以表达其感悟和触动的传统工具——毛笔彻底封闭,用一个在他的心脏手术中维系自己生命的注射器,来盛满中国的墨,犹如浓郁的血液,既是注入,也是宣泄,从而完成他对于生命与艺术的更切近的合一。

然而,经历过生死关头的邵岩,并没有由此而独善其身。他没有把这种个人的生命顿悟仅仅局限在孤寂而高悬的个人体验境界,而是在苏醒之后把对人间的灾难(如地震)和一些社会不公(如贫富差异)的问题作为自己写作、评述和呼吁的内容。他是在用心血为社会浇灌,凝成字句而呐喊。

由一次生死的奇妙体验转为对人间的急切关怀,心迹成为斑斑泣血,在宇宙间汪洋横流。

2012年3月14日 北京



「射墨" 創作規格 Supating ink the scene of preation

The Trace of Mind

Zhu Qingsheng

Shao Yan's art has a double "trace of mind".

The first "trace of mind" is the traditional spirit of Chinese art and the roots of oriental culture that are displayed by calligraphy as the trace of mind.

The second "trace of mind" is Shao's awareness towards body and life after a vital surgery. This awareness has inspired him to discover a creative tool—the syringe, and the works which are done by it are deeply concerned with society and reality.

Shao Yan enters the world of artists with the achievements of a calligrapher.

As a calligrapher, his works actually insist on the innate character of Chinese art, which is not using the description of objects and representation of the reality as a method. Among his works, there have never been any realistic images or any imitation of the visible world; rather, with a simple line or a word, they display the comprehension and touching feelings of people towards the world and life. What's different about him is that he has opened a new path beyond the traditions of Chinese calligraphy with his new method of modern calligraphy since the 1980s. Although there are many types of modern calligraphy, their achievements are different. Shao Yan has always stayed on top and several times he has received the highest awards in the realm of Chinese calligraphy.

This particular exhibition of Shao Yan's has exceeded completely the realm of calligraphy. First of all in tools, he has totally deserted the brush, the traditional tool to express comprehension and inspiration. He uses a syringe that gaved his life during the cardiac surgery, and filled with ink, which is as thick as blood. It is infusion and also an outcry, and thus a combination of his life and art.

However, a life—and—death experience did not turn Shao Yan into a solidary man. He did not merely transform his awareness of life into a lonely and lofty personal experience; rather, after his recovery, he uses catastrophes (such as earthquakes) and social injustice (such as wealth polarization) as the contents for his writing, criticism, and appeals. He takes painstakingly efforts for society and his words are like outcrys.

A life—and—death experience changing into a deep concern for the human world, a trace of mind into traces of blood, flooding in the universe.

从"传统书法"到"现代书艺"

一解读邵岩的价值追求

鲁虹

郡岩前几天光临我家,带来了他很多年下来出版的一系列画册,当我打开看时,很快就被印刷在其中的"现代书艺"所吸引。其不仅于险峻中求平衡,充溢着雄强与奇崛之美,而且注重画面的空间分割、字型风趣与笔墨韵味,所以有着强烈的感染力。在我看来,这些作品既表达了创作者驰骋的心理,也充满着自由的襟怀,极为感人!而我在这里之所以不称其为书法作品,却称其为"现代书艺",是因为按照书法界目前公认的标准来看,这批作品理应入另册。事实上,在作品中,邵岩从一个现代人的审美追求出发,常常逸脱于传统书法的格式规范。他一方面大胆地将种种字符作为整体空间的基本素材予以自由化处理,另一方面又特别注意对瞬间爆发情感的表达,结果便给人以完全不同于传统书法的特殊感受。

据邵岩向我介绍,他自幼便研习书法,对于"现代书艺"的探索已有二十多个年头了。从1984—1994年,他主要是从事少字数创作,即着重处理1到4个字的作品。在这期间,日本现代书法家手岛右卿、井上有一对他有巨大的启示,他的长远目标就是要彻底超越之。应该说,他这一阶段的代表性作品是《海》字系列(1993—1994年)。在该系列中,邵岩大胆将对自然的感受与现代绘画的观念引入书艺,并在笔墨的盘旋往复、重叠交错、浓淡变化、干湿对比、粗细处理中生动地表达了大海的气势与神韵。从1995—

2005年,也就是他创作的第二阶段,他转而从事 了多字数的创作,即着重处理6到10个字的作品。 此一阶段的作品或为竖行, 或为横行, 既变化多 端,又别有意趣。比如、横幅作品《张原楼所耕 断梦里朝图》(2001年)就以篆书的笔意、多变 的墨色表现了特殊的空间关系与章法构成, 遂给 人以灵动轻松的感觉与意象。相比之下, 竖幅作 品《思群思愚灵思》(2001年)显得完全不同了。 那以粗重笔墨处理的字形与整体画面,给人是沉 甸甸的感觉与意象。而在他的创作第三阶段,即 从 2006 年到现在, 他则进入了大胆跨界, 自由发 挥的境地。在字数上,或多或少,在构图上,或 长或横,在表现上,或做或写,[1]艺术空间特别 开阔。这显然在现代书艺界还不多见。如果以世 界艺术史为线索。我们并不难发现。邵岩在很大 程度上,是巧妙地将西方现代艺术——主要是抽 象主义, 还有立体主义、表现主义艺术的若干特 点, 如对造型性的追求、对表现至上的追求、对 平面构成的追求很自然地融入其中。这也使他的 "现代书艺"作品与传统书法形成了若即若离的关 系。打个不太恰当的比喻吧,这两者就像父子关 系一样, 儿子虽然与父亲有着血缘上的关系, 但 决不是父亲本身, 他就是他自己, 更有着自己的 特点。不过, 邵岩的"现代书艺"远不是抽象绘 画,熟悉西方现代艺术史的人都知道,所谓抽象 绘画的出现是相对具象绘画而言的。在此类作品

中,艺术家不光放弃了对形象与对象的再现,还完全放弃了以各种对象与形象为基础的想象,只是以纯粹的视觉要素,如点、线、面、色来构成纯粹的画面。邵岩的"现代书艺"作品肯定不是这样,有一点是很明确的,即为了强调现代的空间意识与审美意识。虽然他在作品中大跨度地超越了传统书法的章法格局、字的结体方式与笔型处理方式,换言之,不光使得字变得不可识,还使用了非毛笔化的处理手段。但由于他有效地保留了传统书法中的基本因子,故而他的"现代书艺"作品与传统书法仍然有着内在的传承关系。在与我的交谈中,他反复指出,传统汉字的造型包含了很多深刻的道理,以此为出发点,再加以适当的变形处理,就可以既创造无比奇幻,又永难重复的画面。

我注意到,也正是基于以上想法,他在创作中对于线质的处理特别用心。他有时是以隶书般的笔意,有时又是以行草书般的笔意处理那些变了形的传统汉字,只不过为了表现需要,他更着意于纯粹的线条美、笔势美、造型美、墨韵美、构成美。另外,他还特别强调一次性完成或不可修改的特点,这既使他的作品气贯笔端,气息悠长,也使其明显突现出顺序感与时间感,相信通过作品中那笔的重叠、承接与墨色变化,内行的观众将不难体会到艺术家在创作时的用笔过程。从艺术史角度看,这种

做法非常重要,事实上,美国抽象表现艺术家托 比就从中国传统书法强调时间因素的做法中,成 功地发展出了"自动绘画"的概念。[2] 这一艺术 概念重视直觉与偶然因素的作用,追求绘画的自 然生长过程,其对后来出现的波洛克等人有重大 的影响。

毫无疑问。邵岩的作品已经成功地建立了一 条不同于传统书法规范的地平线,这非常不简单。 与其相关的是,他的"现代书艺"作品同时也与 现代建筑,还有现代人欣赏作品的方式更加吻合。 其实, 随着社会的变化以及文化背景的不断转换, 书法艺术的社会实用功能一直在淡化。而其社会 性的审美观赏功能则不断在发展。特别是到了现 代,由于书法作品与观众见面的方式,已由传统 的近距离把玩的方式转向了远距离欣赏的模式, 故人们越来越注重书法作品的抽象之美。很明显. 这也恰恰是"现代书艺"作品得以诞生与发展的 基础。邵岩给我们的深刻启示是:在推进传统性 向现代性转换的历史进程中,一定要超越东西方 二元对立的价值模式。即一方面要大胆学习西方 艺术中有价值的东西, 另一方面还要努力从传统 中寻求具有现代因素的东西,而这一切只有在多 元文化的碰撞与交融中才可以做到。与此相反, 顽固坚守单一的,原生态的民族价值观念的做法, 或者是盲目模仿西方现代艺术的做法,都是断不 可取的。联想到一些抽象水墨艺术家总是以水墨 的媒介简单转换西方抽象表现主义大师作品, 我 更是看重邵岩的价值追求。

在本文即将结束前,我想强调一下,当我在极力肯定邵岩的突破时,绝没有半点贬低传统书法的意思。就我来说,主要是想突出如下想法:艺术创作中的不同价值追求,乃是时代及趣味潮流的差异所致。从终极的意义上看,过去的标准与现在的标准并没有高低之分,但任何标准总是有时间性的,假如艺术家们始终顺从过去的标准,却不能创造出新的标准,就没有历史可言了。这就是艺术史发展的逻辑,对于此,人们难道还有什么异议吗?

2011年5月26日 深圳美术馆

注释

II11 在这里, 所谓"做"指在现代书艺的创作中, 使用冲洗。 拓印等新的技术手段

[2] 虽然美国抽象表现艺术家托比是受启示于日本书法。 但因为日本书法来源于中国书法。所以、我在文中认为。 他是受启示于中国书法