# 美人计 Badger Game

徐国峰、康恺观念系列作品 Xu Guofeng, Kang Kai Concept Series



上海大学出版社

# 美人计

Badger Game

#### 徐国峰、康恺观念系列作品

Xu Guofeng, Kang Kai Concept Series

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

美人计:徐国峰、康恺观念系列作品/徐国峰,康

恺著.-上海:上海大学出版社,2013.5

ISBN 978-7-5671-0774-8

Ⅰ. ①美… Ⅱ. ①徐… ②康… Ⅲ. ①摄影集-中国

-现代 Ⅳ. ①J421

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2013) 第078051号

策 划 张天志

责任编辑 农雪玲 刘 岚

装帧设计 倪天辰 叶雷丽娜

技术编辑 金 鑫 章 斐

徐国峰、康恺著

上海大学出版社出版发行

(上海市上大路99号 邮政编码200444)

(http://www.shangdapress.com 发行热线021-66135112 66135109 66135211)

出版人:郭纯生

上海精英彩色印务有限公司印刷 各地新华书店经销

开本 787x1092 1/12 印张 9.5 字数 20 000

2013年5月第1版 2013年5月第1次印刷

印数: 1-1100

ISBN 978-7-5671-0774-8/J·210 定价: 128.00元

### 美人计

Badger Game

徐国峰、康恺观念系列作品

Xu Guofeng, Kang Kai Concept Series



古典美与创新思维激荡出奇特火花。

尚长荣 中国戏剧家协会主席、著名京剧表演艺术家 2013年3月 于上海

The collision of classical beauty and innovative thinking bursts out the singular spark.

Shang Changrong

The Chinese Dramatist Association Chairman, the famous performing artist of Beijing Opera

March, 2013

In Shanghai

徐国峰和康恺作品逐渐引起人们的关注,在我看来其主要原因有三:一是跨界,艺术在今天更表现出对以往传统的种类、界别的超越;二是融合,艺术的形态、技术和工具的融会贯通;三是转型,并非不同领域、技术和方法的简单相加,而是一种新型艺术品种和样式的生成。仅此,两位艺术家的探索与实验的意义,就具有了超越其作品自身的更广阔的价值。

作为同事与同道者, 我为他们喝彩。

韩生 上海戏剧学院院长 2013年4月于上海

In my opinion, public's attentions have been gradually drawn by Xu Guofeng and Kang Kai's works is simply because of three main reasons. First, their works are the cross-border art creation. There is a clear trend that shows the transcendence of the previous traditional types and sectors among modern art creations. The second factor is the integration. Now, kinds of art modeling, techniques and tools are all well integrated and applied in their works. The third factor is the transformation. It is not a simple addition of different fields, technologies and methods, but a generation of new artistic varieties and styles. Merely for these, the significance of the two artists' exploration and experiments has gained much broader value beyond their works only. Bravo, my colleague and fellow, sincerely!

Han Sheng President of Shanghai Theatre Academy April 2013 In shanghai





徐国峰、康恺两位年轻的艺术家通过自己的经验以及对传统戏曲艺术和现代艺术的剖析与理解,将视觉色彩和造型,以及三维空间重新整合,以他们独特的视角将戏曲、人物、动物、历史、传说等多方面集合在同一空间并呈现在我们眼前。让我们有机会从如此意想不到的角度、打破原有的思维方式和欣赏方向,重新认识了传统与现代、经典与时尚。

年轻人的创新永远是不可捉摸的,但永远引领着一个方向,也不管这个方向是清晰抑或模糊,永远值得我们去关注和探索。

金星 著名舞蹈艺术家 2013年4月 于上海

The two young artists, Xu Guofeng and Kang Kai, reintegrate the visual color, modeling and three-dimensional space based on their experience as well as their analysis and comprehension of the traditional drama versus the modern art. They are trying to put dramas, characters, animals, history and legends, etc. altogether in the same space from their unique perspective, presenting us the chance to break up with the traditional way of thinking as well as appreciation, and providing us an amazing view of the tradition vs. modern, the classic vs. fashion from an unprecedented angle.

Although the innovative creativity of the young generation may not be anticipated, it will inevitably lead to a brand new direction. No matter this direction is crystal clear or indistinct, it is always worthy of our attention and exploration.

Jin Xing Famous Dance Artist April 2013 In Shanghai 徐国峰、康恺夫妇的作品聚焦了激烈的文化冲突。的确,在当前文化语境下,中国有太多的传统文化需要在世界舞台上完成一次华丽的转身,徐国峰、康恺夫妇的作品就是基于这样一个理念进行的探索。

他们的作品颠覆传统美学观念与艺术秩序,在大众的道德取向里寻找个性,可能正因如此,每一幅作品都似乎始终处于"矛盾"的命运之中,好像是对现实生活的迷失,找不到一种合理的存在方式。其实,他们的作品没有把自己的立场完全展现给你,而是需要你仔细地品味,和你的感受相结合,所以100个人或许有着100种不同感受。

你可以在他们的作品中读到对社会的深思、对人性的期待、对生命的清醒自知、对文化的独特视角。相比较立场而言,他们更注重对大时代背景下的个体状态进行探究。这里有恶俗的第三者、有政治上的腐败丑恶,等等。他们以吐槽的娱乐方式,让你笑过之后陷入深思。

王小帅 著名电影导演 2013年3月 于北京

The couple Xu Guofeng and Kang Kai's works focus on the intense cultural conflict. Indeed, in the current cultural context, quite a lot Chinese traditional culture on the world stage needs to take a gorgeous turn. Their works are a clear presentation of continuously exploration based on such a context. Their works subvert traditional aesthetics and artistic order, looking for individuality among the public's moral orientation, and this might be the reason why each of them seems to always be in the fate of the "contradictions". Although they seems get lost in real world and can not find a reasonable way of being, in fact, their works do not fully show their position, and you need to carefully ponder on them with your own thoughts. Therefore, different people may have completely different feelings.

You can find out their unique angle for thought on social expectations of human nature, a clear insight of life, a unique perspective on the culture. To the extent of standpoint, they pay more attention to the exploration of individual states in the great times. There are vulgar third parties, ugly political corruptions, and so on. While they are entertaining you by bantering, they provoke deep thoughts in your mind after the laughter.

Wang Xiaoshuai Famous Film Director March, 2013 In Beijing



#### 舞台的投影与现实的变异 ——徐国峰和康恺的观念摄影

徐国峰和康恺摄影作品大多取材自戏曲人物,有单人像也有人物组合,背景也像是舞台,带有梦幻和超现实氛围的舞台。但作者所营造的场面与人们印象中的戏曲舞台 大相径庭,作品远离戏曲的经典形式。初看去,作品中出现的人物形象是传统戏曲中的角色,生旦净末等;道具和舞台布景一应俱全,作品的元素大体符合传统经典戏曲的 组合,表演程式、手势、身段、装扮等,也与传统戏曲文本中的图像吻合。但是,再细细看去,却不能按约定俗成的文本结构来理解和演绎,观众无法按图索骥找到那熟悉 的系统,因为艺术家已经使那些习见的图像变得陌生。这种"陌生化"不仅是造成奇异的视觉效果,而且是通过奇异让我们从已形成多时的欣赏套路中脱身,恢复观看与惊 诧、质疑、思考的连接。中国传统戏曲的视觉系统最具表现性和装饰性,它的表演程式,它的脸谱、服装、布景等,既与现实物象全然不同,又在长期传播过程中形成舞台 上下稳定的共识和默契。选择传统戏曲视觉符号为当代艺术的创作素材,在丰富性和手段的自由性方面占有极大的优势。

对这两位艺术家来讲,他们的创作目的是要借戏曲形式调侃戏曲,用貌似戏剧的手法,传导非戏剧的观念,间离已有的"离间",借以传达他们在当下环境中的文化态度。对于熟悉戏曲的观众来讲,看戏是放松和享受:戏里的人物形象、化妆、道具、服装、声音都是预设的;身份和意义、声音和对象、台词和唱腔、身段和手势、布景和道具都有固定模式;演员念了上一句,观众就知道下一句,不用担心"唱、念、作、打"会"跑调";不必费心看不懂和听不懂,因为,他们闭着眼睛都知道接下来剧情的一切演变。总之,传统戏曲由于内容和形式的常态化而渐成经典,经典必然日趋凝固而难以变革。但徐国峰和康恺这两位戏剧学院毕业的艺术家,既无意改变观众多年形成的欣赏习惯,又难以忍耐不变的经典秩序;于是就借艺术创作来"作乱",用釜底抽薪的手段彻底改变一条线的叙事方式;不仅将传统文本结构打散,而且还将不同文化背景的"经典"汇入一锅,"杂烩""乱炖"一气:如将希腊圣殿、希腊罗马的经典雕像、基督教的《圣经》、耶稣受难像、十字架、古罗马建筑等图像与中国戏曲人物、道具、中国历史传说等,置于同一场景之中,重组搭配,矛盾"演绎",让观众难以畅通思考,无顺序阅读,不可能赏心悦目,更不可能登上舞台客串票友。在他们的作品中,不同背景和文化的人物、情境和内容,似乎都顺畅无阻地衔接在一起。实际上它们不仅毫无联系,而且互相抵牾,这一切不在同一编码系统中,每一片段和每段情节,都离开了自己原有的位置,它们既不是前者的结果和终点,也不是之后的原因和起点;它们不是有广泛背景联系的,也没有必然发生的结局,如传统剧中历尽千辛万苦,终获团圆的大结局,而是一个未被结构的编码世界。两位艺术家用不同文化的编码,组成一种复杂而又有明显指向的文化意象。它由一连串重叠发生的事件来呈现,大量无意义的碎片,出现在平面上的突然和意外,无序和狂乱,既无法按逻辑结构组合,更不为功能性叙事所涵盖。

他们的作品所针对的,实际上是20世纪人类的环境,一个不同于以往时代的氛围。这里既有大规模暴力冲突的血腥,有集中营和焚尸炉上方飘摇的黄色烟雾……也有新技术、新发明临界爆发带来的环境变异,大气土地水流遭遇污染……又有旧有秩序溃散,新秩序艰难初建……虽然徐国峰和康恺的作品不直接描绘这些重大事件,但是,艺术家的敏感,使他们感受到生存环境的荒诞与悖谬。他们通过新闻报道、历史书籍、电影、博物馆等渠道,获得诸多事件的碎片,突出其间的矛盾,用想象将散乱的碎片串联,用才能和天赋,将那些线索连接,拼装并建构起一张事件图像的大网。这张包含着矛盾和必然性的大网,体现了艺术家个人的视野和思索。

当然这种创造性的呈现已经破坏了原有结构,原有结构已无序化,他们所要做的是建立新的视角,改变原有秩序,这就像两位艺术家作品中的经典戏曲,装扮成的古装人物,他们面前的稀奇古怪的道具,他们与背景的关系,都像是巫术的显现,那光怪陆离的景象既非现实,也非梦幻,就像舞台本身,既熟悉又陌生,杂糅了期待与厌烦、惊奇与平庸错综复杂的矛盾性,也象征人在日常生活中不时闪现的不安与渴望。将戏曲中的人物和道具以及舞台布景和从来不曾在舞台上出现的东西,如动物骨殖、动物内脏、动物标本以及欧洲古典的风景、家具,如镜框、帷幕、书本、当代的首饰等物件"混搭"一起,这种做法类似宝藏,琳琅满目处于一室,不按照宝贝原来的用途安置,不分功能和时代,一律深藏之,以待来日。表现在作品中,是将经典陌生化,人物形象和道具、背景作"不正常"配置,这种"错置",将不"经典"的事物经典化,将经典事物非经典化,才是经典陌生化的重要原因,为的是要获得"错讹"、"惊悸"的刺激,达到非常态景观的效果。作品《官人》系列,借助于西方人马合一的射手星座传说,将中国文化习俗中,称有名望和社会地位的年轻男性为"官人"作为表现对象,他们上半身着绸缎冠服,下半身为牛马,姿态动作无不显示一类充满欲望、好斗、精力充沛的半兽半人模样。《闺愁》系列作品挖苦讽刺传统经典中的女性叙事范式,将曾经被认为美的娇柔风情的姿态,与毛茸茸的动物面具结合,揭示了作者对经典闺范模式的反思。在《闺愁1》中,桌上是一只公鸡标本与蜥蜴骨头标本两者合为一体的怪异物象,这本身就隐含情欲成分,在画面正中的格子栏杆后面,是一位盛装的古代年轻女性,在她的肩膀上还插着一把水果刀,鲜血淋漓,而背景却是一幅古典西方风景画。如果不按照这位女子在传统戏曲里的身份角色分析,可以看作是当代青年对传统有关女性叙事的质疑和批判,批判传统叙事的虚伪和回避人性,当然是以这种反讽的效果,以正经形式给观众刺激,进而引发思索。

两位艺术家还利用中国戏曲一贯采用历史叙事、重道德伦理、重符号象征的传统特征,在作品中加入那些有着巨大复杂的文化内涵的形象和事物,将观众引入深广而诡异的文化语境中,其中原属于特定宗教、历史、政治范畴的视觉形象,都被褫夺本有的历史定位和性格取向,异想天开的拼贴、合成,赋予绝望的尴尬。这使人联想起现代史上那些无理可讲的荒唐,人们只能

眼睁睁看着历史的进展竟然如此奇异而束手无策。作品《博物馆》、《纪念碑》对经历过20世纪60一70年代的观众来说,确实具有"哭之笑之"的酸甜苦辣,而《嘉年华》、《喷泉》、《广场》、《葡萄节》中间,我们再次感受到个人面对历史事变的惊悸与无奈。《葡萄节》,虽然一干人物和一条长桌,像是经典的《最后的晚餐》类的翻版,但是这一干人是中国戏曲中的人物,故事情节也不是基督教传说,中间天王般的人物手里却拿着一具十字架,这里的意味只有观者以自己对每一形象的理解去拼接,再得到解释。所以,这图中事物的变形已经超越了分解还原,已经脱离原有解释系统,自成新的观看方式。这种"观看"具有突破性,从而打开被掩蔽的偶然,让观众看到戏曲原初具有的生动和可能性,从而引导观众按自己的背景去思考,得出自己的结论。

徐国峰和康恺两位艺术家是通过参与传统戏曲的演出准备过程而获得超越的视野。作为戏曲摄影作品,能借助舞台的戏剧性来呈现思考和发现事实,具有幻觉艺术的优势。 他们有关形象和文本关系的新解读,抓住了演员在戏里戏外"换角"的中间状态:这些演员都是当代人,他们处于当代生活的状态,有当代文化的烙印;但他们一换戏服行头,却完全"按程式"演习,并陷身其中不思变化。两位艺术家觉得这舞台间隙,演员如何处之,大有文章可做;戏里戏外的瞬间也是人生不同空间的转换,关乎人性甚于经典。他 俩举起摄影镜头,对准经典与当下、经典与历史等关系,用拼贴、制作、重叠、合成等综合手段,分析、选择、思考,作出既有文化针对性,又富有创造性的作品来。

将"喜闻乐见"的传统文化符号改造为集华美与怪异、真实与荒诞于一体的物象,除了想入非非的当代艺术实验之外,两位艺术家的创作涉及中国的历史传统和现实文化,涉及我们的感情记忆和我们应对现实变化的习惯方式。这正是他们作品的文化价值与感情分量。

徐虹

中国美术馆研究部副主任、副研究馆员, 艺术评论家

# The Scenic Projector and the Realistic Variation — Xu Guofeng and Kang Kai's conceptual photography

Xu Guofeng and Kang Kai's photography works are mostly drawn from the opera characters, including the single ones and the combination. The background also looks like a stage of fantasy and surreal atmosphere. But the scenes created by the author are entirely contrary to the usual opera stage; they are which makes them far away from the classic form of traditional operas. In the first glimpse, the characters in their works are the roles of traditional Chinese operas, including sheng (male roles), dan (female roles), jing (roles with painted face) and chou (clowns); props and stage sets are available in all varieties; the elements in their works are broadly in line with a combination of classic operas; the performance program, gestures, postures and dresses are also consistent with the images of traditional opera texts. However, when observed more carefully, their works cannot be interpreted or performed on the basis of the text structures. The audiences cannot follow up a clue to find their familiar system because the artists have made the customary pictures strange. This kind of defamiliarization has not only caused singular visual effects, but also by the singularity gets us out of the long-formed routine of appreciation and restore our connection of viewing and amazemant, question and thinking. The visual system of traditional Chinese opera is the most expressive and decorative one for its elements, including the performance program, masks, clothing and scenery, are both completely different from real objects and forming a stable consensus and understanding both on and off the stage after a long-term propagation. The selection of the visual symbols of the traditional opera as the material of contemporary art creation has tremendous advantages in terms of richness and free means. For the two artists, their purpose of creation is to convey their cultural attitude in the current environment by borrowing the form of opera to ridicule the opera, conducting the concept of non-drama with seemingly dramatic approach

For the audience who are familiar with opera, the theater is a place for relaxation and enjoyment. The characters, makeup, props, clothing, voice, are prearranged; identity and meaning, sound and objects, lines and singing, posture and gesture, scenery and props all have fixed patterns; when the performer speaks and the audiences will know the following words, so audiences do not need to worry about their performance (including singing, reading, playing and acting) is "out of tune"; neither do they need to worry whether they can understand because even if they close their eyes, they can still know all the evolution of the plots. In short, the traditional opera has become the classic for its normalization of the content and form, so the classic is bound to be increasingly solidified and hard to be reformed. However, Xu Guofeng and Kang Kai, the two artists who graduated from Shanghai Theatre Academy, have no intention of changing the audience's long-formed habit of appreciation, but couldn't endure the same classic order either; so they are rebelling by artistic creation, they completely changed the one line narrative method by drastic means; not only did they break up the traditional structure of the text, but they also imported the classics of different cultural backgrounds into a melting pot; for example, the Greek temple, Greek and Roman's classical statues, the Christian Bible, the crucifix, "Cross", images of Roman architectures and characters, props, historical legends of Chinese opera are all placed in the same scene; the restructure with "interpretation" of contradictions hinders the audience's smooth thinking, which is just as reading out-of-order. It is quite impossible for the audiences to enjoy the performance, let alone go onto the stage and perform as a fancier.