THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHINESE ART DESIGN CLASSIFICATION

造型基础教学

ART DESIGN 中国美术·设计分类全集

辽宁美术出版社 LIAONING FINE ARTS PUBLISHING HOUSE

造型基础教学

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序言

美术的种类及其主要特征,是美术本身的基本规律的重要内容之一。它也是进行美术创作及鉴赏首先需要掌握的基本知识。美术通常指绘画、雕塑、工艺美术、建筑艺术等在空间开展的、表态的、诉之于人们视觉的一种艺术。17世纪欧洲开始使用这一名称时,泛指具有美学意义的绘画、雕刻、文学、音乐等。

绘画,不仅种类和形式丰富多彩,而且由于各个国家和民族在社会政治经济和文化传统等方面的差异,世界各国的绘画在艺术形式、表现手段、艺术风格等方面存在着明显的区别。一般认为,从古埃及、波斯、印度和中国等东方文明古国发展起来的东方绘画,与从古希腊、古罗马绘画发展起来的以欧洲为中心的西方绘画,是世界上最重要的两大绘画体系。它们在历史上互有影响,对人类文明作出了各自的重要贡献。

绘画是美术中最主要的一种艺术形式。它使用笔、刀等工具,墨、颜料等物质材料,通过线条、色彩、明暗及透视、构图等手段,在平面上创造出可以直接看到的并具有一定形状、体积、质感和空间感觉的艺术形象。这种艺术形象,既是现实生活的反映,也包含作者对现实生活的感受,反映了画家的思想感情和世界观,同时还具有一定的美感,使人从中受到教育和美的享受。

从绘画的种类、形式来讲,绘画在整个艺术门类中是最丰富多彩的艺术形式之一。从画种来分,它可以分为中国画、油画、版画、水彩画、水粉画、素描、速写等。其中有些画种因为使用的物质材料、工具和表现技法不同,又可分成不少样式。从绘画表现的题材内容来分,一般习惯把绘画分成肖像画、风俗画、历史画、风景画和静物画等几种。同样的,这几种绘画也不限于使用某一种物质材料和工具,即油画可以画肖像画、风俗画、历史画、风景画和静物画,其他画种也大都可以用来画上述几种题材的绘画。

这套《中国美术·设计分类全集》丛书介绍美术与艺术设计相关课程,本书分三篇。第一篇为"秋霖速写作品集",第二篇为"设计素描",第三篇为"冻土人·冯耀宗人物头像速写作品集"。本套丛书融知识、技能、创造、艺术为一体,使临习者掌握绘画造型的基本方法与技能,并拓展艺术思维与想象力,提高艺术表现力与创造力。了解绘画的不同风格与表现形式,能运用所掌握的造型能力表达自己的思想和情感世界。

Preface

The classifications and main features of the fine arts, one of the significant contents of the fine arts' basic laws, are also the basic knowledge that should be grasped before any art creation and appreciation. The Fine art often refers to a kind of visual art including painting, sculpture, arts and crafts, architectural art and some other forms or art, which are carried out in some space, and displays some forms. When this term was firstly used in Europe in the 17th century, it referred to anything possessing aesthetic value like painting, sculpture, literature, music and so on in a general sense.

Painting has not only various categories and forms, but also distinct differences in art forms, means of expression, art styles and some other aspects as a result of the differences in social politics and economics, cultural tradition and some other fields in every state and nation. It is generally accepted that eastern painting, (developed from some eastern countries with ancient cultures including ancient Egypt, Persia, India and China), and western painting, (originating from ancient Greek and Roman painting with Europe as its center), are the most important two painting systems in the world. These two systems have mutual impacts in history and have made significant contributions to human civilization respectively.

Painting is one of the main art forms in the fine arts. By using some tools like brushes and knives, some materials like ink and paint, and some means like lines, colors, lights and shades, perspective and composition, the painters can create visible artistic images on flat surface with certain shape, size, texture and space. This kind of artistic image reflects the real life; the painter's feeling about real life, and their thoughts, emotions and world views. Besides, it has some aesthetic values and educational functions and can bring enjoyment of beauty to us.

From the perspective of categories and forms, painting is one of the richest artistic forms in all kinds of art. It can be divided into Chinese painting, oil painting, engraving, water color painting, gouache painting, charcoal drawing, and sketch and so on. Some of them can be subdivided into many forms because of the differences in the usage of materials, tools and display techniques. From the perspective of the themes and contents displayed in painting, it is usually divided into portrait, genre painting, historical painting, landscape painting and still life painting. But these forms of painting are not limited in using some certain materials and tools, that is to say, portrait, genre painting, historical painting, landscape painting and still life painting can be displayed in oil painting. Most of other kinds of painting can be used to present the forms of painting mentioned above as well.

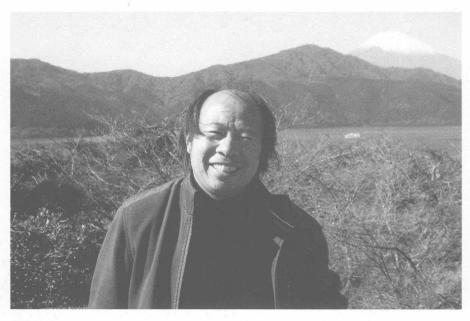
Chinese painting, as a unique system in the field of the world fine arts, refers to the Chinese national painting system originating and developing from China national land over a period of time. Writing brushes, Chinese ink and paint are used to draw pictures on some special Xuan paper or silk. In terms of themes, Chinese painting includes figure painting. landscape painting, flowers and birds painting etc. In terms of the means of expression and techniques, Chinese painting has fine brushwork, freehand brushwork, and Chinese monochromes and so on. In terms of the width and breath of the painting, it has many styles like vertical shaft, horizontal reel, sheets and painting on fans. Chinese painting emphasizes the use of brushes and ink. Shape, structure, shade and position of objective images can be shown by the use of lines, color of ink, quantity of different colors and the techniques of drawing the outline with light ink strokes and dry or wet inks. Methods of combining virtual and reality, density and spacing and leaving white space can achieve fantastic effect of composition of a picture. Chinese painting pays attention to "unity of form and spirit" and "vivid artistic conception" . It stresses on getting inspiration not only from the nature, but from the instinct as well. Poems and seals are always parts of Chinese painting, which combine poems, calligraphy and seal cutting altogether. Western painting refers to the western pictures being different from the traditional Chinese painting system. Western painting includes oil painting, water color painting, gouache painting, engraving, pencil drawing, pen drawing and many other painting styles. Traditional western painting emphasizes reality. Size, texture and sense of space of subjects are displayed by perspectives and light and shade. Color effects of subjects under some light should be displayed in western painting, too.

This book series Chinese Art-Design Classification Collection consists of relevant courses regarding the art and art design, and is divided into three books. Books 1, 2 and 3 are "Qiu Lin's Complete Sketch Works", "Design Adumbration" and "Dongtu People - Feng Yaozong's Character Portrait Works Collection" respectively. This book series integrates knowledge, skills, creation and art, aiming at enabling the learners to master the basic methods for and skills in the painting modeling, expanding their artistic thoughts and imagination, and promoting their art expressive force and creativity. Moreover, by studying this book, different painting styles and manifestation patterns can be learnt, and personal thoughts and emotional worlds can be expressed by applying the Modeling capacities mastered.

The Complete— 第一篇/_{秋霖速写作品集} WOrkS

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著/秋霖



秋霖简介

秋霖,本名郭琳。1967年出生于陕西省乾县。1991年毕业于西安美术学院中国画系,获学士学位。同年分配到宁夏教育学院美术系。1997年考人西安美术学院国画系人物专业研究生,2000年获文学硕士学位。现为宁夏大学美术学院院长、教授、硕士研究生导师;宁夏美术家协会副主席;中国美术家协会会员;文化部青联美术工作委员会委员;第七届全国美代会代表。长期从事美术教学及创作研究工作,并致力于宁夏地方民间美术的保护与研究。出版著作(合著)1本;发表专业学术论文10余篇;完成国家社科项目子课题1项。多次赴美国、日本等地讲学并举办个人画展。

主要艺术成就

《吉祥秦地》于1994年入选第八届全国美展优秀作品展,被评为获奖作品, 并被中国美术馆收藏。获宁夏回族自治区建党45周年美展一等奖。

《军嫂》于1995年应邀参加"正义与和平——纪念反法西斯战争胜利50周年 国际美展"。

《阳光灿烂》于1997年获首届全国人物画展览优秀奖,并获宁夏回族自治区 纪念长征胜利60周年美展一等奖。

《黄河之水》于1999年入选第九届全国美展。

《春光满园》于2001年获庆祝建党八十周年全国美展优秀奖,并获宁夏回族 自治区庆祝建党80周年美展一等奖。

《陇塬秋色》于2001年入选"情系西部"全国中国画邀请展

《春到龙湾》2002年获纪念毛泽东《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表60周年全国美展优秀作品奖。2004年入选第二届全国人物画展。

《秋染高林》2003年获第七届全国少数民族传统体育运动会体育美展铜奖。

1997年荣获宁夏首届青年文学艺术创作奖。

2001年获宁夏第八次社会科学优秀成果二等奖。

2007年12月在日本岛根县立美术馆举办秋霖中国画展。

作品曾多次发表于《美术》、《国画家》等报纸杂志,编入《中国当代美术1979—1999》大型画册。2005年《美术观察》第三期"本期名家"——秋霖中国画。

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