THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHINESE ART DESIGN CLASSIFICATION

中国画实用技法

ART DESIGN 中国美术·设计分类全集

[绘画基础卷]

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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。它通常指绘画、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。

中国画,简称"国画",指在中国民族的土壤上长期形成和发展起来的、在世界美术领域中自成独特体系的中国民族绘画。它是用毛笔、墨以及中国画颜料,在特制的宣纸或绢素上作画。按表现题材,可分为人物、山水、花鸟等;按表现手段和技法,可分为工笔、写意、水墨等画法;按幅面样式,可以分为立轴、横卷、册页、扇面等款式。中国画十分重视笔墨,运用线条、墨色和轻重彩色,通过勾皴点染,干湿浓淡并用,来表现客观物象的形体结构,阴阳向背;运用虚实疏密结合和"留白"等手法来取得巧妙的构图效果。中国画特别讲究"形神兼备""气韵生动",不但主张要"外师造化",而且还要"中得心源"。中国画在画面上还题写诗文,加盖印章,将诗文、书法、篆刻融为一体。西画,指区别于中国传统绘画体系的西方绘画,简称西画。包括油画、水彩、水粉、版画、铅笔画、钢笔画等许多画种。传统的西洋画注重写实,以透视和明暗方法表现物象的体积、质感和空间感,并要求表现物体在一定光源照射下所呈现的色彩效果。

但是,不管是东方绘画,还是西方绘画,绘画作为一种重要的艺术形式,有其 共同的特点。这主要表现在它是通过可以直接看到的、有形有色的具体的艺术形象 来反映生活和抒发画家对客观现实的感受的。

这套《绘画基础》丛书是介绍绘画的基础课程,共分九卷。此卷为"中国画实用技法"卷,包括"写意竹"、"写意金鱼"、"写意牡丹"、"写意枇杷"、"写意荷花"、"白描牡丹"、"工笔牡丹"八册图书。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, one of the significant contents 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, 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, 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.

However, as a significant form of arts, eastern and western paintings have some common features, namely, painting reflects life and expresses artists' feelings towards objective reality by some visible and specific artistic images with shapes and colors.

This series of books, Painting Basics, totally nine volumel introduce some basic knowledge about painting. This volume is called Practical techniques of Chinese Painting, including Freehand Creations of Bamboo, Freehand creations of goldfish, Freehand creations of peonies, Freehand creations of loguats, Freehand creations of lotuses, Line-drawings of peonies, Fine brushworks of peonies, all together eight books. This series of books combine knowledge, skills, creation and arts together, which enable learners to grasp basic means and techniques of painting and modeling, widening their artistic thinking and imagination, and improving their artistic expressive force and creativity. Readers can know different styles and presentation forms and can express their own thoughts and emotional world by the capabilities of modeling they learn from the books.

The Complete—WOrks

Chinese of Designart Classifi – cation Art Design of Works

第一篇

写意竹 / 杨振凯 著

第二篇

写意金鱼 / 阎 抚 著

第三篇

写意牡丹 / 何兰坐 著

第四篇

写意枇杷 / 任恒茂 著

第五篇

写意荷花 / 刘昌盛 著

第六篇

写意梅花 / 邢久海 著

第七篇

白描牡丹 / 索铁生 著

第八篇

工笔牡丹 / 杨荣生 著

The Complete-WOrks

Chinese of Designart Classifi – cation

of Works Complete 著/杨振凯

清风劲节话竹子

杨振凯

竹子,属禾本竹亚科,是木质化的巨草,是一种多年生的常绿植物,种类繁多,有箭竹、石竹、修竹、毛竹、紫竹等等。竹子虚心劲节,直竿凌云,可谓高风亮节,其与兰、梅、菊一起拥有"四君子"之美称,又与松、梅尊称"岁寒三友"。竹子与中国文人的心路历程有着密切的关系,远在殷商时代即削竹制简成为书籍的前身,汉蔡邕用竹制笛,乐音嘹亮悦耳。更因为竹子坚而有节,形象潇洒文逸,从魏晋时期的竹林七贤到清末的扬州八怪,无一不是以竹子寓意"君子"的品格。历代文人爱竹、种竹、咏竹、画竹,以至身与竹化、托竹寓性。苏东坡有这样的名句:"可使食无肉,不可居无竹"。

"君子"即儒家经典中具有理想人格的人,把竹子尊为"君子",体现在画家是"君子依仁游艺",在作品上是真善美的结合,远绍古代"比德"的艺术传统。另外,中国传统艺术中还有与此相对的另一方面内容,即对神、真、韵、逸、虚、造化等等的要求,强调超越善恶、伦理价值的生命表现和创造。"达则兼济天下,穷则独善其身",这是中国传统文人士大夫为自己开脱的两条极巧妙、又极不相同的两条道路,所以,入世为求功名兼得济天下,出世则求个人自身心智完美。古人云:"喜画兰,怒画竹。"在"君权神授"观念下的封建专制制度下,不同自身现状的古代中国文人墨客,不管是儒家还是道家,入世或出世,无一不对竹子倾注着忧伤喜乐。

历代画家和文人士大夫笔下的竹子,是形神兼备的自然生命,苏轼在《题文与可墨竹并叙》中曾这样描述文同画竹:"与可画竹时,见物不见人。岂独不见人,嗒然遗其身。其身与竹化,无穷出清新。""其身与竹化"显然是以竹的清风有节比喻独立不屈的人格气节。文同"物我两忘"的境界,一



吐为快的写意,主导者乃情感而非理性。士夫文人 喜画竹子,首先是因为他们与中国文化、文学及其 历史传统的关系密切,有自觉的文化观念和历史意 识,喜欢给自己的生活和语言披上"文"的色彩, 图画不能尽意,就题诗作跋,加盖印章。因此欣赏 融诗书画印为一炉的"四君子"绘画,也需要综合 性的观照。

纵观中国绘画史,早期文人画竹,大多采取不断观察和写生描摹,不仅画出竹的神采,同时也遵循着竹子的生长规律。但是到了清代,文人或者画家画竹,是一种姿态或方式,所画的竹子只是一个概念;尤其是近现代画家,竹子已成为一种程式化的符号,已经无法辨认是何品种的竹子了。早在元代,柯九思的《竹谱》一书,对竹子的枝、竿、节、叶以及处于不同环境气候下的竹子的各种特有形态等,都通过示范作品加以详尽的叙说;清康熙十八

年王概以明人李流芳课徒画稿编刻成《芥子园画谱》,其中专门有"竹"一章,此时中国画已趋成熟期,画谱所传授的技法已成为一种程式,所谓"写叶用八分",或用鲁公撇笔法,以及写出"个"字、"介"字即成竹叶等。这一整套审美体系呈现出中国画的审美已成程式定式,但必须注意程式与程式化的区别,理解其中的缘由,方能见艺术的本质性规律。中国绘画艺术,不仅历史久远,而且有着极强的继承性、稳定性和同化力,能吸收与包容外来艺术。近现代画家在观念和技巧上承续传统,或通过诗跋与形象的特殊处理抒发新的情感与意识内涵;或者在笔墨、风格上有所创造和变异,增加了新的形式美感。

"画竹"作为"四君子"绘画的艺术形态之一, 表现了中国人对艺术美的追求和向往;表现了中国 哲学对真善美的人生的基本态度,这是人类社会坚 守基本的人性和伦理价值的永恒使命。"画竹"对 自然美的再现与表现,反映着人们对客观世界的观 照依恋和审美态度。"画竹"作为我国民族绘画的 优良传统,其"书画同源"的特征,其融诗、书、画、印为一炉的人文精神;其彰显水墨的独特民族绘画语言;还有其以形写神的艺术形式,经过历代画家的创作实践,积累了丰富的画理、画法和深刻的美学思想。古人云:"一生兰,半生竹。""画竹"往往成为历代某些画家一生致力的对象,不仅为后人积累了极为丰富的笔墨技法经验,同时也提高了画家自身的修养和品德,形成了中华民族独特的一种传统美学思想,因此对于竹子的喜爱,包含着丰富的思想内容。从另一个意义来说,画好竹子也是学习中国传统绘画的基础训练之一,其颇具代表性的表现技法和笔墨语言,可以举一反三,触类旁通,转用于描写其他花卉并旁及山水和人物画科。

中国画源远流长,其优秀的民族文化传统和独一无二的审美观念在世界艺术之林独树一帜。传统"四君子"绘画历经千年不衰,是世界艺术史上不多见的现象。人类社会无论怎样变化,人类能够征服自然但不能脱离自然,无论作为物质生活来源还是精神托寓对象,人只有与自然保持和谐关系才会有生存的可能性和生存的乐趣。

君子图 52 × 98cm



竹叶的画法:

画竹叶可参考"个"字、"介"字、"分"字形式,如同写行书笔笔呼应,使之活泼不呆,笔力送至笔尖,如同写撇。下笔要劲利,实按而虚起。

仰叶的画法



俯叶的画法



结顶的画法



个字画法



介字画法



分字画法



竹竿的画法:

画竹竿类似写魏碑,先以侧锋入纸转中锋行笔,第一节画完,笔断意不断接二节。第一竿画完 用笔中余墨画第二竿,再次,画第三竿,四竿,笔 中墨尽时,笔根注水再画之。

竹枝的画法:

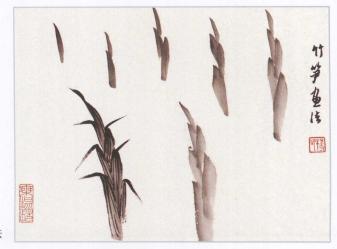
生枝俗称"鹿角"或"鱼骨"。用笔要挺拔有 弹性,如同写草书。



枝竿的画法

竹笋的画法:

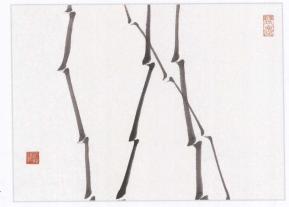
写意竹笋要依照其生长结构用笔,墨色宜淡 不宜浓,以笔墨传达出生机与神韵。



竹笋的画法

步骤一:

根据构图用淡墨依次画出竹竿,注意笔势的连 贯及墨色的变化。画竹竿要"中间长两头短,弯节 不弯竿"。古有"一竿瘦、二竿凑、三竿够、四竿 救"的说法。



步骤一

步骤二:

用笔中余墨继续画出左右侧枝,下笔应果断顺畅, 道健圆劲。接着由浓墨到淡墨写出竹叶, 注意虚实关系和浓淡变化。



步骤二

翠微 2 × 43cm









步骤二



步骤三

步骤一:

用一笔墨由浓到淡画出竹竿与竹笋。立竿不可平行,要有变化。

步骤二:

画竹节可略夸张,错开的竹节 意趣生动。用笔要有承接,注意笔 断意连,节与节之间大小远近应适 中,勾节用重墨,以显劲节之筋骨。

步骤三:

生枝行笔要疾速,不可迟缓。 注意构图及画面的分割与统一, 进一步加强竹子的姿态,考虑好 竹枝与竹叶的呼应关系。



春归 43 × 32cm



二友图 98 × 52cm



竹石图 98 x 52cm



修竹图 98 × 52cm



新晴 52 × 50cm



风竹 45 × 70cm