

中国美术·速写基础

金松 等 编著

Chinese Art: The Basis of Quick Painting
Liaoning Fine Arts Publishing House

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中国美术是以华夏民族为主题所创造出来的,是在艺术发展的长河中占有重要地位的艺术。它经过发展,始终保持着兼容并包的延续性与创新性,并对世界艺术的发展做出了极大的贡献。《中国美术》系列丛书是超大型的重点出版工程。它汇集了几百位全国高校优秀教师十多年来美术理论研究和教学实践总结的优秀成果,形成了一套完整的教学体系。这些是最为扎实的理论基础和丰富的知识体系,将会带给读者一个全新、权威的体验。

随着创意经济时代的到来,今天的艺术领域发生了飞速的变化。在工业化、全球化、城市化的大背景下,各类艺术不断拓展出新,社会经济发展对艺术、设计、创意人才的需求也在日益增加。2011年,国务院学位委员会、教育部对我国高等院校的学科门类作出了重要的调整,将艺术学从文学门类中分离出来,成为新的独立的学科门类。由此,艺术学理论、美术学、设计学升为艺术学门类下的一级学科。这是艺术学科自身发展的必然结果,也是时代发展对艺术学科的要求。它将极大改变我国艺术教育的整体格局,直接关系到中华民族伟大复兴所必需的自主创新能力培养的大问题。

近两年来,根据艺术学学科设置的此项变化,为适应普通高等院校艺术专业教育发展的需要和社会人员艺术学习和欣赏的需求,建构艺术学的学术框架和科学规范教学用书,我们组织编辑了《中国美术》大型系列丛书。本系列丛书涵盖美术学下设的主要分级学科的内容,是大美术的概念,是针对中国人学习和认识美术的需要所配备的图书。它的出版也将造福于中国美术事业,不论在理论界,教育界都具有里程碑的意义。

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。

绘画的种类和形式丰富多彩。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。绘画在历史上互有影响,对人类文明作出了各自的重要贡献。

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。

中国绘画和中国书法关系密切,两者的产生和发展相辅相成,故历来都有“书画同源”之说。中国书法是中华民族传统文化的瑰宝,是独居世界艺术之林的艺术形式之一。甲骨文、金文、汉简、隶书等,不同时期的座座丰碑,为人类的艺术世界贡献颇丰。中华民族对书法艺术更是情有独钟,几千年来代代相传,使书法艺术璀璨夺目。

本套《中国美术》图书共计23种,主要围绕基础、创作、欣赏、研究四个方面而展开。具体有《素描基础》《色彩基础》《速写基础》《解剖·透视》《水彩·水粉》《中国画及其教程》《油画基础》《综合绘画》《绘画理论》《摄影基础》《楷书临写与创作》《名碑名帖临创指南》等。

设置艺术学门类为我国艺术类人才培养提供了更大的空间和自主性。在新的学科门类体系下,针对美术学科的特性,有系统、有计划、有新意地推出美术学范畴的图书,以供社会广大美术爱好者、高等院校师生之用,对繁荣和发展我国高等艺术教育事业有积极的意义。

Chinese Art is centered on the Chinese nation and has an important position in the art history. It maintains the features of inclusiveness and innovation, which has made great contribution to the development of world's art. The series of *Chinese Art* is a huge publishing project, which is the achievement of the theoretical research and teaching practices of hundreds of university teachers over a decade and has developed into a complete teaching system. It is the most solid theoretical basis and rich knowledge system and it will give a brand-new and authoritative experience to the reader.

With the arrival of the creative economy, the art has witnessed rapid development. With the industrialization, globalization and urbanization, various kinds of art have come into being and the social and economic development has greater need for talent in art, design and creativity. In 2011, the State Council Academic Degrees Committee and the Ministry of Education made major adjustment on the discipline of colleges, separating the study of art from literature as an independent discipline. As a result, artistic theory, fine arts and design science have become the first-level discipline of art. It is the inevitable result of the development of art and the requirement of age on art. It will greatly change the pattern of China's art education and is directly related to the cultivation of independent creativity of the Chinese nation.

For the past two years, based on the change of the art discipline and to accommodate to the development of art major of university and the need for art learning and appreciation, we compiled the large series *Chinese Art* with the aim to establishing the academic framework and standardizing teaching books. The series covers the major part of the hierarchical subjects of the fine arts. It is the ideal book for Chinese to learn about the fine arts. Its publication will bring benefit to the Chinese art and has great significance in both the theoretical circle and the educational circle.

The categories and the major characteristics of the fine arts are the major content of artistic features. It is also the basic knowledge for artistic creation and appreciation. It usually refers to the kind of visual art in certain space such as painting, sculpture, industrial art and architectural art. When it was firstly used in Europe in the 17th century, it generally referred to the paintings, sculpture, literature and music with aesthetic significance.

There are lots of categories and forms of paintings. Due to the differences in

society, politics, economy and cultural tradition among nations, the artistic form, ways of expression, artistic style differs greatly in paintings. Generally speaking, eastern paintings originated from ancient Egypt, Persia, India and Chinese and western paintings originated from ancient Greek, Rome with Europe as the center form the most important two painting systems in the world. The painters have had impact on each other and have done great contribution to human civilization.

In terms of painting classifications, it can be classified into Chinese painting, oil painting, print, water colour, gouache, sketch and speed painting. According to the materials, tools and performance techniques, the paintings can be subdivided. Based on the theme, it can be classified into portrait, genre painting, history painting, landscape painting and still life. Similarly, the above paintings can also be done with different materials and tools. In other words, oil paintings can be portrait, genre painting, history painting, landscape painting and still life. Other categories can also be done with different themes.

Chinese paintings are closely related with Chinese calligraphy and they supplement each other. Chinese calligraphy is the treasure of traditional Chinese culture and a unique form of world's art. The inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells of the Shang Dynasty, inscriptions on ancient bronze objects, bamboo slips of Han Dynasty and clerical script are all the milestone of respective times and treasure in world art. Chinese nation shows special preference to calligraphy, which has been passed by generation to generation and makes calligraphy more dazzling.

There are altogether 23 kinds of books in *Chinese Art*, which centers on basis, creation, appreciation and research. Specifically, *they are The Basis of Sketching, The Basis of Color, The Basis of Quick Painting, Anatomy and Perspective, Gouache and Watercolor, Chinese Painting, The Basis of Oil Painting, Integrative Painting, Painting Theory, The Basis of Photography, Copy and Creation of the Regular Script, Guide of Famous Copybook for Calligraphy and so on.*

The establishment of art provides larger space and autonomy for China's art talents. Based on the characteristics of the fine arts discipline, to promote artistic books in a systematic, planned and creative way for art lovers and universities students and teacher has significance to the prosperity and development of China's higher art education.

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张丽华-等 编著

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01

金松 等 编著

速写

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概述 >>

作为艺术形式的速写本身的概念虽然较为模糊，有时很难与素描划分出明显的界限，但在教学中我们还是能够非常明确地认定它的功能特性和艺术面貌。在现代学院化的课程体系建设中，虽然没有明确地设立一门叫做“速写”的课程，但在实际的教学环节上，速写却贯穿在几乎所有的课程当中。在造型训练中，速写与其他基础课程相辅相成，巧妙灵活地解决更多的造型问题；在设计或创作课堂上，速写又作为设计与创作构思的方法而得到普遍运用。速写实在是无孔不入。

无论画什么、设计什么，造型的修养都是艺术家的根本。“熟能生巧”、“得心应手”既是艺术家的技艺追求，也是对这个职业的起码要求。速写在提高造型能力上的作用是非常实在的，而更为重要的是在画速写的过程中，技艺的积累会带来认识的转化，潜移默化中的修养锤炼，对艺术家来说是更为可喜的收获。

实际上，在艺术家一生的艺术成长过程中，速写往往起到非常关键的作用，虽然照相机能够更便捷地进行图像资料的收集，但它永远不能代替速写进行艺术构思、探讨艺术形式的功能。艺术家用手描绘的作品即使是简单的资料收集，也已经进行了非常主观的取舍和形式处理，在日后的应用中会更加得心应手。

然而，速写的强大功能却往往容易被人忽视，尤其是初学者，很难将速写作为提高艺术修养的有效途径而加以合理的运用。编著本书的目的，就是要通过对速写所涵盖的内容、速写的艺术特征和速写的多种表现方法作较为系统的研究和介绍，为刚刚踏进造型艺术之门的学生提供一种借鉴，或者说为他们提供一种认识的方法，让他们知道画好速写的好处和实际的意义。

本书按照研究课题的不同共分为九章，第一章概论部分主要对速写的概念、基本功能和训练方法与原则等基本认识问题进行阐述，第二章介绍速写工具材料的技法特点与速写的表现形式，第三章至第八章按照人物速写、人体速写、风景速写、速写与绘画创作、设计速写、插图速写等分课题进行研究，第九章为速写作品欣赏。本书的研究范围比较宽泛，包含了绘画与设计等多方面内容，对速写在收集素材、进行创作与构思以及材料技法等内容都进行了涉猎，所选图片既有大师的名作，也有普通教师和学生的作品，贴近现实、贴近学生，利于借鉴、实用性是编著本书的主要目的。

本书于2009年被教育厅评为省级精品教材。

第一章 概论



— 本章重点 >>
速写的基本概念。
速写的基本功能。
速写的训练方法与原则。

— 学习目标 >>
了解速写的基本概念、基本功能、速写的训练方法和学习原则。

— 建议学时 >>
2学时。

第一章 概论

速写是造型艺术的基础学科之一，它既是培养造型能力和进行艺术构思的手段，同时也是一种独立的、自由的艺术表现形式。速写具有率真地直接地表达艺术情感、迅速捕捉物象特征和即时记录创作构思的特色，因此，速写要陪伴着艺术家一生的创作生活。古今中外的艺术大师们留下了丰厚的速写艺术遗

产，这些作品向我们展示了艺术家各具特色的精神世界，体现了不同民族、不同时代、不同文化的丰富多彩的人类艺术文明。速写是艺术家成长的基石，是艺术家逐渐逼近艺术的桥梁。如何全面客观地理解速写的含义、特点、功能和方法，对于任何造型艺术门类的学习者来说都是非常重要的。



头像 丢勒（德）

丢勒的自画像，以银尖笔勾出爽利的线条，于漫不经心处显示出艺术家对形象的深刻感悟，并传达出独特的风格化气息。