

# 张大力的艺术

2015-07-31 杜曦云



愚公移山 No.2, 015

The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains 2015

## 张大力作品简评

文/杜曦云

张大力探求普通人的真实生存状况，艺术表达上，往往类似于现场采样或现成品挪用。当现实事物的副本被他重新组合、改变背景，或现成品被重新命名后，他从具体现象中摸索出的规律，直观生动的显现出来。近作《愚公移山》反思中国古老传说，从徐悲鸿绘画名作中提取形象，以安置英雄雕像的方式，表达他对普通人价值的尊重。

Zhang Dali explores the true living condition of common people and in artistic expression, he often takes the approach similar to at scene sampling or appropriation of ready-mades. When a copy of things in reality got re-combined or background changed, or when ready-mades are re-named, he will find a law in specific phenomena and show it in a intuitional way. His recent artwork "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" is a reflection on Chinese old llegend and he abstracted image from the masterpiece painting by Xu Beihong to, through arranging the sculptures of heroes, express his homage to the values of common people.

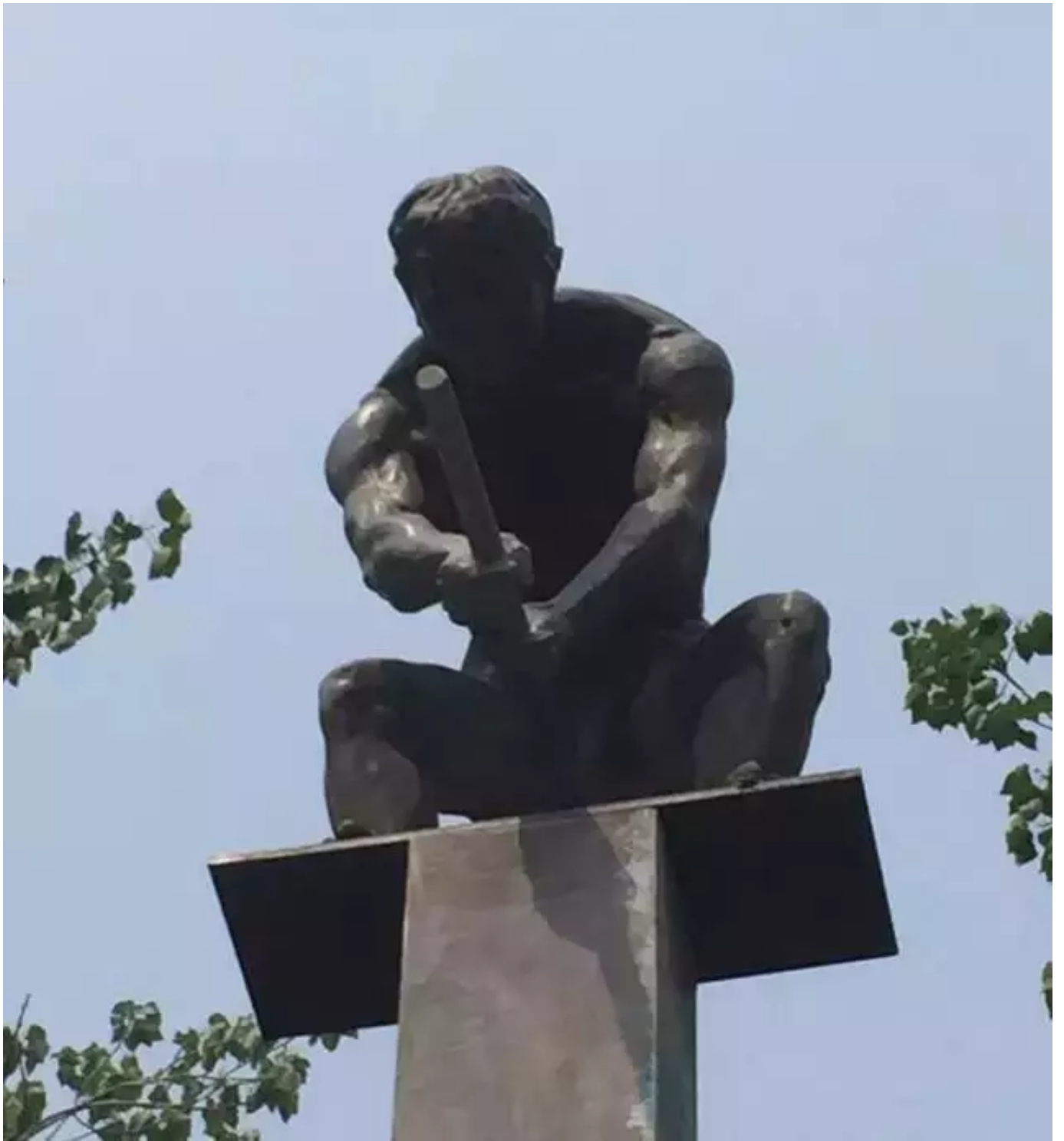


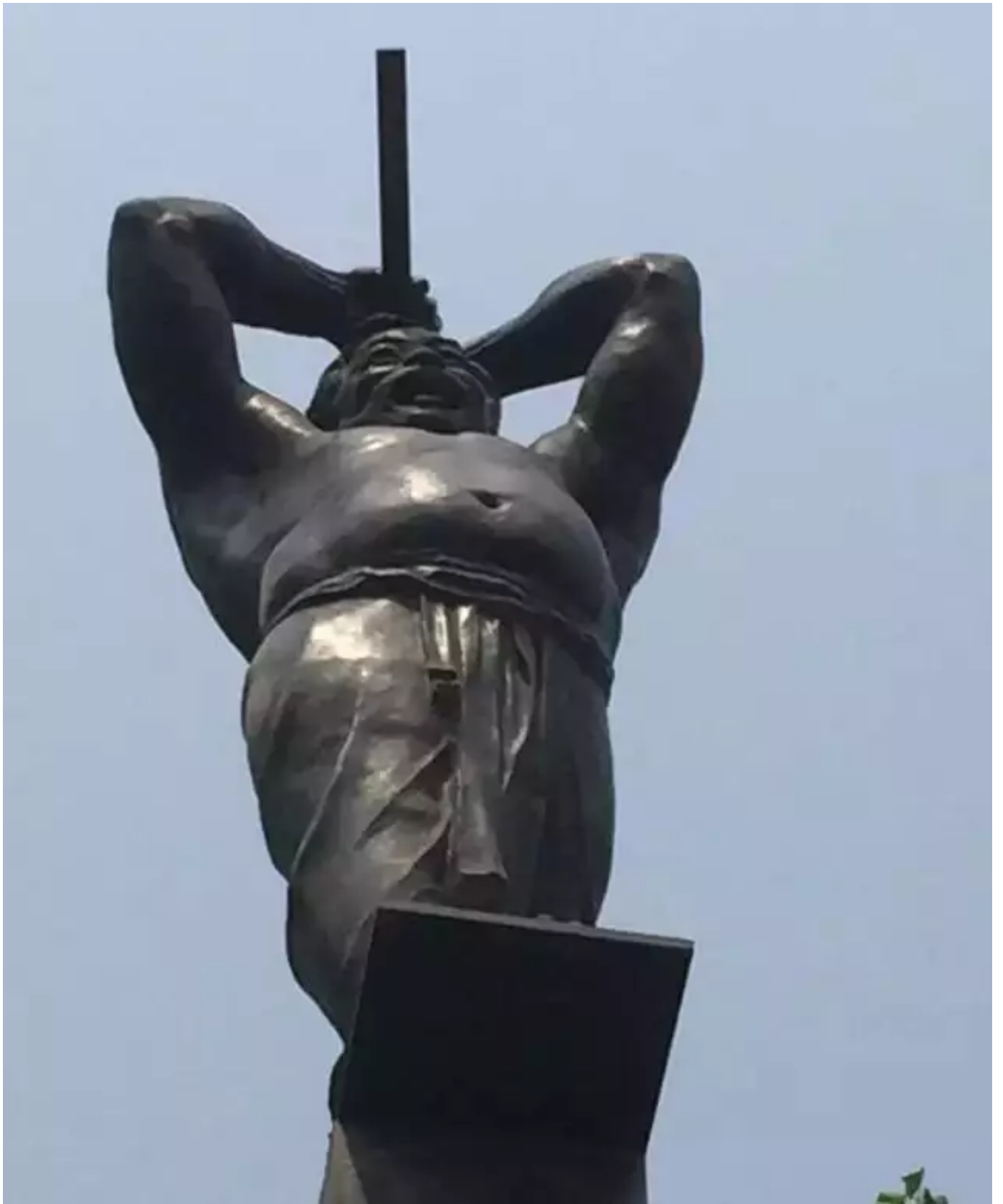
《愚公移山》是徐悲鸿的传世之作，创作于1939年，有水墨和油画两个版本。1939至1940年，应印度大诗人泰戈尔之邀，徐悲鸿赴印度举办画展宣传抗日，这期间他创作了不少油画写生，但最重要的成果却是《愚公移山图》。其故事取材于《列子·汤问》中的一个神话传说：愚公因太行、王屋两山阻碍出入，想把山铲平。有人因此取笑他，他说：“虽我之死，有子存焉。子又生孙，孙又生子；子又有子，子又有孙；‘子子孙孙，无穷匮也；而山不加增，何苦而不平？’”结果终于感动上天，两座山被天神搬走了。



张大力 《愚公移山》 2015

Zhang Dali <The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains> 2015









## 张大力《愚公移山》介绍

经典一直影响着我们，并潜移默化的指引着我们前进的方向，我们一代代实际上就是为了维护经典并重新解读经典而活着，这是我们的历史宿命。1970年我上小学一年级，新来的班主任是工宣队的工人，我们没有语文课本。班主任发给我们每人一本毛泽东的《老三篇》，要求我们熟读并背诵。其中有一篇是毛泽东写于1945年的文章《愚公移山》，我对愚公和智叟的对话印象深刻。再后来我在画报上看到了徐悲鸿的同名之作，这篇文章和这幅画竟然奇妙的在脑海中融为一体，成为这幅名画的理论解读，好长一段时间我都认为，是徐悲鸿读了毛泽东的文章而创作了这幅名作。今天重温经典让人喜悦，那种理论和实践都成为了我经验的一部分。

2015年4月4日 张大力

## The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains

### Statement

Classics have always influenced us and subtly guide us towards a specific direction.

What we have been actually doing, generation after generation, is maintaining the classics and living in order to newly explain them; this is our historical destiny.

In 1970, I was in the first grade. The newly arrived head teacher for our class was a propaganda worker: we didn't have Chinese language lessons. Our head teacher gave each one of us a booklet by Mao Zedong: "The Old Three Essays". He required us to read it fervently, to memorize it, and repeat it by heart. One of the three essays is "Yu Gong Moves the Mountains", written by Mao Zedong in 1945. I still have a deep impression of the dialogue between Yu Gong and Zhi Sou.

Later on, on a magazine, I saw the work by Xu Beihong bearing the same title. With no surprise, the essay and the painting became one in my mind, as to make the essay the theoretical explanation of the painting. For a long time I believed that Xu Beihong had painted his famous work after reading Mao's essay. Today reviewing this classic gives us all joy, and the theory and practice has become a part of my own life experience.

Zhang Dali

April 4th, 2015





广场 硅橡胶 2014

Square Silicone 2014



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