

Timeless Strokes: Chinese Ink Painting and Appreciation

中國水墨畫與欣賞 (英語/粵語)

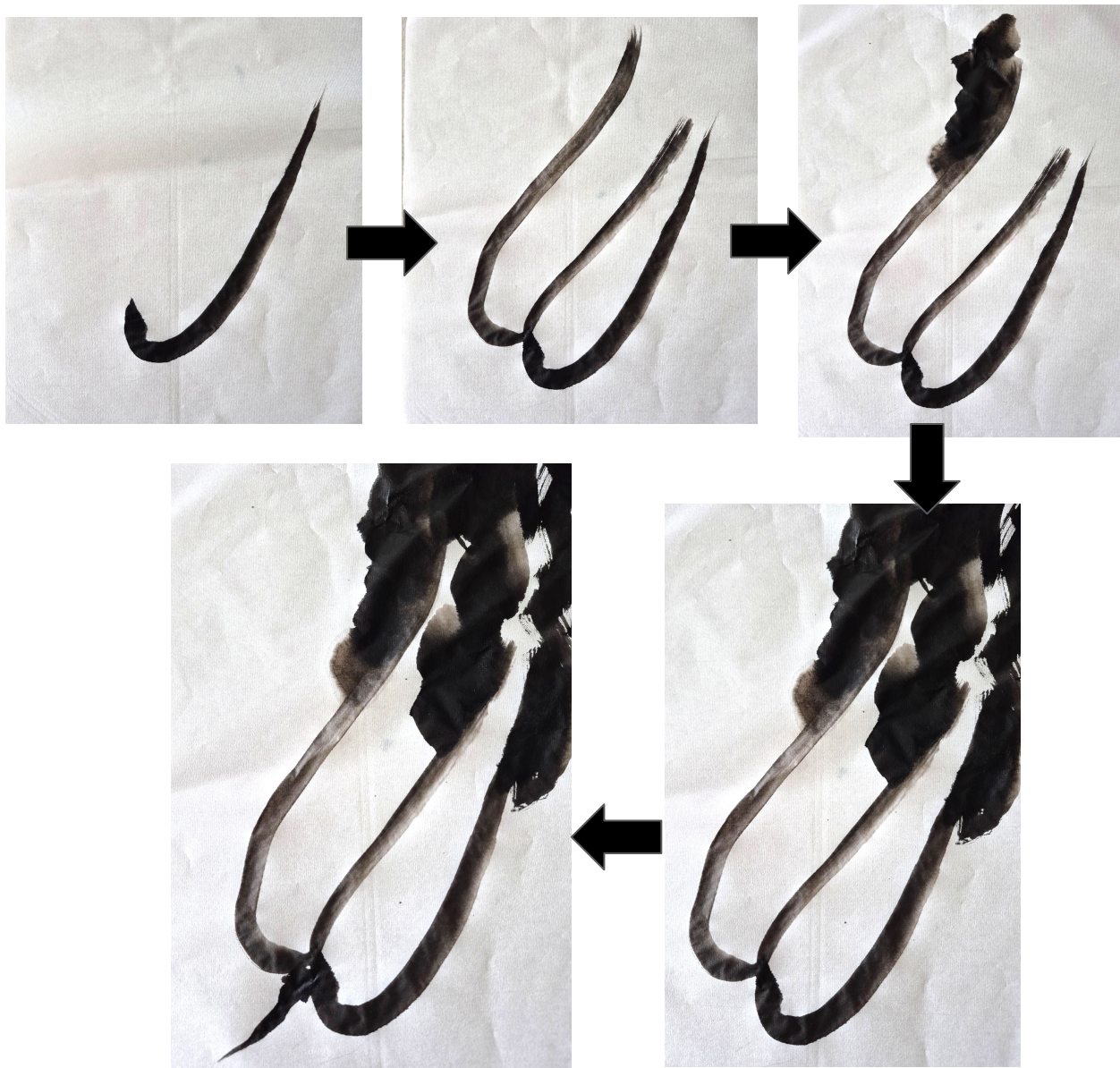
簡介

中國水墨畫講求「氣韻生動」，透過簡單的水、墨、紙，就能創作出優美的山水、人物、花鳥等等。所需工具主要是紙(宣紙)、筆(羊毫、狼毫)、墨和礦物顏料。

齊白石的大白菜

齊白石(1864~1957)是中國現代著名的藝術大師，在詩、書、畫、印四方面都取得了極高的成就。他的繪畫題材包羅萬象，常以雅俗共賞的形式，真切表達出水墨畫寫意神似的精神。白菜是白石先生常見的題材之一。在他的一幅大白菜圖中，白石先生寫道：「牡丹為花中之王，荔枝為果之先，獨不論白菜為蔬之王，何也？」可見白石先生對白菜的高度評價。

畫大白菜的基本步驟



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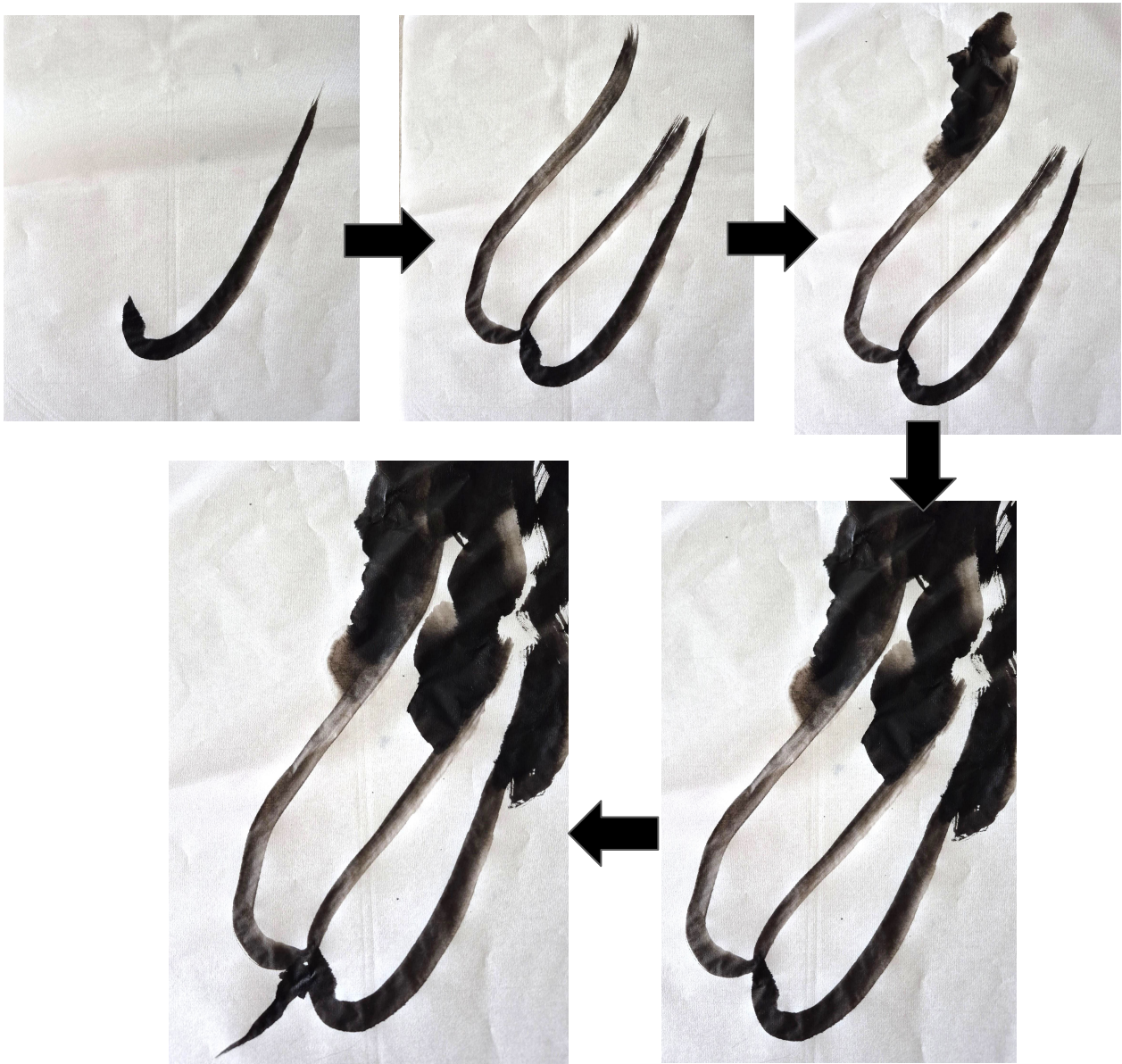
Introduction

Traditional Chinese ink painting emphasizes the concept of “spiritual resonance and vitality” (氣韻生動). Using only simple materials—water, ink, and paper—artists can create elegant landscapes, figures, flowers, birds, and etc. The main tools include paper (xuan paper), brushes (made from goat or wolf hair), ink, and mineral pigments.

Qi Baishi's Chinese Cabbage

Qi Baishi (1864–1957) was a renowned modern Chinese art master, highly accomplished in poetry, calligraphy, painting, and seal carving. His artworks cover a wide range of subjects and often express the essence of ink painting through a style that appeals to both refined and popular tastes. Chinese cabbage was one of his frequently depicted themes. In one of his cabbage paintings, he wrote, “Peony is the king of flowers, lychee the first among fruits—But why is no one calling cabbage the king of vegetables?” This quote reflects Qi Baishi's deep appreciation and admiration for the humble cabbage.

Steps to Draw Cabbage





牡丹為花之王 荔枝為果之先 獨不編
白菜為菜之王 何如
白石



圖像來源 (source) : https://k.sina.cn/article_3227786245_c0641c05001012i3v.html