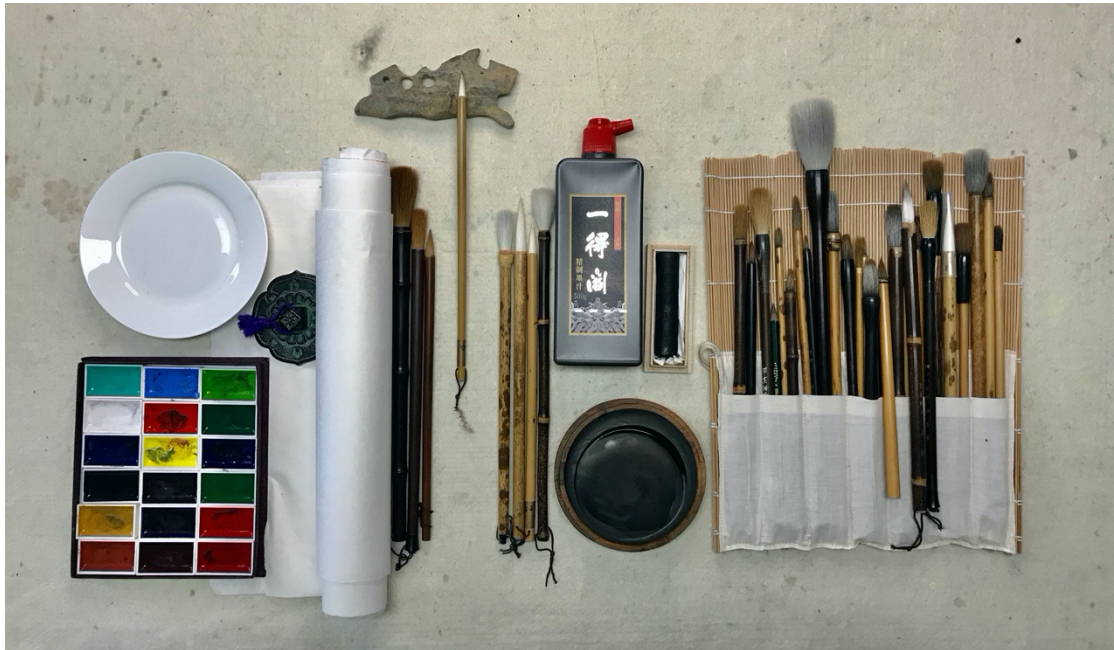


传统中国画基础材料

Traditional Chinese painting tools and materials



主要工具——笔墨纸砚颜料

Main tools – brush, ink stick, liquid ink, paper, inkstone and pigments

其他用具——毛毡、笔帘、笔架、瓷碟、水盂、镇纸等

Other tools: white felt, brush rolls, brush holder, porcelain plate, water container, paper holder etc.



毛笔/writing brush:

- 硬毫（由黄鼠狼毛 山马毛 兔毛 鼠须等制成）（本学期用笔）
一般统称狼毫，性挺健有弹性，蓄水性差，易控制，适合初学者。
- Hard brush (made by weasel hair, horse hair, rabbit hair, moustache hair, etc.)
“Lang Hao” is very springy, elastic and not good at keeping the water and ink in it; good at showing the strokes’ power, easily controlled by basic students.
(These Brushes we need for this semester)



Brushes’ size we need for this semester:

Size1 2.1cm long by diameter of 0.8cm

Size2 2.7cm long by diameter of 0.9cm

Size3 3.3cm long by diameter of 1.2cm

- 软毫（由羊毛制成）
一般统称羊毫，性柔软，缺少弹性，不易控制，蓄水性好，宜渲染。
- Soft brush (made by goat hair)
“Yang Hao” is soft and lack of elasticity , not easily controlled by basic students, good at keeping the water and ink in it, used for washing color or ink.
- 兼毫（硬毫和软毫兼而有之，硬毫在内软毫在外）
一般统称兼毫，有弹性也有蓄水性
- Chinese brush made with a mixture of wolf's and goat's hair.
“Jian Hao” is flexible and water storing.
- 长锋笔 笔头细长，适合勾线，画线挺坚有力。
- Long Chinese brushes’ head is slender, suitable for drawing thin and fine line, and the line is powerful.
- 短锋笔 笔头圆浑短胖，适合画写意山水，画线圆厚，点苔圆润饱满。
- Short Chinese brushes’ head is round, short and fat, which is suitable for painting the landscape, with thick lines and round and full dots.

墨：松烟墨和油烟墨

Ink: Pine smoke ink and oil smoke ink

收集松枝、桐油等燃烧，取其烟，和动物胶及一些中药材，制成墨条。松烟墨颜色略发青，油烟墨颜色较黑，有光泽。

Burning pine branches or oil, and Collecting ash from burning smoke, then mix the ash with glue of animal skin and some Chinese herbal medicine, made into ink sticks. Pine smoke ink color slightly bluish, oil smoke ink color is black, glossy.

砚台 Inkstone

砚台选购的时候以表面光滑细腻，重，声如金属、发墨的为好。中国名砚最常见的是歙砚、端砚。

A good inkstone, the surface should be smooth, delicate, the weight should be heavy, knock it sounds like metal, it is easy for grind out ink juice. The most common Chinese famous inkstones are "She Yan" and "Duan Yan".

注意 Note:

研墨的时候，墨条持平慢慢打圈磨，直到墨汁变得浓稠。磨完墨条不能留在砚台上，制墨的动物胶粘性非常强，墨汁干了之后，墨条会黏在砚台表面，分离墨条和砚台会伤到砚台表面。刚开始学习画画可以用墨汁练习。有条件的可以研墨习画。

When grinding ink, the ink stick should hold straightly, grind slowly by doing circles until the ink juice becomes thick. After grinding, the ink stick can't be left on the inkstone. The animal glue of the ink stick is very strong. When the ink getting dry, the ink stick will stick to the surface of the inkstone, and will be really hard to separate them. And the separation of the ink and the inkstone will damage the surface of the inkstone. Beginning students can practice with bottle ink. If possible, it is worthy to try grinding ink juice.

墨汁 Ink

好的墨汁通常够黑，且使用方便。

A good quality ink usually is black enough and convenient for using.

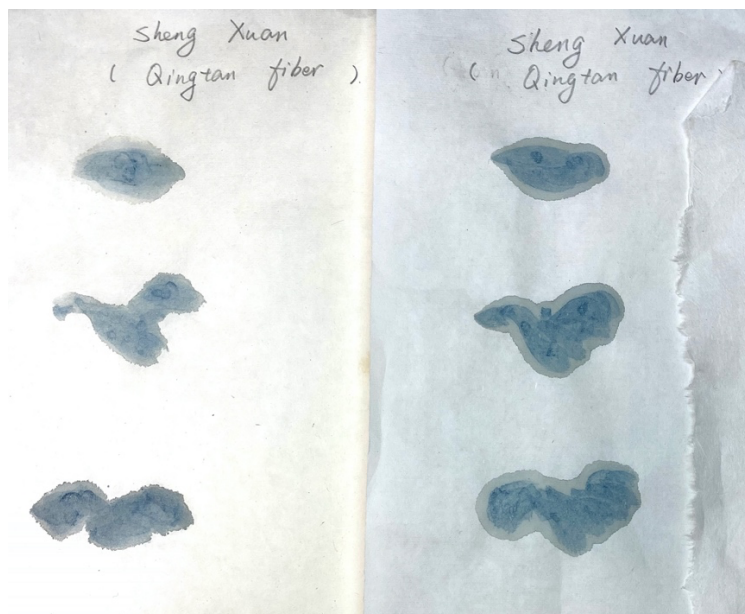
纸/宣 Paper/Xuan

（由桑树、楮树、三桠树、青檀树等树皮，稻草、嫩竹的竹黄等的纤维制成传统中国宣纸。）

(traditional Chinese Xuan paper is made from the bark of mulberry, Chu, Sanya, Qingtan, straw fiber, first year bamboo of its inside soft part's fiber, etc.)

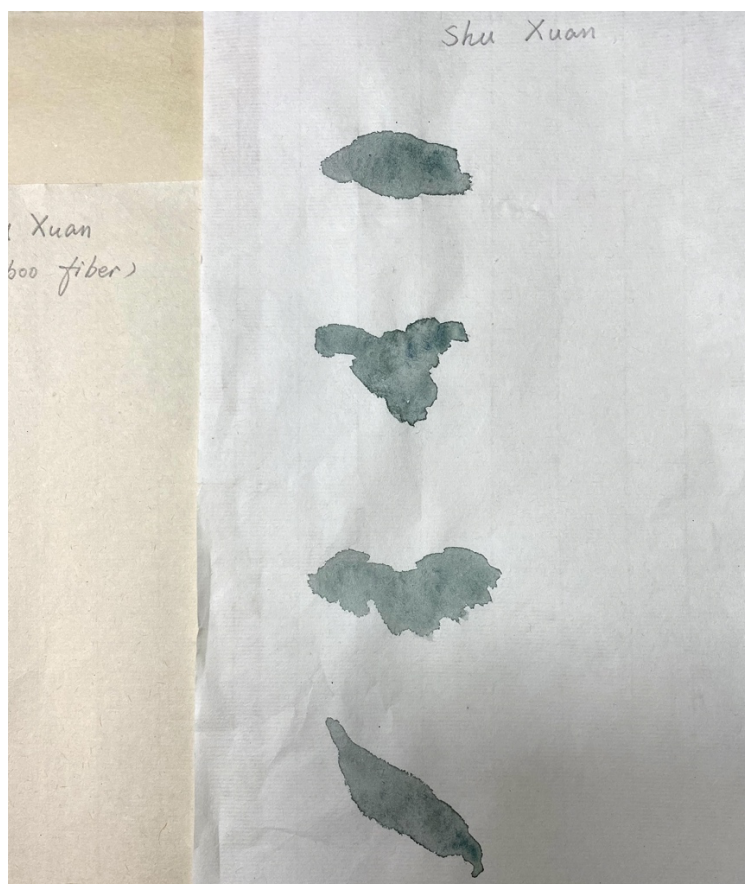
——生纸 容易渗化 吸水性好

——“Sheng Xuan” is easy to infiltrate and has good water absorption



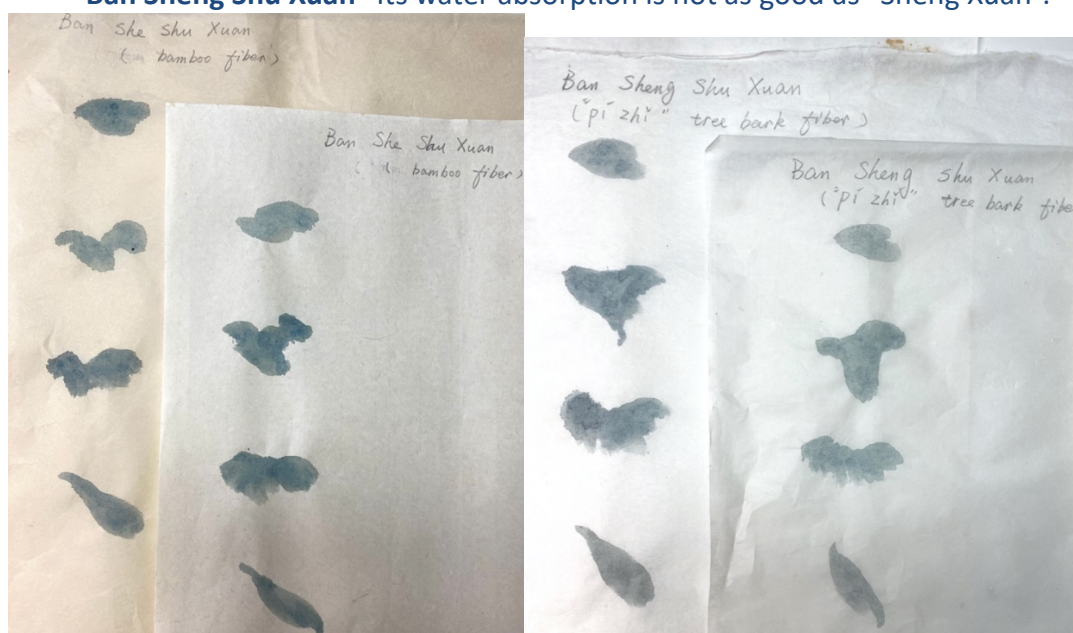
——熟纸 不透水 完全不吸水（本学期课程二用纸）

——“Shu Xuan” is prepared with alum water that it is impervious to water and completely water. (This paper we need for Course 2)



——半生熟纸 水能透过纸 吸水性不如生纸 (本学期课程一、课程三、课程四用纸)

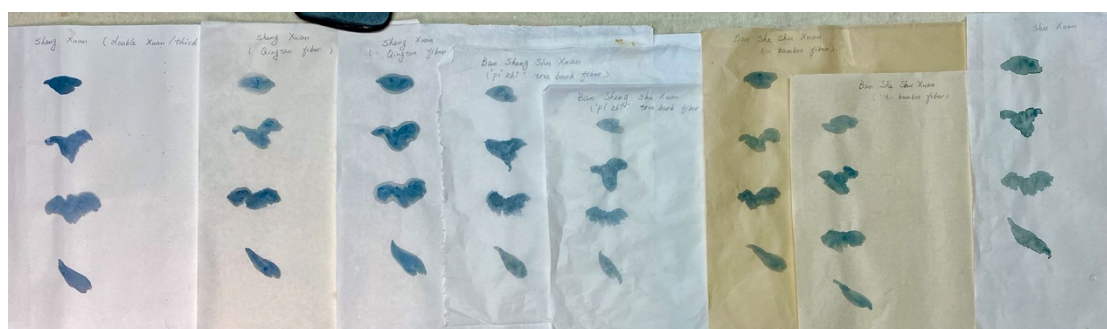
——“Ban Sheng Shu Xuan” Its water absorption is not as good as “Sheng Xuan”.

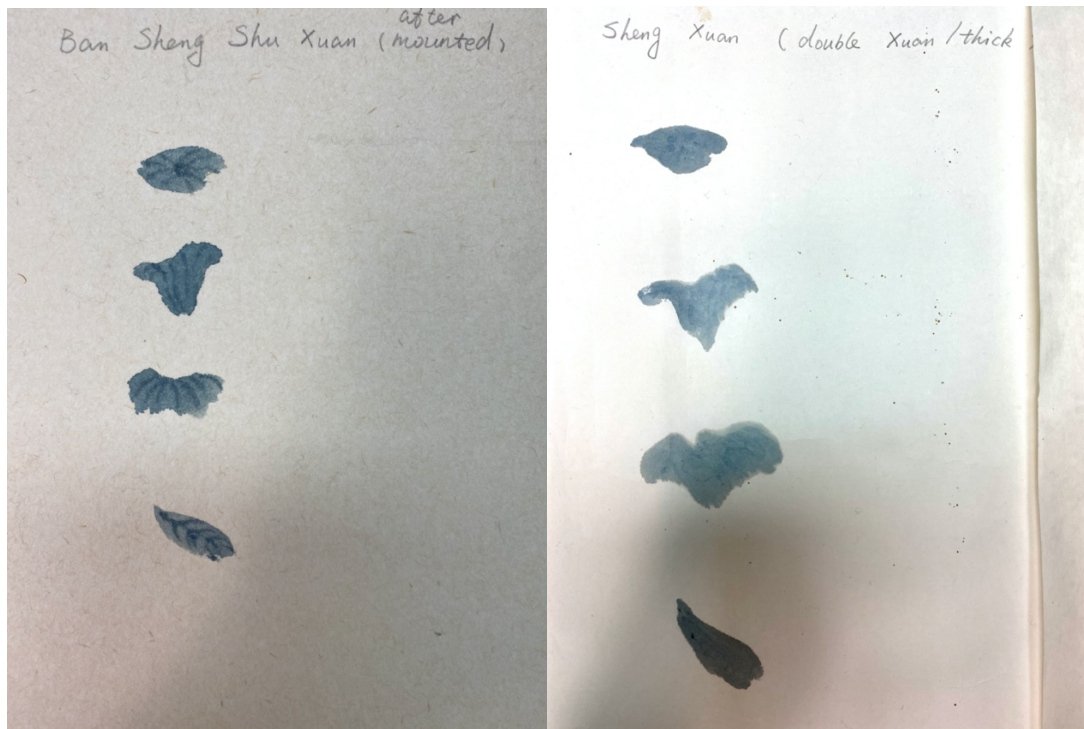


用控制水量，在不同的宣纸上可以呈现非常丰富的效果，这是中国画非常有意思的地方。纸、墨、笔都会和画者产生非常丰富的体验，而且不同的笔墨纸的组合即便在表达同一物像也可以产生完全不同的体验。

By controlling how much water in brush, it can present a very rich effect on different Xuan paper, which is a very interesting and amazing part in Chinese painting. Paper, ink, brush will give painter a very rich experience, and the combination of different pen, ink and paper can produce a completely different experience even in the expression of the same image.

(This paper we need for Course 1 Course 3 and Course 4)





颜料 Colors/ Pigments

——传统的中国画颜料使用自然的植物和矿物制成的。现在因为很多天然材料的稀缺，纯天然的颜料价格昂贵。所以作为练习可以用传统中国画颜料，也可以用日本做的颜料或者吸管的中国画颜料。

——Traditional Chinese painting pigments are made of natural plants and minerals. Now because of the scarcity of many natural materials, natural pigments are expensive. So as an exercise, you can use traditional Chinese color, Japanese color or Chinese color that are chemical colors in tube.

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