

體現時代的藝術大師-福拉哥納爾

(master of representing the modern art-Jean Honore Fragonard 1732-1806)

鄭玉倩*

摘 要

十八世紀歐洲的貴族和中上階級，充滿了享樂主義的色彩，雖然巴羅克（Baroque）藝術風格仍在各地持續延續著，但在法國卻逐漸地被新興的洛可可（Rococo）藝術風格所取代。洛可可風格的趣味在於尋求輕浮的快感，除強調精美柔軟的氣氛之外並大量地使用光線；繪畫題材的選擇則傾向於世俗的路線，包括了豪華的貴族生活及平民生活等，還有肖像、風景、神話的描繪。洛可可盛行的時間並不長，於十八世紀中葉後即衰微下來並漸由新古典主義（Neoclassicism）所取代，而被稱為洛可可最後一位大師的福拉哥納爾（Jean Honore Fragonard 1732-1806）運用其華麗的色彩與純熟的技巧營造出一個充滿媚惑力量的夢幻空間，在他那輕挑和調情的畫面中不但體現了十八世紀尋歡作樂的世風，更展現出勃勃的創作生機，為洛可可藝術畫下如煙火般閃耀的句點。

關鍵詞：洛可可、享樂主義、輕佻

ABSTRACT

In 18th century, there are full of hedonism between the nobles and the middle class. Although Baroque's art style keep spread in different areas, the art style in France has been replaced gradually by the Rococo's raising fashion. The most interest part of Rococo's manner is exploring the flighty delight. Except for emphasizing elegant and soften flavor, the light streams is begin utilized quite lot in the Rococo's fashion. The ways of choosing painting subject matter are inclined to ordinary. These subjects are included the depiction of the nobles' luxurious life, ordinary civilian life, portrait, scenery, and fairy tale. The Rococo's way is not in vogue for long, and in the mid 18th century, the Rococo's fashion has been gradually declined. The last master of Rococo, Jean Honore Fragonard, applies the gorgeous color and well-skilled to conduct a full of fascinating power illusion spaces. In Jean Honore Fragonard's flirt picture appearance not only reflects the common tone for seeking pleasure and making merry of 18th century but also emerges the artistic creation full of vitality. His works end up with a glory ending up for the Rococo.

Key words: Rococo, hedonism, frivolous

* 文化大學碩士在職專班 研究生