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On Cognitive Studies

Before being really connected to the world, we realize that we have already learned everything about it via sight, sound, smell, touch, taste and even sub-consciousness. It occurs in such a natural way in most cases as if it is part of the human nature. These paths of cognition fit perfectly into the world they constructed, but bring about confusion and doubts, which keep growing till today.

We do feel the construction of the world, so magnificent and so clear. Scenes in it are like a still and clean pond, reflecting the object but hiding the water. I got confused. Where the logic and media transaction of these cognitive means are going to lead us? No matter what, the way to communicate with the world is so limited and isolated. In order to feel the world, not only do we have to reply on, but also to trust these them.

However sometimes, by demonstrated in some ways, things get complicated and paradoxical. It is like the weird but clear feeling when you have your hands touching each other. But what exactly is this feeling of certainty? And who offers it? We do not know actually. It might from your brain, which tells that the right hand has been touched by the left. Probably, the feeling of being touched of the right hand is real. It might also be the case that the feeling itself is a construction, or the cognized world itself is.

Once these cognitive means are planted into our empty bodies, they become the bed to nurture a world that we are familiar with. And they force us to see and to accept the world as they translate it. But nothing could ever prove that this translated world is actually the truth. Meanwhile, it is so natural that we develop everything out of it through an endless topology, the logic of which finally turns out to be an extremely magnificent and sophisticated being of surreal.

Either by will or not, we get to know that the world is sophisticated but huge, which has been supported by both logic and sense. Then stuck in endless enigmas one after another, we seem to approach that world of truth but never reach it. I do feel obsessed with this spiral process of development and eager to explore more possibilities in it.

Therefore, I started my observation from a relatively representational way of cognition, the visual one. The world we know is multi-dimensional, when seen by eyes, it turns out to be two-dimensional images. The visual processes lead us to imagine or to deduct a “real world” of three-dimensional or even multi-dimensional out of an artificial planar picture, which does somehow match the reality. For our knowledge of the world does not come from the real world, but directly from the picture of our visual experience. It has the absolute right to decide what we should know about it. This gives rise to the fact that the subjectivity of the real world has been kidnapped by the two-dimensional images. But people never realize it. Moreover, either the visual converted knowledge of the world, or the represented truth is irreversible processes.

Under this circumstance, why people are more likely to present the reality in the world of two dimensions, like images and videos, but still believe that it is the real world itself? It is because by instinct we know that what we could see through eyes is not the real world, but the picture.

Therefore, my exploration departs from planar images, which stays closer to nature of visual cognition, such as object-converted pictures and carried out by setting false statements.

关于《认知研究》

当要和这个世界产生联系时，我们会发现自己已经通过看、听、闻、触、尝、乃至潜意识而认识到了我们所了解的一切。这是如此的真实自然，并且赋有广泛的认同感，像是我们与生俱来就拥有的，一切都为之契合完美，其产生的困惑和疑义也仍然依附于它，跟随着这些不可抹去的“特异功能”发展至今。

我们感受到了这个世界的构建，它是如此波澜壮阔而又清晰明确。这一切切片式的场景如清澈见底的静止水潭，照到了反射的自己而看不见水本身。我开始为之疑惑，在这些认知方式中的逻辑性和媒介转换到底把我们引向何方？无论如何在面对这些线索时这个世界与我们的沟通方式是孤立而狭隘的，我们需要也只能依附于这些认知方式来感受世界，并且还只能无奈的对其认同。

但有时通过一些方式的呈现却让问题变得复杂而悖论重重。就像同属于自己的双手，在互相抚摸中得到的感知是那样的奇妙而明确，但这种相互触碰的明确性到底是什么？是谁给予的准确性认知我们却并不知道。也许大脑告诉我左边的手摸到的右手是自己的，也可能右边的手被摸的感受是真实的。或许这存在的感受就是虚构的，再或许这被感知的世界自身本就虚构。

当这些与世界沟通的感知方式被植入了我们原本可能空洞无知的体内时。那个为我们所“熟知”的世界也同时在那些感知方式中生长发酵。它总是用一种被转换的形态强行让我们了解认可世界，但却从来没有任何迹象可以告诉我们所为之认可的就是真实本身。同时我们自身的发展也特别自然的以此推导和展开，以拓扑的方式无限扩张和放大这种面貌，最终构建出一幅极其宏伟而精密的超现实存在物。

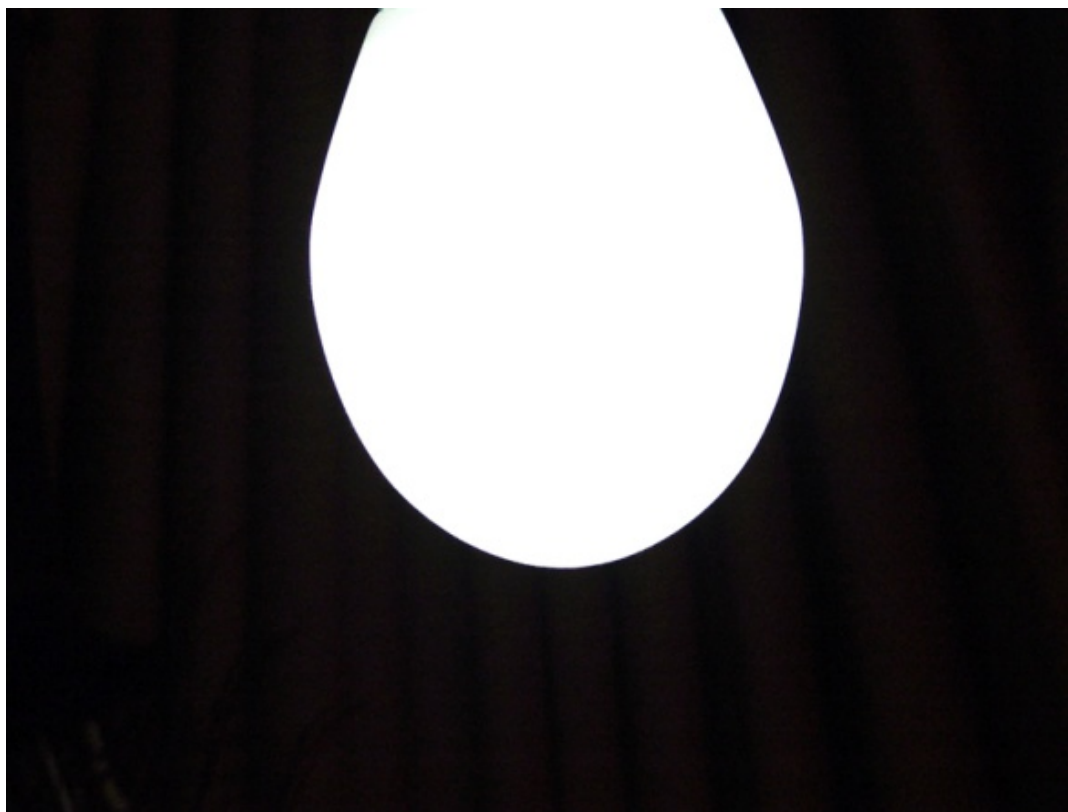
无论主动或是被动，我们了解这个世界所产生的“具体形态”精确而巨大，得到了逻辑上的支持和自我感知上的认同。它让我们陷入这一个个连贯精彩的谜语之中，环环相扣，层层递进，无穷无尽。似乎达到了却仍然无法真正触及那个真实世界。这种推延方式的漩涡是让人着迷的。为此我特别想深入感受这其中的可能性。

从认知中相对具体化、具像化的视觉认知观测。我们所知道的这个世界是多纬度的，但我们通过观察所转换成的视觉图象却是平面存在着的，我们的视觉感受方式让我们自己以一个虚构的平面图来想象或逻辑上的推导出大脑中的三维或多纬度“真实世界”，它们在视角上又可能是和现实相对契合。那么这也造成了我们对真实的世界认知的客观性被这虚构的平面画面绑架了而却浑然不知。由于我们所直接面对的那个认知载体来源于视觉转换中的真实平面图象而非真实的世界，因此它完全可以让我们知道也可以让我们不那么确定这个世界本身的面貌。同时，这种观察中存在的虚构解读或是被真实呈现的“还原”具有不可逆的推演能力。

为此，我们理所当然的可以理解为什么大家会更习惯将那些所谓现实的面貌呈现在画册、电视、图片等等平面世界之中却仍然认为那是现实本身，因为我们本能的知道我们真正能看到的是那个平面而不是真实世界。

从那些更契合于我们视觉认知的平面开始，如平面转化过的媒介图象，通过设立假命题来研究认知。

《认知研究-1》



《认知研究-1》 01 2005
150cm×200cm
版数：3

拍摄现实生活中被认为完美标准的灯具在其自发光时所呈现的外形并非绝对的完美对称



《认知研究-1》 02 2005
150cm×200cm
版数：3

拍摄生活中的物件以虚焦平面化的方式呈现，使它的面貌无法判断其功能性



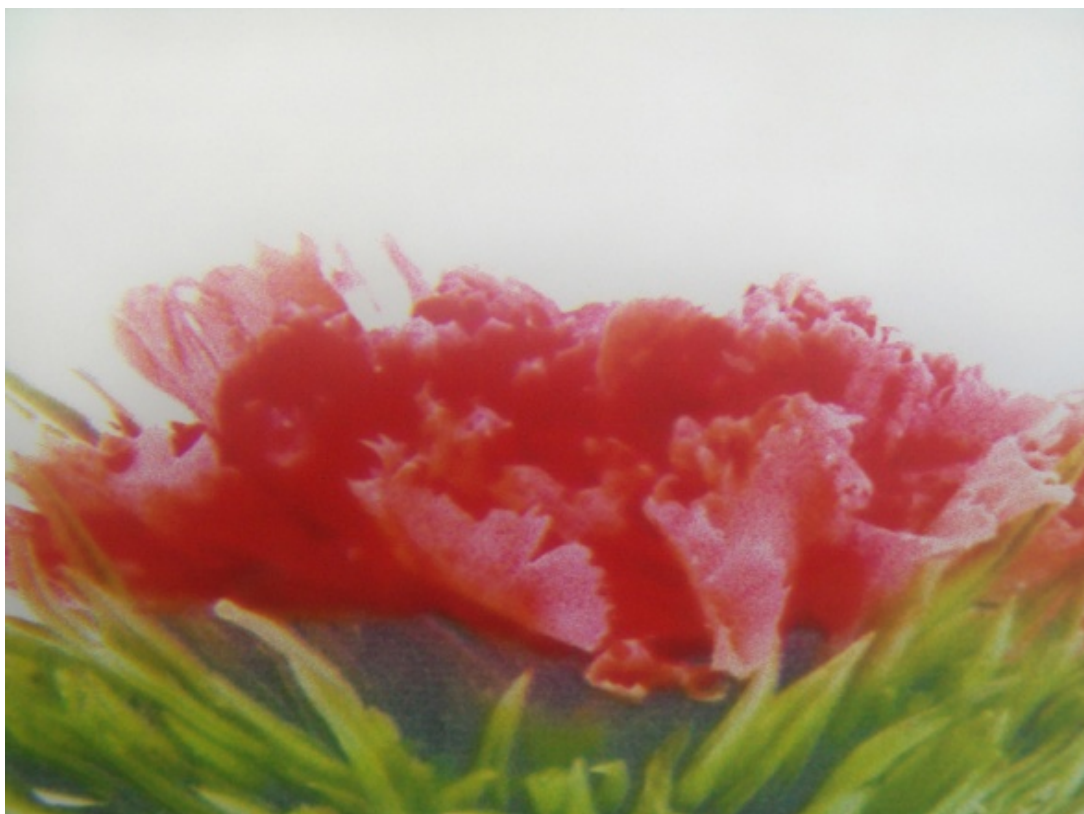
《认知研究-1》03 2006
150cm×200cm
版数：3

拍摄电视里某个瞬间，如桌球比赛时特写镜头转换的时刻



《认知研究-1》04 2006
150cm×200cm
版数：3

拍摄电视里某传销广告的一刻，节目本身是在介绍一款绒被，然而当把其中要强调绒被材质的瞬间抽离出来时，图像的本身的意义和要阐述的事件已经无法确定甚至背道而驰



《认知研究-1》 05 2006
150cm×200cm
版数： 3

翻拍饭店菜单上用来修饰点缀菜品的花之局部



《认知研究-1》06 2006
150cm×200cm
版数：3

翻拍饭店菜单上用来修饰点缀菜品的花之局部



《认知研究-1》07 2006
150cm×200cm
版数：3

利用坏掉的数码相机拍摄无明确形体特征的圆形灯具



《认知研究-1》08 2006
150cm×200cm
版数：3

拍摄电脑播放《动物世界》中一头水牛运动的过程由于视频文件流量过大而产生读取错误卡顿的瞬间



《认知研究-1》09 2006
150cm×200cm
版数：3

拍摄一个关于食品的电视广告在图象转换的一刻，指向性的文字和信息都消失了，画面只有一个唐突未知的图式



《认知研究-1》10 2007
150cm×200cm
版数：3

广告宣传册上被截取局部的一个锅具，画面只呈现出一种形式感而无其他任何意义



《认知研究-1》11 2007
150cm×200cm
版数：3

广告宣传册上截取一组鸡蛋广告局部，画面放大了此种形体的形式感和暗示性而缺乏逻辑关系

Photograph something meaningless, and turn this into other forms through another media. The final image will deconstruct the original function and meaning of it. So what's the original purpose given by people?

In this project, for example, I took photos of those usually pointless thing, like shuttlecock or snooker from TV advertisements, the moment of wrong processes when the computer is reading a buffalo's picture, a flower shown on the menu is not a real one, the transition in a TV advertisement, and a pie that has lost its clear reason for existing. All these are trying to present the nature of things, rather than explain what they should be. Through this, my aim is to deconstruct the way towards our accustomed cognition, which is taught by the common sense. Therefore, the primary meanings can be found again, just like seeing the world with a fresh eye of a baby.

拍摄无意义的并通过其他媒介转化过的形体或状态,最后呈现在面前的图像消解了原有物体的目的和意义,那么他们原有的意义和人们给予他的定义又是什么?

如拍摄电视广告中最无指向性的羽毛或台球,以及一部片子中一头水牛的图像在电脑读取错误时的停格瞬间,或翻拍菜单上被消解了功能性的花,或是一个电视广告中瞬间转换、失去原有明确指向目的的一个大饼等等。消解人为原发目的意义的再次认知,如同婴儿还未被集体意识形态授教前的认知,现在呈现的只是让所有人都再次认知物质的本质状态,而非解释其状态。

《认知研究-2》



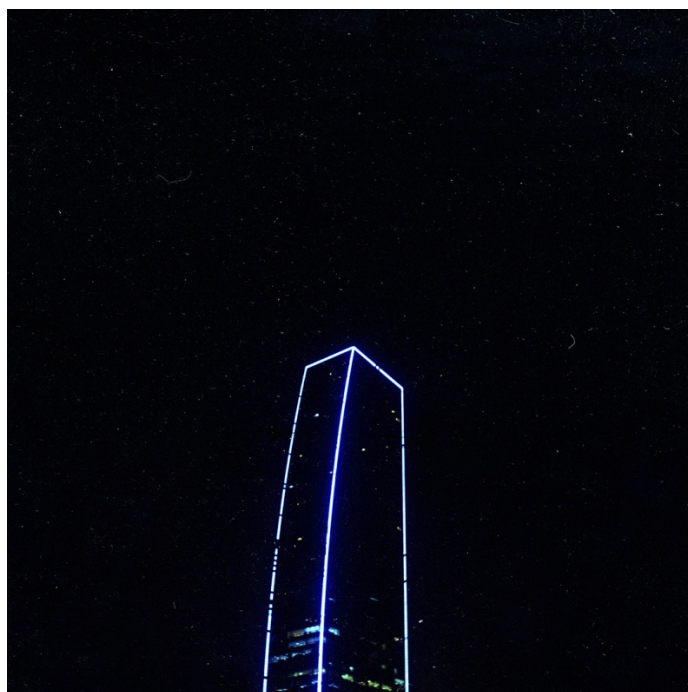
《认知研究-2》 01

2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3

在拍摄的胶卷底片上截取某一细小的局部，采样放大。画面由于胶卷颗粒的物质性介入以及原本拍摄物体的物质属性的迁移和变异使整个作品画面充满奇异之感。



《认知研究-2》02

2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3

在夜晚拍摄灯光体现形体和空间的建筑物并在扫描时连同胶卷平面上大量的灰尘一起采样，使底片作为一个完整的物来对待。而无论是灰尘还是灯光它们都将成为塑造最终画面的共谋，画面将呈现一种特殊奇异的面貌



《认知研究-2》03
150cm×150cm
版数：3

翻拍电视媒介上无明确形体意义的“重要”瞬间，可能是爆炸，可能是光线耀斑，也可能是火箭发射时的时刻



《认知研究-2》04

2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3

翻拍电视媒介上无明确形体意义的“重要”瞬间，可能是爆炸，可能是光线耀斑，也可能是火箭发射时的时刻



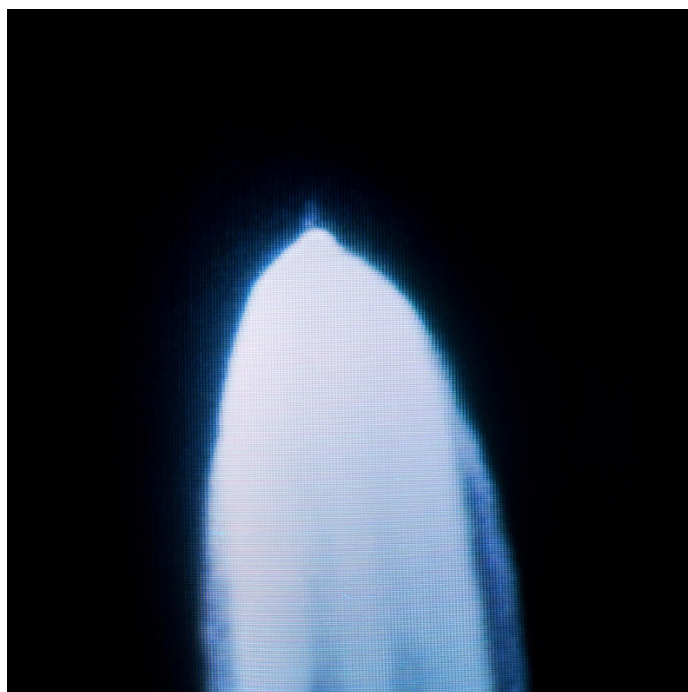
《认知研究-2》 05

2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3

对地面的纸张进行强闪光，使其抽离物质属性，孤立而缺乏参考的展示在平面化的图片之中



《认知研究-2》 06

2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3

翻拍电视媒介上无明确形体意义的“重要”瞬间，可能是爆炸，可能是光线耀斑，也可能是火箭发射时的时刻



From the macro perspective of the universe, we are just self-centralized but unavoidably using the cognitive system of knowledge passed from the ancestors throughout ages, and trying to make interpretation and development through this one-sided to all. Nevertheless, this knowledge does not mean that everything has its primary limitations. We are not stone, not the other animals, not air... In fact, everything exists for one-sidedness, but the original limitation from natural is inevitable. For this reason, we have been stuck in the restriction of knowledge, when we are trying to explain and illustrate this process, no matter we tend to or be made to, this will happen again and again, like an infinite loop. That is real limited cognition. Of course, this remains a paradox.

从宇宙宏观的角度来看，我们只是很自我而又无法回避地运用千年来人的认知体系认知，并通过这种片面来解释和发展一切。

但这种认知不代表一切，有其原发的局限性。我们不是石头、不是其他动物、也不是空气……

事实上一切的存在都有其片面性，但这原发的片面是自然赋予的必然。

于是，在我们试图解释和阐述这个过程的时候，自身已陷入了认知形态的局限之中，无论主动的还是被动的，都将周而复始、无限循环。那是真实存在的局限认知。

当然，这仍然是一个悖论。

《认知研究-X》



《认知研究-X》 01

2007

150cm×225cm

版数： 3



《认知研究-X》 02

2007

150cm×225cm

版数： 3

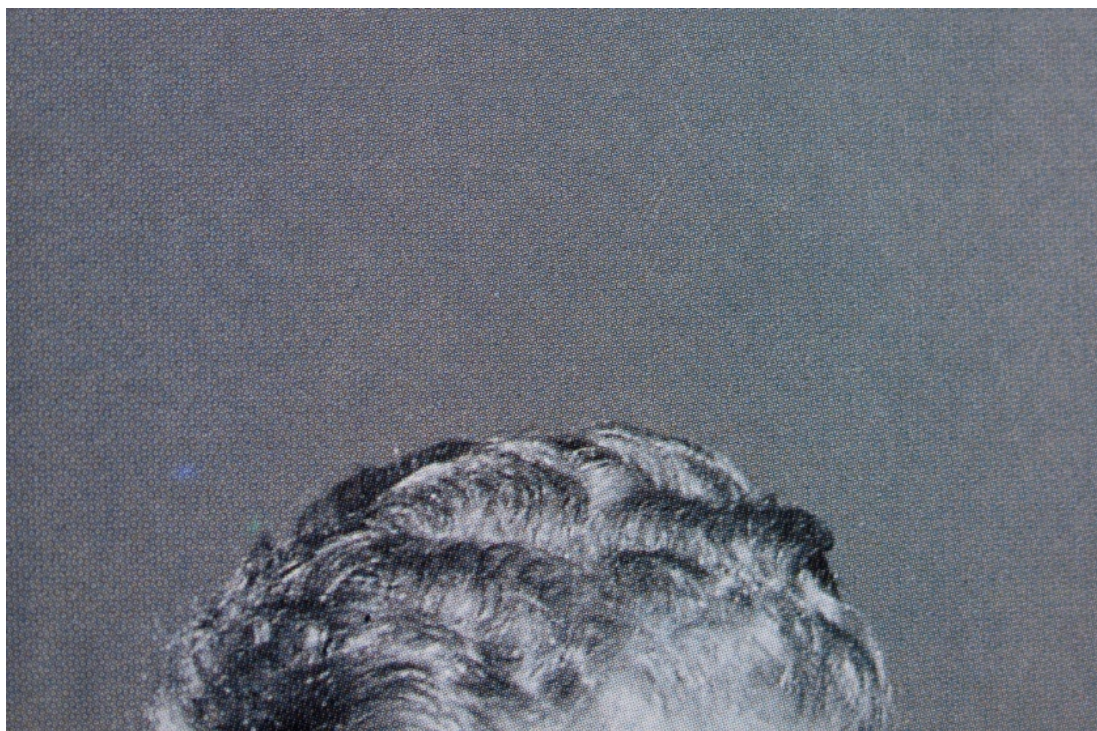


《认知研究-X》 03

2007

150cm×225cm

版数： 3



《认知研究-X》 04

2007

150cm×225cm

版数： 3



《认知研究-X》 05

2007

150cm×225cm

版数： 3



《认知研究-X》 06

2007

150cm×225cm

版数： 3



效果图

It's quite useful to judge people by their appearance, through which characteristics can be easily found out. However, hair and the top on the head are featureless. For hair can be changeable and imitable. If we try to compare through these parts, which are rather common and misleading, then what will happen to the cognition?

These vertexes are reproduced from books, and belong to some people who have already been defined for their characteristics (maybe famous ones, or ordinary one). While the large format pictures only show their vertexes and hair, their features are omitted, even the hair are dissolved through CMYK color model after reproduction.

Then whose hair is this? Who is its holder? Clues are complicated and confusing if we stick to the previous custom of cognition. And this is not only a choice to "yes" or "no".

So let's return to hair. How do we understand it? Moreover, how human's cognition has affected the objects themselves?

人在判断他人时，看面相是个不错的切入点，因为容易发现个人特征。而头发及头顶部分是无明确个人特征的。发型随时可以改变，并且较容易模仿。那么把这个最普遍并在判断中对个人特质有误导性的部分进行类比，人的认知又会如何？

这些发顶都是来源于翻拍图书上已经被先前的拍摄者明确定义特征性格的人物（可能是名人也可能是普通人），通过大尺幅展示来呈现的只是头顶和头发的特质，而人的特制成了附属，甚至头发的特质都被翻拍下的 cmyk 色彩图案所消解。

头发是谁的？谁是它的主人？这些线索随着人的主观认知习惯而显得扑朔迷离，这不仅仅是给个人一个判断“是或者否”的选择题。

那么还是回到头发上，它给了我们怎样的认知？人的认知给了物质什么？

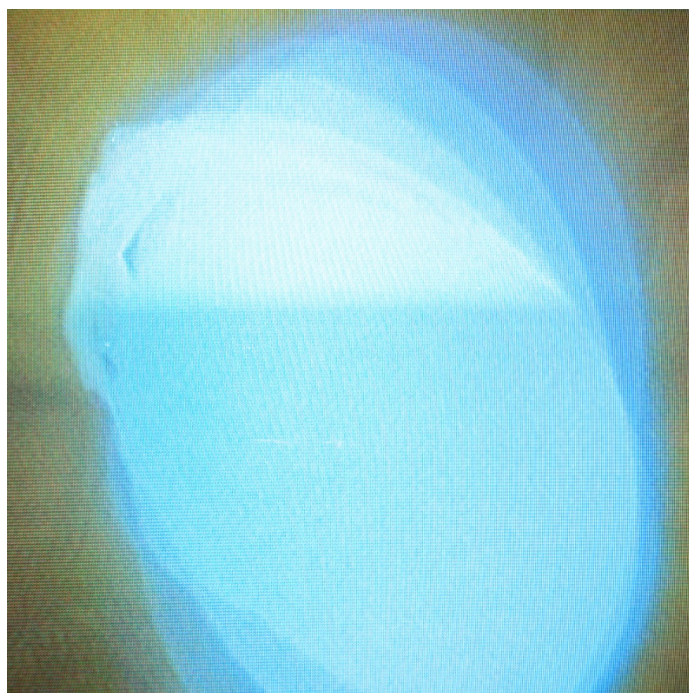
《认知研究-类圆形》



《认知研究-类圆形》 01 2006

150cm×150cm

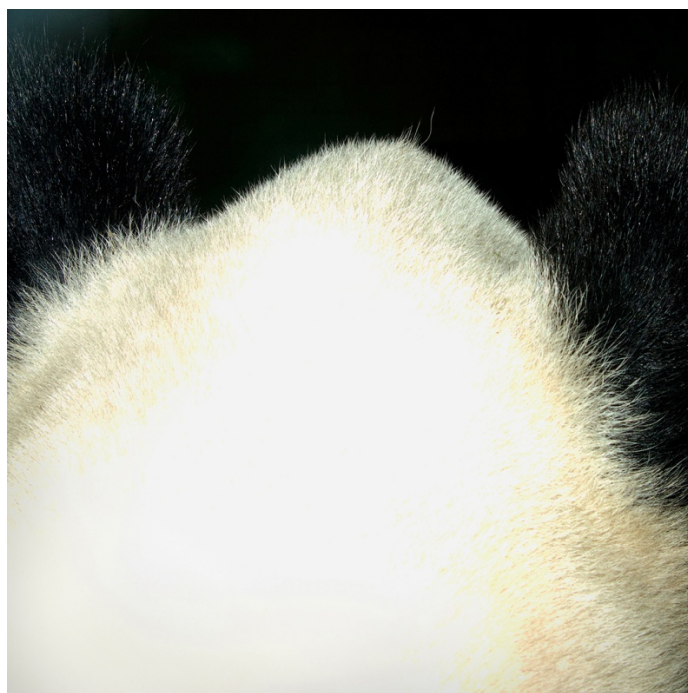
版数： 3



《认知研究-类圆形》02 2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3



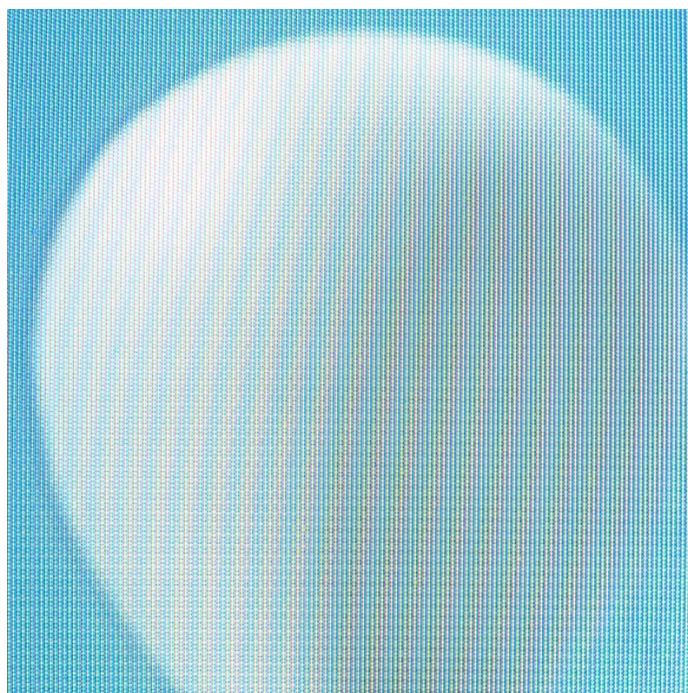
《认知研究-类圆形》03 2006
150cm×150cm
版数：3



《认知研究-类圆形》04 2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3



《认知研究-类圆形》05 2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3



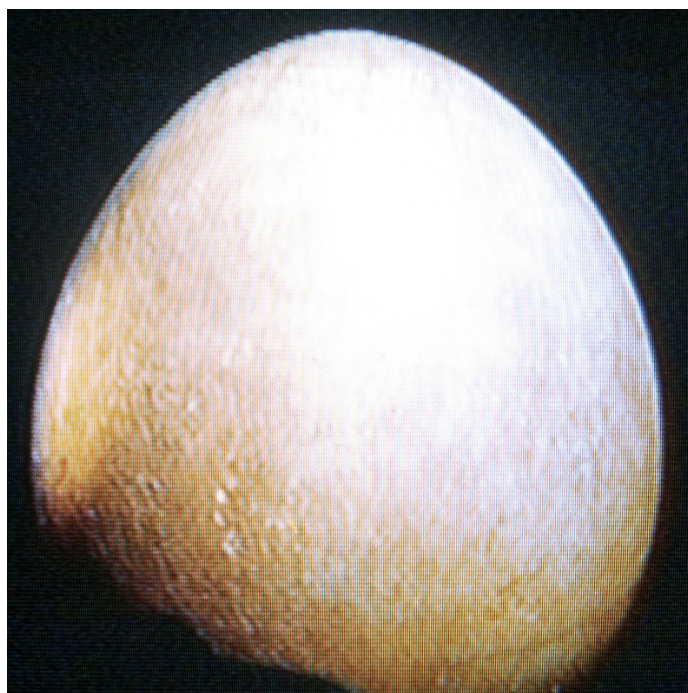
《认知研究-类圆形》06 2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3



《认知研究-类圆形》07 2006
150cm×150cm
版数：3



《认知研究-类圆形》08 2006

150cm×150cm

版数：3

Approach: comparative study on molds of morphology and psychology

Goal: compare the various possibilities during the process of cognition to basic patterns

Object: several resembling cylinders with no indication of function or purpose

Emphasis: choose and compare any part of those, and find they all share the curve feature. This feature especially differs from the other feelings of shape, like balance, sharpness, bray center, leanness, etc, when facing with other shapes. While resembling cylinders suggest a sense of similarity and vagueness, through which people are more easily to compare, judge and define out of their cognitive habit and interests.

研究方法：形态类型及心理类型的比较研究。

研究目的：在比较基本图式时人认知的多种可能性。

研究对象：多个无明确指向性和叙事性的类圆形体。

研究重点：取类圆形体的任一局部来比较判断，它们都具有相似的“弧形”特征，这点尤其不同于其它图形给人较为清晰的形体感受，如平衡感、尖锐感、重心、倾斜等。类圆形物体在比较时，给人的心理暗示是即相似又不明确的，人们更容易通过各自的认知习惯及兴趣点来对其进行比较、判断和定义。

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