Study on image data classification of Taoist murals in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi

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ABSTRACT. *Image data classification refers to the classification according to the visual feeling or visual characteristics of the image, which has strong objectivity. With the development of image data classification technology in China, the digital research of painting works is also in-depth. Taking the Taoist murals of Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi as an example, the image data classification is studied. Through the research on the correlation of visual characteristics and visual perception, it is found that at present, the image data of Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi can be divided into three categories: correlation image, reference image and association image.*

KEYWORDS: *Taoism in Ming and Qing Dynasties; Image data; Associative image; Related images; Reference image*

1. Introduction

As we all know, the Taoist frescoes in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi are various and all inclusive. Among them, the most typical are some action images about ancient folk customs and martial arts. At present, many scholars at home and abroad have begun to take the Taoist murals of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi as the research object, and have made some achievements [1]. For example, Professor Li Chengyin once published "ancient martial arts in Taoist murals of Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi" in the book human body art; Professor Ni Yi once took "ancient wrestling" as an example to study the martial arts of Taoist murals of Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi; Liu Chuanxu, Li Jinmei and other teachers once published "traditional culture and martial arts in Taoist murals of Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi" in the Dunhuang study ", etc [2]. Later, scholars mainly focused on the content of Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi, but few on the image data classification. For this reason, this paper takes the Taoist murals of Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi as an example, and makes a detailed study on their image data classification.

2. Study on image data classification of Taoist murals in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi

At present, the image data classification of Ming and Qing Dynasty Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi is too traditional and backward to adapt to the current classification of Ming and Qing Dynasty Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi, so it is urgent to classify them with new classification criteria. Therefore, this paper mainly classifies Taoist mural paintings in Northern Shaanxi Based on the correlation degree of Ming and Qing Dynasties, which is divided into the following three categories: correlation image, reference image and association image [3].

2.1 Related images

The related images mainly refer to the images that do not show the Taoist wall paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi by intuitive means, or that the contents of the Taoist wall paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi are not integrated with the current Taoist murals defined by people, but in essence, they belong to the parts of the Taoist wall paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi [4]. That is to say, it belongs to the indispensable part of the Taoist wall painting in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi, which mainly includes the images of wrestling and archery in all the martial arts.

The reason why the images of wrestling and archery are not integrated in the Taoist wall paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi is that the martial arts of wrestling and archery have their own development context and independent system since their establishment. However, due to the influence of Taoism in Ming and Qing Dynasties, the martial arts images of Taoist murals also show the unique characteristics of the times at that time [5]. As we all know, wrestling and archery practice is an essential part of Chinese martial arts. Up to now, wrestling and archery are still popular in Chinese martial arts schools. This shows the importance of these two techniques.

It can be found that the image of wrestling and archery is an important part of the image of Taoist murals in China, and this part belongs to the relevant image of the image of Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi.

2.2 Reference image

The reference image of the image data of the Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi Province in Ming and Qing Dynasties mainly refers to the image that has certain relevance and certain reference value with the Taoist murals in Ming and Qing Dynasties in China, but the content of the image can not be directly recognized as the image of the Taoist murals, among which the most typical ones are the murals of cave 297 of Mogao Grottoes, the murals of cave 285, and many images of medicine fork and Lishi. These images can not be directly classified as the Taoist murals of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi. The research materials of murals

should be based on the truth, rather than taking the artistic images of depicting the heaven, gods and religious figures as the real images of image research, and the artists are not necessarily Taoist. Even if they take the real things as the direct prototype reference, their forms of expression will tend to be more artistic and boastful, so they will be directly planned as Shaanxi The images of Taoist murals in the northern Ming and Qing Dynasties are not rigorous enough.

In addition, not all the forms produced after art processing can truly reflect the essence and connotation of Taoist mural images in Northern Shaanxi in Ming and Qing Dynasties. Therefore, when studying such murals, we should strictly abide by the relevant rules and carefully check whether they conform to the social forms and humanistic values of Ming and Qing Dynasties in China. If the static image of this kind of mural only stops at the surface imitation, then it can only have its own table, is a veritable empty shelf, and flows on the surface. It can't be regarded as the Taoist mural image of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi.

2.3 Associative image

The so-called connection image means that it doesn't directly show the characteristics of Taoist murals of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi, but after people see it, they will think it has some connection with Taoist murals of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi through association and other ways. These association images mainly include some training images, military images and some acrobatics murals with sports as the main content. Even strictly speaking, these northern Shaanxi murals do not belong to the Ming and Qing Daoist murals, but are logically considered to be related to the Ming and Qing Daoists in Northern Shaanxi. For example, the customs of Ming and Qing Dynasties in ancient China can be related to the martial arts fighting technology at that time. In addition, there are some acrobatics, weightlifting or sports images such as Baixi. These images can be used as a supplementary illustration for the study of Taoist murals in the ancient Ming and Qing Dynasties, especially some abstract images reflecting the socialization of the ancient Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that at present, a large number of scholars in our country regard the farming murals as an indispensable part of the Taoist murals in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Northern Shaanxi as unscientific. On the one hand, if this kind of picture is used to study the farming of Northern Shaanxi in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, it has certain reference value, but there are some defects in using it to study the ancient Taoist mural image. Such image does not contain some knowledge of Taoism, nor reflect the social form of Taoism. Therefore, it is necessary to use it to study the Taoist mural in Northern Shaanxi in the Ming and Qing Dynasties Logical association seems far fetched.

3. Conclusion

All in all, in the study of Taoist frescoes in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in

Northern Shaanxi, we should not only make a thorough, comprehensive and specific connection from the "point", but also make a systematic and in-depth connection from the "face". Therefore, in the research, we should break the boundaries of the classification research of the horizontal single item murals, and study the whole Ming and Qing Dynasty Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi as a whole, so as to break through the current split research of the ancient Ming and Qing Dynasty Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi, so as to have a more comprehensive understanding of the rich cultural connotation of the Ming and Qing Dynasty Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi. In addition, in order to ensure the accuracy and integrity of mural classification, it is necessary to study the classification of Taoist murals in Northern Shaanxi from a horizontal perspective.

Acknowledgement

Reference

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