

The Combination of Technology Elements and Painting Art in Aesthetic Perspective

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Abstract: When science and technology enter into artistic creation, the artistic styles and creation methods of painting show various types and characteristics. For the purpose of innovation in traditional painting style, the elements of light, electricity, photography and sound are integrated into the painting, which reflects the unique charm and characteristics of painting. Along with the change of painting genre and style, the aesthetic style of painting art also shows a novel aesthetic feeling. Aesthetic feeling is the aesthetic cognition and experience of the viewers on the works of art. The cultural language of different times shapes different works of art, and different works of art produce different aesthetic perceptions. With the infiltration of modern technological elements, the art of painting has emerged. It brings the aesthetic feeling into the realm of multi-level and multi-field, and provides new possibilities for the creation and development of art.

Keywords: technology; painting; beauty

1. Introduction

In the history of the development of Chinese and foreign painting art, whether it is traditional Chinese painting or Western oil painting, artistic creation is carried out on flat paper, cloth and other materials, and the use of materials such as painting colors and effects is also limited. With the rapid development of science and technology, there are exquisite and diverse ways of expressing painting, the combination of new media technology and painting art, the recording of artistic creation from the perspective of a camera, and even the chemical materials used under industrial development. Content With the development of the times, new possibilities and expressions have emerged in flat painting. From the original traditional painting language, it has become a multi-level, multi-field and multi-angle aesthetic feeling. Regarding the transformation of contemporary painting aesthetic discourse, this article focuses on three aspects: the artistic liberation of traditional flat painting, the artistic aesthetics of sound painting, and the beauty of painting under the photographic lens, On the aesthetics and aesthetic thinking brought by the penetration of technological elements into the art of painting.

2. The artistic liberation of traditional flat painting

Flat painting is relative to space art, and generally refers to works of art painted on paper, canvas, wood and other materials. Such works do not have three-dimensional space effects, but are space art that expresses scenes in two-dimensional space. Murals, Chinese paintings, oil paintings, Watercolors, sketches, etc. are the most typical flat painting works. For example, in the art of traditional Chinese painting, Gu Kaizi's figure painting "Proverbs from the History of Women" in the Southern Dynasties; Wu Daozi's "Sending Children to Heaven" in the Tang Dynasty; Zhang Xuan's "Mrs. Guo Guo's Tour in Spring"; Liang Kai's "Splashing Ink Immortals"; Zhao Mengfu's "Magpies, Flowers and Autumn Colors" in the Yuan Dynasty, Huang Gongwang's "Fuchun Mountain Residence", and Wen Zhengming's "Shuangke Bamboos and Stones" in the Ming Dynasty, Tang Yin's "Autumn Wind Fan Fan" "Picture"; Hongren's "Yu Yu Liu Color Tu" in the Qing Dynasty, Zheng Xie's "Orchid and Bamboo Scroll", etc., are typical representatives of traditional Chinese painting and flat painting, using paper, silk, ink and color to shape the picture, although the color The selection of Japanese paper and silk is of various materials, but the picture still shapes objects in a two-dimensional plane space, and uses freehand brushwork to express the artistic conception and spirituality of the picture. In the Western oil paintings, from the tomb mural "Three Jews at the Burning" in the early Christian art of the Roman Empire, the European medieval manuscript painting "The Gospel of Archbishop Aber", Duccio's "The Virgin of Glory" in European Renaissance art, Da Vinci's "The Virgin of the Rocks"; to

the 17th and 18th century European art in the 17th and 18th centuries, Caravaggio's "Visiting the Holy Virgin", Rubens' "The Robbery of the Daughter of Liu Sipas"; Spikes, Post-Impressionist Van Gogh's Cafe at Night, Sunflowers, etc., visually express the three-dimensional space effect, pay attention to the shape and color of the objects, but whether it is the change of painting style or the innovation of the theme, have never broken the traditional painting form of two-dimensional space. The western innovation and interpretation of graphic painting, in the art thought trend in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, had new thinking, and proposed that "painting should not be a maid of nature", "painting should get rid of its dependence on literature and history", and "painting should not be a maid of nature". The independent value of language itself, the idea of "art for art's sake".^①As a result, the concept of traditional western painting has been reinterpreted, and new artistic aesthetics have emerged. The great change in the painting style of Chinese painting also has its distinctive features after entering the 21st century.



(Photo source : Foreign Art History Teaching and Research Office, Department of Art History, School of Humanities, Central Academy of Fine Arts. *A Brief History of Foreign Art [M]*. Beijing: China Youth Press, 2014: 264.)

Figure 1: Anselm Kiefer's "Margaret"

Regarding the aesthetic problem of plane painting, it is to express the content and thought of the painting, and use the painting language and painting techniques to achieve the purpose of expressing the effect of the picture. The first thing the viewer feels is the thought and realm conveyed in the picture. However, with the penetration of science and technology, on the basis of traditional painting, a variety of materials and materials are added, such as grass, wood, plastic and other materials, so that new-style painting not only has the depth of the picture, but also the thickness of the picture. The pattern of plane painting is broken, reflecting the three-dimensional effect of three-dimensional space. Take Anselm Kiefer's "Margaret" as an example (picture 1), a representative of German neo-expressionism. In order to reflect the physical and spiritual disasters caused by World War II to Germany, he used images of ruins to express Taking acrylic, oil paint, shellac, straw, sand and other materials on the canvas as the central idea, the picture is more layered and meaningful. The American art theorist Berlin Berg proposed that "art lies in the medium", emphasizing the importance of the medium in artistic creation, and the emphasis on the medium is actually the emphasis on the materiality of painting. The most prominent feature of Kiefer's painting language is the use of materials, but materials in Kiefer's works are endowed with some spiritual symbols in addition to their own physical properties. Breaking the traditional rules of flat painting, using different materials in nature, the candlelight burning on the ruins is more concrete and real, forming a strong sense of physical substance visually, which makes the viewer visually and psychologically The "image of ruins" is naturally integrated into the mind, forming an empathy for the work, achieving an immersive effect and arousing emotional resonance. The use of new painting materials breaks the plane effect of traditional painting, making the picture more layered, interesting and storytelling, which is a vivid embodiment of the

^① Foreign Art History Teaching and Research Section, Department of Art History, School of Humanities, Central Academy of Fine Arts. *A Brief History of Foreign Art [M]*. Beijing: China Youth Press, 2014: 244.

beauty of form and artistic conception.

3. Artistic Aesthetics of Sound Painting

Sound painting is a new painting category that combines science and technology with painting art. It mainly uses the transmission of sound to deepen the viewer's interpretation of painting. Nowadays, there are various kinds of performances. Taking the combination of ancient painting and science and technology as an example, it is shown in that each piece of work becomes animated, and the scenes in the painting are expressed in the way of animation to enter the audience's field of vision. The sound of the sound hits the heart. This is the case with ancient paintings. The paintings of modern and contemporary young painters use the auditory effect of sound to convey the deep meaning of the picture. Some sounds are the narration and explanation of the picture, and some sounds are the sound of a certain object in the painting in real life. Or some are just to express the sound flow trajectory of the current and express the rich and messy sound. Combining science and technology with painting art makes painting change from static to becoming the aesthetic direction and trend of the younger generation, and it is also a new concept to express painting art in the era of great technological development. The development of this aesthetic trend is closely related to the globalization of the modern and contemporary Internet and the popularity of technological media. Although traditional painting rules are still the research category of artists, the new generation of painters with new ideas integrates the characteristics of the times with painting concepts. Break the traditional painting style and create unique works of art. The artistic expression of sound painting enables the picture to appreciate the unique meaning of the picture from the perspective of sight and hearing, narrows the distance between the viewer and the work, stimulates the viewer's aesthetic perception, and makes the viewer feel the body through a more direct sensory impact. Immersive aesthetic feeling.



(Exhibition Hall 5, China Art Museum, Shanghai)

Figure 2: Full volume of digital images of "Along the River During Qingming Festival"

As for audio-visual painting, there are various ways of expressing it today. In the modern technical processing of ancient paintings, information technology and painting are combined to make the picture scroll a work of art with a flow of time and a storyline. Take the digital video "Across the River During Qingming Festival" in Shanghai China Art Museum as an example (Figure 2). The total length of the picture is 128 meters and the height is 6.5 meters. Different from the original painting, the depiction of the digital image divides the painting into two time axes, day and night, with a day and night cycle every 4 minutes. The original work "Along the River during Qingming Festival" depicts the daytime scene of the Bian Jing city in the Northern Song Dynasty. This digital image is based on the study of the urban economy of the Northern Song Dynasty and uses multimedia digital processing to add a chapter of night scenes. Below this work, digital technology is used to create a virtual scene of the Bian River, which complements the long scroll and highlights the viewing center of the whole painting. The

whole work combines the full effect of sound and light, using 12 large-scale movie-level projection equipment, and setting up 8 wisdom points. The sound of carriages walking, the shouting of the Hong bridge, The shouts of hawkers, the whispers of passersby and other sounds are included one by one, making the viewer feel like they are in a time-and-space dialogue that blends ancient and modern. The application of digital multimedia technology makes the paintings written by Zhang Zeduan of the Northern Song Dynasty enter the viewer's eyes with interest and realism, and have a scientific significance for the content of the painting. Understanding, thereby improving their own aesthetic taste, enhance the aesthetic views of ancient paintings. However, for professional painters and theorists, they still start from the research of the original works. Therefore, the sound painting works are closer to the public, so that the public can understand the thoughts and feelings conveyed by the paintings in a more convenient way, and enhance the aesthetic understanding of the paintings.

4. The beauty of painting under the camera lens

The function of the camera lens is to use the camera technology to record the events and plots with time fluidity, which has the characteristics of documentary and intuitive. Whether it is Chinese painting or Western oil painting, for works far away from the current era, researchers usually can only rationally analyze and judge the era, background, characters, author, and painting process through historical documents or original analysis. The valuable experience is convenient for the inquiry study of contemporary and future generations. But since the invention of photography by Daguerre in France in 1839, the combination of photography and art has developed rapidly. Through the camera lens, the painter's painting process is recorded in detail. Whether it is the creative conception or the use of brushwork and color techniques, it can be displayed through the lens in sequence, and at the same time, it is used as an art communication medium for everyone to learn, appreciate and study. However, due to the capture of the content of the painting creation by the photographic lens, which undergoes digital processing such as photoelectricity, and the use of the photographer's shooting techniques and artistic language, this has also become the secondary creation of the original art work. Translation of paintings. Due to the special function of digital images, it can "translate" artworks of different media, forms and sizes into unified images that can be stored and classified in libraries and image libraries; at the same time, this translation also expands the possession of art historians Scope and capabilities of the data. The combination of cameras and paintings has the characteristics of convenience, timeliness, and popularity. It records paintings and spreads through various new media channels, making paintings a well-known art work, improving the influence of the work, and making it convenient for viewers. Experiential learning. However, the aesthetic experience it brings is different from the original work, and the appreciation of the original work can bring direct visual impact and picture experience. This is also the reason why some art lovers and professionals spare no effort to visit the original paintings in art galleries and museums. Photography technology enables viewers to analyze painting art without leaving home, and to carefully observe images that are generally invisible or difficult to see, but this is a process of indirect feeling.

The beauty of painting under the photographic lens unconsciously transforms one art form into another. For example, Huang Gongwang's "Dwelling in Fuchun Mountains" in the Yuan Dynasty (Figure 3) is one of the representative works of horizontal scroll painting. Hand scroll painting in traditional Chinese culture is a very special artistic medium. Its two most basic characteristics are its strong temporality and privateness. The creation and reading of hand scroll painting are carried out simultaneously in time and space. The rhythm and manner of the unfolding is controlled by the painter himself or the main viewer, and others can only watch beside him or behind him. These two basic characters determine the two characteristics of hand scroll painting, open composition and fixed viewing distance. ②The gradual opening of the horizontal scroll painting gives the viewer an aesthetic experience of being in the middle of the painting. The distance of the opened field of view is generally based on the length of the arm. When "Fuchun Mountain Residence" is displayed in the form of photographic images, it achieves the The universal effect of cognition of the content of the painting has lost the characteristics of the original painting itself. It has only become a purely translated image, and has become a work expression with a clear boundary similar to easel painting. With the understanding of composition and content, the artistic expression of scroll painting itself is missing. Similarly, there are similar contents in the performance of murals, and photography technology unconsciously compresses the overall picture into a digitally processed picture. For example, in the performance of the frescoes in the Dunhuang Grottoes, the frescoes themselves reflect a popular design program. The

② Wu Hong. Ten Discussions on Art History [M]. Beijing: Life • Reading • Xinzhil Sanlian Publishing House, 2016: 27.

characters in the paintings mainly include Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, and disciples. The plots of the pictures include prayers for merit, debates and fights. When photographic technology records After the works are translated to the viewers, the religious value and historical value of the murals themselves are translated into the painting objects that people are purely visual attention, and the aesthetic feeling has also changed from spiritual cultivation to visual enjoyment. However, the combination of photography technology and painting education has obvious advantages in aesthetics. Students can directly learn painting tutorials based on photography videos, teaching videos, photos, etc. The teaching video has achieved the effect of high-quality learning. In addition, it is widely disseminated, so that more learners who love painting have a more convenient and high-quality learning path.



(Photo source: Huang Gongwang. *Fuchun Mountain Residence* [M]. Nanchang: Jiangxi Fine Arts Publishing House, 2016.)

Figure 3: Part of Huang Gongwang's "Dwelling in Fuchun Mountains"

Summarizing the combination of scientific and technological elements and painting art in the aesthetic perspective, it opens up new horizons and new fields of painting development, and uses modern media digital technology to interpret the inner meaning of painting, so that flat painting works not only become visual aesthetic enjoyment, but also auditory and tactile. mental perception. At the same time, the dissemination channels and means of painting works have been broadened; in the understanding and performance of ancient paintings, from the aesthetic perspective of contemporary people, a unique way of expression has been created. The artistic liberation of traditional flat painting breaks the two-dimensional space of painting and establishes the concept of three-dimensional perspective; the artistic aesthetics of sound painting, starting from multiple senses, feels the charm of painting art; the beauty of painting under the photographic lens, through the lens, gives the art of painting After secondary creation and processing, it becomes a work of art with wide dissemination, high value and popularity. The artistic style of an era is the manifestation of the cultural characteristics of an era. The reform of artistic expression under science and technology starts from multiple senses, stimulates people's spiritual feelings, and brings new levels and connotations to the aesthetic perspective.

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