

陈国平

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Main Contents

Abstracts and Key Words

006 On Shi tao's Friendship Establishment and Art Activities during His early Settlement period in Da Di Hall (From august [Abstract] In August, 35th year of Kangxi Emperor (1696s), Shi tao finished his first trip to west and returned to Yangzhou, and he settled in Da Di Hall and travel no more and decided to create painting and calligraphy and sell them for living. From august 32nd year to 38th year of the emperor Kangxi (1699s), he has created the scroll of Fishing boat at the riverside, the Twin Bamboo, the awaken of spring at Minjiang, landscape at the size of 290 × 275mm, painting of the wind spring stone while he has established friendship with Wu Yanhuai, Badashanren, Li Lin, Deng Qifen and some other painters or calligraphers. [Key Words] Shi tao; settlement; Da Di Hall; the early period; friendship establishment; art activities [Abstract] The Mulao's polyphonic folk song spreads widely in a stable form, which could be traced to the same origin of other folk songs in the cognate language, is valued as the quintessence from the blend of the ancient Luoyue and Han cultures. Germinating from the Han dynasty, it takes singing, dancing and chorus as embryonic form and further developing on the basis of intermarriage. Those factors, such as group activity and choosing spouses by singing, free social life, lay wide social foundation for the development of The Mulao's folk song. [Key Words] the Mulao; polyphonic folk song; the origin 041 On the Characteristics and historical Causes of Dongguan Yu-tune Muyu Song HUANG Qiong LIANG Baozhong [Abstract] Muyu Song belongs to folk rap music, which was widely performed in Cantonese dialect in the Pearl River Delta from late Ming and early Qing Dynasty. Most of Dongguan Muyu songs set Yu-tune as the core of keynotes and musical structure. It is closely related to Hakka folk songs, western Guangdong folk songs, Yao and She ethnic songs in terms of music features. Hakka immigrants blend with Han and minorities that exert profound influence on the formation of Dongguan Muyu song. [Key Words] Dongguan Muyu Song; "Yue Zhi" mode; Yu-tune; Hakka immigrant; national blending 047 Semantic Evolution Study on Expert and Layman CHEN Lei [Abstract] The opposition between "Expert" and "Layman" existed throughout the history of Chinese painting, and semantics changed greatly in the development of history. In the middle age of Yuan Dynasty, the clear distinction to "Expert" and "Layman" reflected on techniques; In the term of late Yuan and early Ming Dynasty, "Expert" and "Layman" were differentiated with the style between the cultural connotation; In the age of late Ming and early Qing Dynasty, Dong Qichang completed the construction on the concept and context of "Northern and Southern School", and the learning to it became mainstream. Heritage and development of contemporary landscape has deviated because of the lacking of the context of "professional" and "amateur". [Key Words] Expert; Layman; semantic evolution 055 Study on Wu Hufan's Authentication Attitudes to Chinese Painting and Calligraphy GONG Li

[Abstract] Wu Hufan's attitudes to authenticate Chinese painting and calligraphy were different due to different periods and situations. His attitude was rigorous and meticulous while he was authenticating painting and calligraphy that took nearly all his vigor in doing his

work. Even his attitude of recreation to some objects has shown after he had finished his work.

[Key Words] Wu Hufan; authentication attitude; reasons; essence

066	The Possibility and Meaning of the Art Educational System of Chinese School in the early 20th Century
	LIU Juanjuan
	[Abstract] In 1904, the first educational system "Guimao Educational System" had been implemented, which is the beginning of Chi-
	nese school art education's institutionalizing. The institutionalizing construction in Chinese modern society had been made possible
	was not only influenced by the west and Japan, but also promoted by the reformation of the society itself. The institutionalizing con-
	struction brought the changes of the art education pattern and art education thought, which has significant meanings in the Chinese
	art history and the art education history.
	[Key Words] art education; system; possibility; meanings
087	On the Strategy Selection and Development of Contemporary Culture Art Derivatives ——Taking Fuyang Paper-cut
007	intangible cultural Heritage as an Example
	[Abstract] As a new type of commodity, art derivatives are derived from the works of art, which is rich in artistic value and the additional
	value. In the background of contemporary culture, it should choose the emotional sustenance, cultural tolerance and inheritance of
	vulnerability set in one of the art form as matrix, through multi-angles and three-dimensional development. As an art form full of dis-
	tinctive regional characters, utility and aesthetic character, intangible heritage of Fuyang paper-cut is doubtless the effective way to
	open up the strategy selection and development.
	[Key Words] contemporary culture; Fuyang paper-cut; art derivatives; selection; development
102	Sorrow without Injury, Resentment without Anger—Traditional Chinese Aesthetics Perspective on Black Coal, Thin Ice
	ZHEN Yu
	[Abstract] Black Coal, Thin Ice is rich in traditional Chinese aesthetic characteristics. The features of characters merged with the story
	between solids and voids; the key representative images were designed in the movie in order to demonstrate its quality and Chinese
	classic appeal. At the same time, its expression of feelings was implicated and abundant that reached the classical aesthetic stan-
	dard of "Sorrow without injury, resentment without anger".
	[Key Words] traditional Chinese aesthetics; movie; Black Coal, Thin Ice
104	On the Lacquer Decoration Composition Style and Layout Consciousness of the in the Warring States Period of Qin and
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	,
	[Abstract] The decorated surface of lacquer is the basic unit of the lacquer decoration form, is one of the important factors influencing
	the lacquer decoration drawings. Decorated surface can be divided into four categories, which are oval, round, rectangular and rep-
	etition decorations. Lacquer is closely related to people's life, and its decorative painting is decided by people's layout of conscious-
	ness at that time, which can be used as one kind of consciousness embodiment of <i>The Book of Changes</i> in Han dynasty.
	[Key Words] lacquer in warring states of Qin and Han dynasties ware; decoration; layout of consciousness
118	Study on the Dragon Design on Folk Gravestone of Qing Dynasty in east and north Sichuan Province
	[Abstract] Folk gravestones of Qing Dynasty in east and north Sichuan province is made up by imitating the high-class architecture of
	ancient China. The dragon design is often lies in the important position of the gravestone. To discuss the dragon design in the top,
	body and the bottom of the gravestone, we can find that each architectural element is well-designed by architect but not piled up ar-
	bitrarily. Each dragon design on different structures is composited in its own special way, which is meant to match different structures
	of the gravestone architecture. And people kept innovating of the carving technique and style makes every gravestone unique.
	[Key Words] The tomb of Qing Dynasty in Sichuan; architectural decoration; the sculpture of gravestone; the dragon design

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