

# *Exploring the Possibility of Constructing Art Theory from Fine Art Image*

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**Abstract:** Some citizens or art education recipients have the illusion that a good painting is only established by good ideas and ideas, but this is not the case. Music education is inseparable from complex techniques, and it must be taught from the very beginning. For art, only emphasizing cultural interpretation and ideology makes people's cognition of images deviate. On the one hand, it is believed that art works do not need to be earnestly completed, and can only be made into works by the effect of interpretation and art system. On the other hand, the dilution of technical factors has led to the proliferation of low-level art products and prejudice, and the misunderstanding of the value of art works itself.

## 1. Introduction

It is highly probable to construct art theory from the art image. The current art education focuses more on "aesthetic" and "literati" and ignores "artisan sex". From the history of Chinese art, artisans and folk painters have no status, and foreign art history is no different. Under the art education dominated by academic values, the cultural significance of art is lacking. At the same time, it is objective to justify the opinions of painters and literati or artisans<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 2. The significance of art technology in art disciplines

### 2.1 Art works that shape specific images through art images

The term "technology" is not a proper noun in art. It refers to the behavior and order of all works of art in the production process. Technology does not have ideological factors. For example, Western figurative paintings and Chinese garden landscapes and meticulous paintings in the history of art have extremely strict procedures and technical requirements, and have formed a complete and highly mature technical system. Take classical oil painting as an example, the choice of canvas, linen or cotton and linen blend, the proportion of primer and the number of paintings, the production of picture frames, the preparation of pigments, the steps of coloring and drafting, the color of The thin and thick sequence, the thickness of the oil and pigment used in the different stages, and its combination with the molding are the basic steps. As shown in figure 1 below, it can be found that some parts of China did not start from the art image in the education process, but made the students a unified "product."

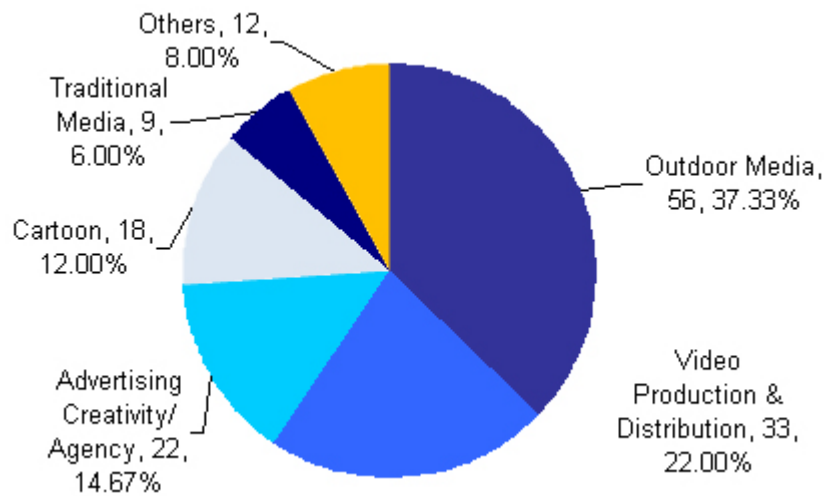


Figure 1 Statistics on the application of art theory in China

As shown in the teaching percentage diagram shown in Figure 1, you can find the composition rhythm including painting, the modeling method of drawing, the pen and shaping of oil painting, and the different edge lines and shaping methods of each painter. When we study porcelain or antiques, we will explore the factors of the ontology of the work, so why can't the works of art use this idea? When we fully understand an existence itself, if we want to obtain the truth, we must "get in it" to fully understand what kind of existence "art" is [2].

## 2.2 The construction of art theory through techniques

In the technique, the most important thing is the technique of shaping. Rodin said: "What is shaping? It is the fundamental law of creation. He is innumerable in nature. The secondary or energetic bulge is connected to the concave section. The shaping produces the most important texture? "Shaping the creation of the sense of work, the presentation of visual tension plays a decisive role, which is an indispensable part of the art body. However, techniques cannot be divided into art and aesthetics. "On the contrary, there should be skilled techniques to hide what people know. You see a picture, you read a book, and you don't pay attention to that sketch? Color? Stylistic, but you are deeply moved, you don't have to worry about making mistakes, sketching? Color? Style, must be perfect."

Art has the precision of art itself, which is precisely the origin of fine art culture, the technique is not skillful, and Artistic will inevitably be discounted. There is an art concept in our country that advocates "simplexes". The ancient painting theory regards "Yi Pin" as the highest realm, and the seemingly "casual" brushstrokes displayed by the masters of the painting master often give people a misunderstanding. "Let's let go" and "simple" is a good work. This is a logical mistake. The master can hide the exquisiteness in the simplicity, and the masters who are not skilled enough or have low tastes can only use simple or Wild to deceive you. Part of the painter who often draws the so-called "vulgar" is also because the technology is not enough to pass the customs, and does not know how to shape the basic rhythm of the corner, which is caused by the sleek and sleek shaping method. Therefore, technology is not only a means to draw things, but a way of expressing the core of the thoughts.

### 3. The role of painting techniques in art learners

#### 3.1 Deep understanding of the whole picture of art

Just as science education must allow students to learn mathematical physics and chemical biology, art education should not only stay in the "art appreciation", art discipline is a very practical discipline, how to lead students from art to art From knowledge to creation, from idea to work? In the meantime, it is necessary to guide the teaching according to the law of art creation, fully let the students fully grasp the art ontology from both the consciousness and the practice, understand the complete process of creation in the labor, and understand the spirit and craftsmanship of the art in action. Even if you don't do it yourself, you should restore the creative process of the original local, so that students can deeply understand the cultural traditions contained in the artwork itself. At the same time, we can understand different materials and corresponding effects from the techniques, and broaden the students' thinking horizon on the basis of diversified choices. Moreover, when students experience the real art from the technical experience and feel the exquisiteness of art, they will increase their perception of the self and produce a more objective judgment on the choice of the art itself and the path of personal development<sup>[3]</sup>.

#### 3.2 Exercise students' hands-on ability and image thinking

When students are using different materials to perform, they will definitely encounter many problems, such as how to create texture? How to draw a volume? How to arrange the pencil tone more evenly? How to wipe the dark parts more richly? The process of self-exploration of expression is the process of re-creation, and the attempt to solve the problem and the new method of self-solving helps to promote the realization of non-linear thinking. Figure 2 below is an important way to construct art theory:

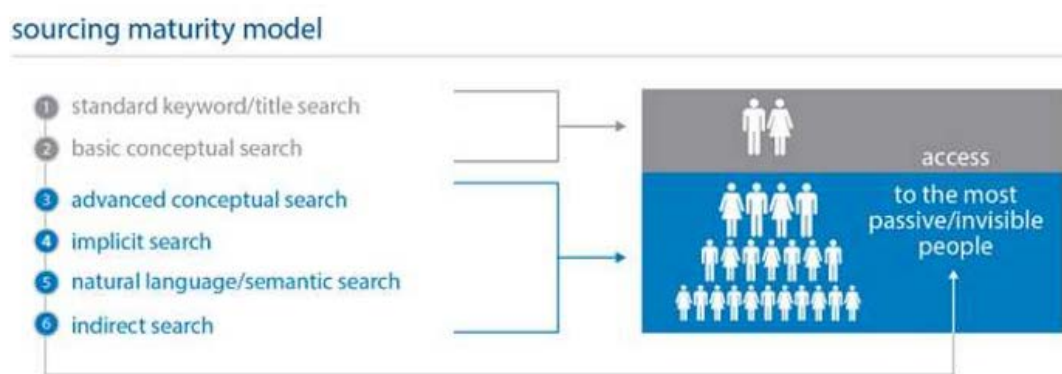


Figure 2: The concrete conception of constructing art theory from the image of art

From the above Figure 2, we can find out: In fact, the ability to explore art materials is as much as the physical and manual training. It can exercise the ability of students to think in terms of image thinking. This ability has nothing to do with induction, deduction and logic. Grasping this subtle relationship requires the artist's keen insight and creativity.

#### 3.3 A new perspective on art criticism

If a student's comments on a work do not describe the method used to achieve this effect, the materiality of the work will be neglected, and the concrete thinking of the occurrence and creation of art cannot be fully and objectively explained. We began to experience painting from the level of

the basics of technology, in the contact with paints and canvases, more problems and phenomena are unearthed, which will certainly enable students to have more possibilities for understanding painting. In the study of art history and art theory, the discussion of technology can provide new directions and new viewpoints for the writing of art history. Certain painting techniques are closely related to certain cultural concepts.

#### 4. Conclusions

Although art education distinguishes different levels, there are art educations in the compulsory education stage, art education in the general high school stage, and art education in professional colleges. This level of progress is followed by more exploration of the art ontology. However, in the popular and general education of art, we can not only cultivate art as an aesthetic ability or production ability, which will separate the painting literacy and aesthetic quality. The purpose of the education of painting techniques is not to master this technique, but to fully understand the outstanding achievements of human civilization from this process of nothing, not just the monolithic single impression that the plane pictures bring to the students. Strengthening the technicality in the practice of art activities, that is, experiencing the exquisiteness of art and the complexity of creating beauty from the technology itself will make the educators understand that art is a thing that needs systematic theoretical support and physical and mental fatigue to achieve.

#### References

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