

Research on the propagation effect of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty

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Abstract: As the highest peak of feudal society development in Chinese history, the glory of the Tang Dynasty is reflected in all aspects, and painting is part of it. Throughout the painters art in the Tang Dynasty, the magnificent and positive spirits are revealed everywhere. It is one of the most brilliant pearls in the history of Chinese art, and it has written generous colour for the splendor of world culture. The creative environment of the Tang Dynasty painters was relatively free and there were many ways of communication. Therefore, many famous art and works were spread at that time, which had a great impact on the people at that time and in later generations. This paper mainly studies the spread and effect of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty.

1. Introduction

The Tang Dynasty has achieved unprecedented development in economic, political, and cultural aspects, and which constituted the prosperous Tang Dynasty that the Chinese nation is proud of. The art of painting also showed an unprecedented prosperity in the Tang Dynasty. The painters art of the Tang Dynasty was supported by the famous masters of the Tang Dynasty. Because of the powerful national power and prosperous economy, the scale and artistic reached the level that the former generation could not match. Aside from the corner of the heyday of the Tang Dynasty, we can see that the development of the Tang Dynasty paintings is inseparable from the spread of the Tang Dynasty painters art and its effects. After the paintings of the Tang Dynasty were introduced into the society through the hands of the painters, they were quickly spread to all levels of society based on their specific modes of communication, which promoted the inheritance of the art of painting and further developed the art of the Tang Dynasty painters. Before discussing the dissemination effect of painters art in the Tang Dynasty, we should first understand the way of transmission of painters art in the Tang Dynasty.

2. The Way of dissemination of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty

The cultural environment in the Tang Dynasty was relatively open. The painters art in the Tang Dynasty had more choices, and the channels of communication were more extensive than those of the past. From the perspective of communication, communication is usually divided into individual initial communication and mass secondary transmission. The dissemination of painters art in the Tang Dynasty did not come out of communication either. The personal dissemination of painters art in the Tang Dynasty is mainly the dissemination of finished products and creative process. After the paintings are finished, the painter displays the works or sends them to other individuals, that is, the dissemination of finished products. The communication formed by the painter's display of the creative process is called the dissemination of the creative process. The dissemination of finished products is a common mode of communication in the individual communication of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty. Although there is almost no feed on the exhibition of the finished paintings of the Tang Dynasty painters, it is not difficult to see from various literary works that some Tang Dynasty painters like to keep their works in the temples, and post houses, and these places with more traffic could promote the spread of their painting art.

The dissemination of giving paintings to others was more common among painters in the Tang Dynasty. The owners of the gifts were often worth mentioning. For example, Duan Zanshan, a painter of the Tang Dynasty, once painted a painting because of a poem he loved called "Snow"

written by Zheng Gu, and then presented it to Zheng Gu. Zheng Gu praised the paintings of Duan Zanshan and treasured them a lot. In the Tang Dynasty, the people who would get paintings as gifts were usually friends, while other were dignitaries. These people can often spread the painters art of the Tang Dynasty. Another form of individual communication of the Tang Dynasty painters is the spread of the creative process. This mode of communication is incredible in modern times, but it is very common in the Tang Dynasty. Zhang Zhihe, a painter in the Tang Dynasty, likes to paint while he is drunk, and he is waving his pen and ink frankly in the watching of everyone. Especially after entering the middle and late Tang Dynasty, this mode of communication became increasingly popular in the painters art communication in the Tang Dynasty. Often when the artist draws inspiration, he can paint anytime and anywhere, even if many people are on the scene, it will not affect the painters. In this mode of communication, the artist's creation has also be of an appreciation value. In the process of watching, the experienced person can feel the painter's feelings and understand the works better. It is conducive to eliminating the communication barrier between the painter and the recipient, and promoting the timely, accurate and complete communication of the painting.

The second spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty is the mass communication with a longer spread time and a wider spread of space. In the painters art communication in the Tang Dynasty, the mass communication usually includes three types: one is the original communication, the other is the imitation communication, and the third is the commentary communication. The political stability and the strength of national power in the Tang Dynasty laid a solid foundation for the economic development of the Tang Dynasty. The tendency of selling paintings has opened in the Tang Dynasty. The trade of paintings by the painters in the Tang Dynasty also belongs to the secondary spread of the painters art. Some well-known artists, such as Yan Liben and Wu Daozi, often paint a picture of great value and extremely hard to be obtained. The works of these artists were circulated in the market by the nature of commodities, which promoted the effective dissemination of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty and is the original dissemination of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty. The imitation communication is also a popular form of mass communication in the painters art communication in Tang Dynasty. The works of the Tang Dynasty painters have been circulated in the market, and the increased demand and the temptation of money have led many painters to imitate and copy the works of famous painters. During the Tang Dynasty, Yan Liben's works were often copied and imitated. Although it was a ruin of the originality of art, it also promoted the spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty to a certain extent. In the second dissemination of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty, the commentary communication can be described as the most extensive mode of communication. Regardless of the comments of the emperor or the people, they have made great contributions to the spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty. In particular, the emperors' comments can make the painters known to people in a night, so that the people would be eager to get their. Although Wu Daozi's reputation depends on his superb painting skills, it is also closely related to the comments of Ming Emperor of the Tang Dynasty. In addition, the evaluation of literati and scholar-bureaucrat also had great influence on the dissemination of painters art in the Tang Dynasty. The literati poetry can further expand the spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty.

3. The spreading effect of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty

From the various ways of communication of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty, we can get a glimpse of the dissemination pageantry of painters art in the Tang Dynasty. The dissemination of painters art in the Tang Dynasty actually had a clear communication thought. The objects of communication often be of a certain selectivity, and most of them are transmitted from top to bottom. The full effect of the scattering propagation effect will have an impact on the painting art and other fields in the Tang Dynasty. In addition, the Tang Dynasty painters pay more attention to the feedback of the painting, and hope to promote their own image quality through the dissemination of feedback. It can be seen from this point that the spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty is actually a system consisting of three parts: painting, dissemination and acceptance.

In this system, painting and acceptance are connected by communication. The recipient of the painting is not passive, and sometimes even participates in the creation of the painter. For this system, the destination is actually acceptance. The painters art in the Tang Dynasty was accepted by the world after being disseminated, so that its painting and its art will be permanently viable. While, in the process of acceptance, the dissemination of painters art in Tang Dynasty also produced other effects.

First, the dissemination of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty has made the acceptance of painting art more and more extensive, which has promoted the development of the Tang Dynasty painting itself and related art forms. The love of the art of painting has made the people who accept and re-distribute paintings almost cover all segments of the Tang Dynasty. The atmosphere of love painting diffused unprecedentedly in the Tang Dynasty. Both painter Yan Liben and poet Wang Wei expressed great interest in painting and the identity of a painters. From the emperor to the people, the pursuit of painters art was unprecedented. Especially the literati and the scholar-bureaucrat of the Tang Dynasty, their love and appreciation of the painters art has strengthened the spread of it. Among the numerous channels of communication, they made great contributions to the dissemination of the art of painting in the Tang Dynasty. Many of these people are obsessed with the collection of painters' works, and they are passed down from generation to generation as treasures. Zhang Yanyuan, a famous painter and painting theoretician in the Tang Dynasty, once said that his family likes collecting famous works. And he himself fell in love with the collection of masterpieces since he was a boy. It is based on his own obsession of painting, Zhang Yanyuan created the earliest painting history in the world--"The Famous Paintings of the Past Dynasties". Many poets in the Tang Dynasty liked to spread the works of painters into poems and songs in the heartfelt praise. viewing the poems in the Tang Dynasty, there are about 80 poets who express their appreciation for the painters and paintings in poetry. These people were the audience of painters in the Tang Dynasty, and they played an active role in the dissemination of paintings. Through their spread, many paintings and painters in the Tang Dynasty were known more intuitively through language. At the same time, the painting art of the Tang Dynasty was penetrated into other fields, and the relationship between the art of poetry and the art of painting was drawn up, and the fusion between the two was promoted. In the process of spreading the painters art in the Tang Dynasty, a complete painting history and exquisite painting theory were gradually derived, and it gradually promoted the formation of some new types of art, such as painting poems. These new things that emerged from the communication of painters art are the effects that the painters art brings in the process of communication and acceptance.

Second, the spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty has a certain influence on the customs. In the process of acceptance, the psychology and behavior of the people were affected. Painting is the description of objective things, with a certain record function. Art and politics have been linked since ancient times. The painters art in the Tang Dynasty is even more so, and the intervention of political power is inevitable. The emphasis on the political field in the Tang Dynasty had an important influence on the painters. The art of painting would also undergo corresponding changes in the influence of this, which had a powerful effect on the promotion and acceptance of the dissemination of the paintings. In addition to the need for appreciation, the emperor of the Tang Dynasty paid more attention to the artist's art collection and dissemination. In fact, a special political and cultural value was the more important reason. There are many court painters in the Tang Dynasty. The paintings of these groups often serve directly for the ruling group, with the aim of "educating and helping people". And those painters who do not directly serve the rulers, the collection and dissemination for their works of the rulers of the Tang Dynasty would be of the same value. For example, in the seventeen years of Zhenguan, Emperor Taizong of Tang ordered Yan Liben to draw the "heroes" and praised the painting himself, thus promoting the rule of the Tang Dynasty. We can see the temperament and style of Li Shimin and Lu Dongzan from Yan Liben's existing work "Bunian ". At the same time, it embodies Li Shimin's political opinion, that is, love people regardless whether he is from the east and the north, with certain functions of changing customs and encouraging people.

Third, the dissemination of painters' art in the Tang Dynasty not only had an impact on the common people, but also had an obvious effect on the scholars in the Tang Dynasty. From Li Bai to Du Fu, from Bai Juyi to Si Kong Tu, there is an unforgotten knot in the Tang Dynasty Kirin Pavilion painting or lingyange painting. Judging from the influence on such a large number of scholars in the Tang Dynasty, the dissemination and acceptance of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty further promoted the strengthening of the existing beliefs, behaviors, thoughts and values of the scholars, and effectively mobilized the enthusiasm of these scholars for the country. It can be seen that the painters art in the Tang Dynasty had a certain educational effect in the process of dissemination and acceptance. As a means of communication, the paintings created by Tang artists can make invisible communication between the recipient and the creator. Especially after entering the middle and late Tang Dynasty, the number of literati painters is increasing, and the paintings created by the painters are spreading faster and faster in the circle. Through the process of communication and acceptance, painters can exchange their thoughts and feelings without barriers. For them, sometimes painting has become one of the special ways of communication that expresses their feelings of life and destiny. Therefore, Liu Shang said in his poem, "painting pine and cypress on the wall for you", Bai Juyi also has the feeling that "Using Danqing to draw for you". In order to pass on their thoughts and feelings, the Tang Dynasty painters liked to give paintings to others. At the moment when the painting was accepted, the recipient would have a new interpretation of the painting. Through the interpretation of the painting, the artist's thoughts and feelings are responded, so that the communication between the scholars was newly changed and a new communication effect was produced. In addition, works created by Tang Dynasty painters can also be defined as commodities for sale during the process of communication. Economic effects will also arise from this spreading behavior. Therefore, the diversity of the painters art communication methods of the Tang Dynasty and the diversity of the recipients had extensive and far-reaching social effects in various fields.

The spread of the painters art in the Tang Dynasty had rules, marking the new progress in the history of Chinese painting. At the same time, the spread of the various ways of the Tang Dynasty painters art had a non negligible effect on the various fields. Through the study of the painters art communication methods and effects in the Tang Dynasty, it can help us to better understand the social situation in the Tang Dynasty.

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