# American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS)

E-ISSN: 2378-702X

Volume-05, Issue-04, pp-128-135

www.arjhss.com

**Research Paper** 



# ONTHEAESTHETICS ANDCREATION OF CHINESE FAN ART

# Pei Liu

( Assumption University, Thailand )

Abstract—As the representative of Chinese traditional culture, calligraphy has become the "Chinese symbol" in the world. Calligraphy is a unique artistic expression in Chinese traditional culture. It is a combination of pursuing the beauty of lines and reflecting the beauty of national soul. Among them, fan calligraphy is an important carrier of Chinese calligraphy and painting art. It has the dual attributes of practicality and aesthetics. It is one of the most popular forms of calligraphy among Chinese literati. Fan calligraphy has the characteristics of purity, delicacy and bookish style. Its form is small and flexible. Whether it is round or oval, it has a special aesthetic feeling of elegance, delicacy and dexterity. It breaks the rules of strip screen, scroll, couplet, equal width and right angle. The visual effect is richer, more interesting, and more artistic expression and imagination. The story of Wang Xizhi's "bamboo fan inscription" in the Eastern Jin Dynasty shows us the charm of fan calligraphy, which has gradually flourished since the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and presented a variety of creative forms. Writers of all dynasties like to display calligraphy in the form of fan. The abstract elements such as stippling, lines, space and ink color are flexibly arranged. The combination of fan and calligraphy has formed a unique artistic and cultural symbol. Based on the background of calligraphy education inheriting the traditional culture of the Chinese nation, this paper improves students' aesthetic quality and taste of calligraphy art, mainly expounds the tracing of fan calligraphy, fan shape, fan composition and other contents, and the teaching activities of fan calligraphy aesthetics and creation based on this theoretical background. The purpose is to improve students' appreciation ability and creative ability of fan calligraphy through fan calligraphy teaching. So that students can fully appreciate and create and understand the spiritual connotation and emotional color of Chinese calligraphy art, so as to enhance students' comprehensive quality and aesthetic ability.

Index Terms— Calligraphy Education, Fan Calligraphy, Artistic Aesthetics, Artistic Creation

# I. TRACINGTHEORIGIN OF ANCIENT FAN CALLIGRAPHY

The performance of Chinese calligraphy creation is diverse. There are Chidu in the Jin Dynasty, tablet in the Tang Dynasty, hand scroll in the song and Yuan Dynasties, banners and naves in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and the development of fan calligraphy is not inferior. Fans originated from ancient practical fans. In the Han and Wei dynasties, fans not only played a practical role in repelling mosquitoes and blowing wind, but also became an important part of the etiquette system. The development history of Chinese ancient fan calligraphy is very long[1]. After long-term practice and exploration, the form and content of fan calligraphy have changed greatly. Tuan fan was popular from the Han and Wei dynasties to the Sui and Tang Dynasties. It was popular in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, but disappeared in the yuan and Ming Dynasties. In the early Ming Dynasty, the folding fan introduced from Japan quietly rose under the advocacy of the court and became one of the main forms of literati calligraphy. In the Qing Dynasty, the group fan was combined with the folding fan in a richer form. Today, fan calligraphy has become a popular art form. From the initial practical function and instrument and bathroom decoration to now, artists give full play to their technology, emotion and Cultivation on the fan. With the increasing enrichment and improvement of form and content, its artistry and culture are also gradually highlighted. Fan calligraphy has become a combination of wisdom and beauty. The combination of fan and characters is an abstract artistic expression language. It can not only reflect the visual symbols of appearance, but also penetrate the internal cultural spirit. With the economic and political development of all

dynasties and the continuous improvement of people's aesthetic consciousness, the development of fan art is also changing with each passing day. Today, on the basis of inheriting the traditional fan calligraphy, fan calligraphy continues to innovate. It not only draws extensive materials and fresh artistic conception, but also has various forms and is full of the flavor of the times. Fan calligraphy has gradually changed from practical function to aesthetic function, and its forms have become more and more diversified[2].

#### II.SPECIAL FORM OF FAN CALLIGRAPHY

The special form of fan calligraphy objectively determines the principle of calligraphy fan. Fan calligraphy is mainly composed of round fan and folding fan. First of all, the round fan has round, oval, waist and irregular shapes. The circular arc around the round fan is exquisite and soft. Secondly, the folding fan is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, with left and right straight edges, upper and lower arc circles. The straight line and curve form a fan, which is both straight and rigid. Although there are only two forms of fan: round fan and folding fan, the rice paper can be colorful and cut in different shapes. The sketch shape of fan calligraphy is mainly characterized by its small and exquisite form. This determines the principle that fan books are large in small, macro in micro, and infinite in limited expression. Fan calligraphy is a great art of sketch[3]. It is suitable for small regular script, running script, grass and other calligraphy styles to gallop in it. Calligraphers are required to be subtle and broad in the handling of handwriting, word knot and spatial relationship(Figure 1-4).

The traditional fan is mainly silk and Juan. Until the emergence of papermaking, the rice paper fan came into being. According to the degree of ink swimming, it is divided into raw Xuan, half raw Xuan and cooked Xuan. In the contemporary fan calligraphy exhibition, calligraphers used various materials in order to create fan works that attract viewers. There are more kinds of paper to choose from, including leather paper, hemp paper, envelope paper, old newspaper and fiber paper of different thickness, and even linen, wood and other materials to replace the traditional rice paper. There are also some that use the texture and pattern of the paper to match the improved coated paper, Dorian paper and Mengken paper, and use the color change of the paper to apply it in their own creation in the way of collage and cover dyeing to highlight the uniqueness of the works. Use black ink and color ink to write, or use paint, acrylic, watercolor and other painting pigments to replace ink. Use the intensity of ink dipping to make exaggerated writing performance, seek personalization, abandon the brush, make scratch effect on the fan with Western painting tools such as oil painting stick and scraper, and use the burning trace of fire to express the ancient style of pursuing profound and simple[4].

Different materials and media of fan calligraphy enhance the visual beauty of contemporary fan calligraphy exhibition. There are a variety of possibilities in the presentation of schema, and also enrich the aesthetic attribute of space. The beauty of fan calligraphy not only reflects the beautiful nature of the text itself. For example, fan calligraphy, from architectural style to room decoration, from food packaging to poster publicity, we can see his shadow. Fan calligraphy art is closer and closer to our life and has become an aesthetic symbol to cultivate sentiment.

Although fan writing is difficult, it will complement the writing content under the careful design of the calligrapher. Fan calligraphy is not easy, mainly because it is very different from other calligraphy forms. The circular arc around the round fan (the arc edge of the special-shaped round fan is concave or convex, or the localized arc edge is a straight edge), the upper and lower circular arcs of the folding fan, the space gradually narrowed after the fan bone radiates towards the center, creases and other special material provisions make it difficult to create fan calligraphy[5]. The special form of fan calligraphy makes the creation of fan calligraphy need to follow the corresponding writing rules. There are generally two kinds of writing rules for round fans: one is to follow the principle of shrinking from the four sides to the center. The common treatment method is short on both sides and long in the middle. The text and signature are arranged with the shape in order to be harmonious with the shape of the fan; The other is to take the square from the circle, and the text content is written in a square shape in order to be compatible with the fan-shaped circle. The writing of folding fan is much more complicated than that of round fan. Because the folding fan is narrow at the top and wide at the bottom, it needs to be handled by means of long and short style, segmented style, flat style, grid style and other rules and methods according to the size of the book body and text content[6]. It is shaped according to the situation and arranged in a staggered manner.



Figure 1Cursive Inscription Poetry Fan



Figure 2 Seal Script Fan



Figure 3Self Composed Poem Fan In Regular Script



**Figure 4** Group Fan Of Wu Changshuo In The Qing Dynasty (**Source:** Zhang Xingming. (2011). Follow the shape and see the big from the small: Random Talk on fan creation. *Calligraphy Newspaper*.)

#### III. THE IMPORTANCE OF FAN CALLIGRAPHY

Composition is the overall impression of calligraphy works, which is of great significance. In calligraphy creation, first of all, it is necessary to take the composition as the overall plan, and embody an overall concept through the relationship between weight, density, size, straightness, continuity and so on. At the same time, it also involves the ink color, blank space between lines, the arrangement of text and line funds, and the location of seals. The font selection of fan calligraphy should first take running script and cursive script as the leader, then regular script (Weibei), seal and official script again, and cursive script again. The traditional fan calligraphy is not enough to express the skills of the calligrapher because of its small length. The power of contemporary fan calligraphy brings a broader expression space to fan calligraphy through different forms of mounting, in which multi fan combination has become the mainstream form. The fan is actually a sketch, conveying a quiet, orderly and light emotion. On the whole, the arrangement of fan composition needs to be staggered and shaped according to the situation. Fan calligraphy writes in a limited space, which is a challenge that other forms of calligraphy do not have. The limitation of the size makes it difficult for large characters to have enough space to play. Regular script, line and grass can often use smaller fonts to shape the composition of alternating length. The length of characters is not absolutely limited, but there must be a long and short echo relationship to show a sense of rhythm in line with the text content itself[7].

At the same time, in order to generate the essential characteristics of "elegance" of fan calligraphy, the specific steps to realize the composition of fan calligraphy include the following seven aspects.

First, the correct selection of appropriate style. The choice of calligraphy style should be determined according to the creative style and writing content, so as to achieve harmonious beauty. In a work, you can also use two types of calligraphy you are good at at at the same time. For example, seal script or cursive script shall be written in a large area of the text, and small regular script or running script shall be written in a small area as an auxiliary to open the distance between blocks. Due to the existence of different book styles, dynamic and static contrast and how many changes, the picture will become very rich and thought-provoking, but also reflect the author's creative strength[8]. It should be noted that the calligraphy style of fan calligraphy is generally not suitable to use wild grass. Do not use real grass and official seal script together, regardless of primary and secondary.

Second, pay attention to the harmonious unity of calligraphy and form. The creation of fan calligraphy should pay attention to the harmony and unity of calligraphy style and form. For example, the seal and official script are thick and simple, and the grass is high and unrestrained. These three calligraphy styles have a slightly larger word diameter, which can better show the characteristics of the font itself and the creative level of the writer. If you want to write small regular script, small grass and small character running script into a large fan, the composition should be flexible and changeable according to the shape.

Third, reasonably arrange the number of words according to the size of the sector. The common size of fan calligraphy is about one to two feet. The number of words can be more or less, horizontal or vertical. If the size is too large, it will conflict with the soft characteristics of the fan, which is difficult to deal with during creation. For example, the size required for submission of the national fan exhibition is no more than three feet, which is also a test of the author's ability to understand and apply calligraphy and composition. The composition of fan calligraphy is mainly to deal with the relationship between the fan bone and the number of words in the writing content. It is necessary to carefully calculate the number of words and properly arrange them in the

blank space between the fan bones. The general principle is coordination and consistency, and it is not allowed to tighten before loosening, or loosen before loosening and tighten after tightening. It's best to make a draft before writing, and then write on the fan after you are very sure. The fan writing, especially the fan writing on the upper bone, is very difficult to write due to its uneven height, so the number of words to be written is not suitable to be too small. Therefore, when creating fan calligraphy, we should generally choose the writing content with a large number of words, so as to fully show the creative level in a limited space. If the number of words is too small, it will give people a thin and monotonous feeling. The number of words is not the more the better, not the more full the better. We should grasp a "degree" according to the style and form of the book. The general principle is that more is not "blocked" and less is not "empty". In addition, when writing multiple words, the fan can be flattened as far as possible, and the left, right and top should be pressed with Paperweight to write the words in the space between the fan bones. The mounted fan loses half the effect of rice paper, so it is not suitable to dip more ink when writing.

Fourth, create artistic conception and leave blank appropriately. Regardless of the size of fan calligraphy, we should consider leaving blank, especially for larger sizes. We should not be indomitable to the end. The lines should be long and short, and the characters should be dense. The scale is large and can be written in blocks. Some "blanks" are artificially created, "sparse can run a horse, dense and airless", so as to increase the contrast between virtual and real images. According to the visual habits, the left and right sides of the picture should be roughly balanced, and the center of gravity should be in the middle or on the top. It must not be on the bottom, causing a falling feeling.

Fifth, the seal style should be harmonious and consistent. Although the seal is small, it has the effect of making the finishing point. It can fill the blank, adjust the balance and enrich the color in the fan. The scale of the fan is generally small, so the printing should not be too large or too much. It should be coordinated with the size of the words on the fan. It is better to be less than more in quantity. Use less Yin script to prevent the guest from dominating. The seal selection should be harmonious with the calligraphy style. When using multi-party printing, pay attention to the changes of square, round, large, small and shape. Pay attention to the color of the paper. The color of fan paper should be light and elegant, not bright red and green. If you create for exhibition, you can choose paper with brighter colors. If you use several colors of paper together to form a fan, you should pay attention to the harmony and contrast of colors. With similar color matching, the effect is easy to coordinate; With contrast color matching, the contrast effect is stronger, but we should distinguish the primary and secondary. One or two colors mainly occupy a large area, supplemented by the other color to make small narrow strips. The color should not be more, and more is easy to "flower" and "chaos".

Sixth, the composition and layout are reasonable. Due to the wide upper and narrow lower shape of the sector, the crease and stripping lines are also wide upper and narrow lower. This unique style requires proper arrangement in creation. There are three common forms of arrangement: one is to make full use of the upper end and not use the lower end. This format should be written in two words per line, arranged from right to left. The signature should be written on the left side of the text, the paragraph should be longer, the word should be written in one line to several lines, and the seal should be smaller than the text. Second, write fewer numbers. Use the width of the fan from right to left to write two to four words horizontally. You should retract and put them in a certain degree. You can write several lines of small words to form an interesting contrast with the text. Third, the upper end is written in turn and the lower end is written in alternate lines, forming a pattern of staggered length. In this way, we can avoid the situation that the upper end is sparse and the lower end is crowded, so as to achieve the harmony of the whole article. In this format, write a long line first, with about five words, and a short line with one or two words. The signature should be wonderful. It is generally written at the back of the text, one or several lines. That is, the chapter should be smaller than the signed word.

Seventh, highlight the elegant quality. Fan and fan calligraphy are mostly sketches of literati and refined scholars giving each other gifts, holding things and expressing affection and elegant play. Therefore, the creation of fan calligraphy should give people an elegant, quiet and light feeling from form to content, rather than rough, tacky and domineering. When creating, it focuses on the word "elegance"; When writing, we should give full play to the characteristics of materials and the charm of ink and wash, pay attention to the subtlety of techniques and the vivid and natural composition, so as to make it smooth, not floating, simple, not clumsy, high spirited, not publicized and resistant to human taste.

In a word, the composition form of fan calligraphy first needs to shape the "line" according to the shape of the folding fan itself, and then shape the "face" according to the writing content. Different "faces" are different elements in the work[9]. They exist with each other to form a complete folding fan calligraphy work.

# IV. VISUAL ART VISUAL ART CHARACTERISTICS OF FAN CALLIGRAPHY

Chinese calligraphy is an art form with national connotation. Fan calligraphy has a new form, deep connotation and high artistic conception, which can not be compared with any calligraphy form[10]. Fan, homophonic for "good", can express the spirit of "good" with people. Excellent fan calligraphy works can use

the perfect combination of point, line and surface to match the ranks and trends of words to complete calligraphy creation. Such a clever combination can create a fantastic and profound artistic conception and make people have endless reverie. When we read a fan calligraphy work, we will first be attracted by its elegant, exquisite and rich forms. Through its natural and unrestrained or introverted lines, we will carefully taste the elegant and connotative words, and our hearts will be affected by an artistic infection and cultural edification. "A book is like itself. It is like learning, like talent, like ambition. In short, it is like a man and himself." With the help of fan, a special carrier, calligraphers express their self skills, aesthetics, temperament and cultivation incisively and vividly. The small fan looks like half a piece of thin paper, but writing can be varied. The combination of fan and character is an abstract artistic expression language. It can not only reflect the visual symbols of appearance, but also penetrate the internal cultural spirit.

# V. AESTHETICS AND CREATION IN FAN CALLIGRAPHY TEACHING THE FIRST STAGE: AESTHTICS

First of all, in the fan calligraphy appreciation course, the author often guides students to look at the overall situation, have a preliminary perception of the expression and artistic style of a fan calligraphy work, and carry out layered discussion from the aspects of color, form, content and composition in the fan calligraphy work.

Secondly, the author uses calligraphy skills and theoretical knowledge to analyze students' aesthetic evaluation ability. By appreciating the contents of the fan calligraphy works, such as connecting characters in lines, collecting lines into chapters, and space cutting, students can clarify the density characteristics between words and lines, lines and lines in the fan calligraphy works. And further observe the pen technique of fan calligraphy works from the round, smooth and spineful momentum of calligraphy stippling. In the learning process, students are encouraged to communicate and express their understanding and taste of the works.

Thirdly, guide students to appreciate the ink rhyme of fan works. Scholars are born in ink, ink is born in water, and water is the blood of books. Appreciate the level of ink color, dry and moist, thick and light, and feel the infinite charm of the ever-changing ink color between dry, moist, thick and light with the ups and downs of the writer's feelings. Enable students to preliminarily understand the magical realm of blending ink and water and luxuriant expression.

Finally, the teacher leads the students to show a wonderful artistic conception through careful design and layout in a specific space. The conception of any fan calligraphy work needs to be carefully designed in terms of size, content, format, signature and so on. In particular, the form and specifications of the folding fan are more rigorous. The lines should be long and short, and the words should be dense, so that the text and words can be evenly arranged in the fan when writing.

## THE SECOND STAGE: CREATION

In calligraphy teaching, creative training is the highest realm of calligraphy art. For example, the shape of a folding fan is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, with creases in the middle. When writing folding fan, pay attention to whether the font size is coordinated and whether the space density is appropriate. By using the pattern of alternating length and length, the style of folding fan calligraphy works is elegant, simple, exquisite and beautiful. If it is a folding fan without crease in the middle, it can be arranged straight in the creation, not completely radial.

The calligraphy creation of Tuan fan needs to follow the form and arrange the writing content and form according to the shape of the fan. The middle of the sector can be arranged into a square or rectangle for writing, but the number of lines needs to be determined according to the actual content, not more or less words.

Correct selection of book style. The choice of calligraphy style should be determined according to the creative style and writing content, so as to achieve harmonious beauty. In a work, you can also use two types of calligraphy you are good at at at the same time. For example, seal script or cursive script shall be written in a large area of the text, and small regular script or running script shall be written in a small area as an auxiliary to open the distance between blocks. Due to the existence of different book styles, dynamic and static contrast and how many changes, the picture will become very rich and thought-provoking, but also reflect the author's creative strength. It should be noted that the calligraphy style of fan calligraphy is generally not suitable to use wild grass. Do not use real grass and official seal script together, regardless of primary and secondary[11].

Pay attention to the unity of form. The creation of fan calligraphy should pay attention to the harmony and unity of calligraphy style and form. For example, the seal and official script are thick and simple, and the grass is high and unrestrained. These three calligraphy styles have a slightly larger word diameter, which can better show the characteristics of the font itself and the creative level of the writer. If you want to write small regular script, small grass and small character running script into a large fan, the composition should be flexible and changeable according to the shape.

Teachers need to choose one of the two types of calligraphy, such as formal calligraphy and fan calligraphy, especially when they are good at creating their own calligraphy works. The fan calligraphy works created in this way are dynamic and static, which not only enrich the fan, but also more intriguing.

In addition, another important feature of fan calligraphy creation is to leave blank. Proper blank space can deal with the relationship between fan bone and writing content. If students choose to write more words, it can reflect that students can fully show their creative level in a limited space. If students choose less writing content, it often gives people a monotonous feeling. Therefore, it is particularly important for students to choose the appropriate number of words in creating fan calligraphy works. Combined with different calligraphy styles and forms, it is the best effect to achieve the composition structure of more but not "blocking" and less but not "empty". Although the number of words and the size of the word diameter are difficult to grasp in a short time, we can create better fan calligraphy works by practicing hard, accumulating experience, paying attention to the balance of the works and grasping the focus.

When sealing, it should be noted that the seal should be consistent with the style of the written work. The calligraphy art of the combination of calligraphy and printing not only adds color to the calligraphy works, enlivens the atmosphere and has the effect of "icing on the cake", but also can adjust the center of gravity, remedy the deficiencies in the layout and play a stable and balanced role in the works.

Through this series of learning and practice, students have created their own calligraphy works from copying ancient works, absorbing the essence of ancient fan calligraphy, and forming their own understanding and expression of calligraphy art. It is an effective learning process from inheritance to innovation, and can constantly expand their own views on the art of calligraphy. Through the study of fan calligraphy aesthetics and creation, students' learning will and patience are honed, and students' aesthetic concept and practical ability of calligraphy art are also improved (Figure 5-11).



Figure 5 Student Works (I)



Figure 6Student Works (II)



Figure 7Student Works (III)



Figure 8 Student Works (IV)



Figure 9Student Creation (I)Figure 10Student Creation (II)



Figure 11Student Creation (III)

### VI. CONCLUSION

Under the environment of the times, fan calligraphy shows the beauty of calligraphy form incisively and vividly, and conveys the connotation of spiritual culture through appearance. As the representative of Chinese national tradition, calligraphy art has become the "Chinese symbol" in the world. It lays the foundation with philosophical thought and is the perfect combination of beauty and culture. Fan calligraphy is a wonderful flower in traditional calligraphy, which has theoretical significance and value. After clarifying the origin and composition of fan calligraphy, students can explore and understand fan calligraphy by referring to the fan calligraphy works of previous dynasties and following the creative law of fan calligraphy with density, appropriate size and appropriate weight. In the follow-up teaching, teachers and students can express the spiritual connotation conveyed by calligraphy itself through continuous adjustment and accumulation of experience, and create fan calligraphy works full of different temperament and unique personality in combination with the characteristics of the times.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Wang Jinsong. (2011). On the four stages of fan calligraphy art. *Art Education*.
- [2] Xu Shen. (1963). Analytical Dictionary of Characters. Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company.
- [3] Liu Xizai. (1979). Selected calligraphy papers of previous dynasties. *Shanghai: Shanghai Calligraphy and Painting Publishing House*.
- [4] Yao Xijin. (2015). A study on the formal characteristics and creative reference of Chinese ancient fan calligraphy. *Master's Thesis of Qilu University of Technology*.
- [5] Lin Ru. (2009). Fan calligraphy in all aspects. *Chinese Calligraphy* .

- [6] Liu Zhanghua. (2009). Research on the value of Chinese calligraphy and painting fan. *Master's Thesis of Hebei University*.
- [7] Xie Jianxiong. (2016). The evolution of calligraphy content and form. *Chinese Calligraphy*.
- [8] Yan Nana. (2015). Research on the aesthetic value of Chinese fan art. *Master's Thesis of Shandong University of Technology*.
- [9] Lin Ru. (2009). Fan calligraphy. *Chinese Calligraphy*.
- [10] Wu Peng. (2009). The gift of book fans and its cultural implication in the Ming Dynasty. *Chinese Calligraphy*.
- [11] Xu Hongquan. (2012). The dilemma of contemporary handwriting. Chinese calligraphy.

Copyright © 2022, Pei Liu. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



**Pei Liu**is a Ph.D.Candidate, GraduateSchool of Business and Advanced Technology Management, Assumption University, Thailand.(E-mail: 592947743@qq.com).

She was born in Chengdu city, Sichuan, China on 7th June, 1990. Ms. Liu graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from Xihua Normal University in 2013. Then she graduated with a Master of Management from Renmin University of China in 2018. She is the director of the basic calligraphy education branch of the (National) education calligraphy and Painting Association, the deputy secretary general and executive director of the calligraphy Professional Committee

of Sichuan Education Society; Executive director of Art Professional Committee of Sichuan Education Society; Member of Sichuan Art Photography Association; Member of Chengdu Calligrapher Association and Chengdu young calligrapher Association. Her major academic research results: "Reflection and Promotion Strategy of Into Abstract Art Course", *Chinese Primary and Secondary Art*,2018, p.23. "Research on Application of Information Technology in Art Education", *Chinese Primary and Secondary Art*, 2020, p.51. "On the Teaching Practice of Taking The Beauty of Calligraphy and Stippling as An Example" *Calligraphy Education*, 2020, p.63. "Application and Teaching Exploration of Virtual Reality Technology in Art Appreciation" *International Journal of Learning and Teaching Vol.* 7, No. 3, September 2021. "On The Teaching Practice of Strengthening The Protection and Inheritance of China's Intangible Cultural Heritage ---- A Case Study of Tianfu New Area, Chengdu, Sichua" *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity, Vol.* 12, No. 2, May 2022. "Inquiry Teaching of Chinese Traditional Painting Based on Virtual Reality Technology—Take Han Xizai's Banquet as An Example" *English Language Teaching and Linguistics Studies Vol.* 4, No. 2, 2022. She participated in the research of two national projects, the research on the activity mode of art education workshop in primary and secondary schools and the research on the inheritance of Chinese traditional culture in art discipline in senior high school, and served as the main researcher.