

knowledge, a pursuit solely focused on technique is very superficial, leading to a large number of students still having weak foundations even after entering university.

3) Studying the significance of artistic skill theory in teaching practice.

Artistic skill theory bridges the gap between theoretical foundations and practical skills, playing an important role in elucidating professional knowledge and enhancing practical skills within the discipline [5]. Therefore, studying the relationship between skill theory and skill helps to further improve the foundational knowledge of art theory and better apply the theoretical content that supports technical practice in practical techniques. Researching the relationship between skill theory and skills (i.e., how technical theory serves to connect techniques with theory and how it supports technical practice) emphasizes the necessity and importance of skill theory courses in high school art major programs. Finding ways to better integrate theory and practice to help students make theoretical connections to practical applications during class is of great significance in helping students improve their painting abilities, broaden their horizons, expand their thinking, and stimulate innovative thinking.

Conclusion. The importance of Artistic skill theory is evident. For the current reform and practice of high school art curriculum, it is even more important to implement practical teaching in the artistic skill theory course. In addressing the issues and weaknesses in the practical teaching of "Artistic Skill Theory," we need to continuously strengthen the overall and systematic research of the course, extensively applying fundamental theoretical knowledge to the practical teaching of "technique theory," and emphasizing the integration of theory and practice in the teaching model. While conducting empirical research and analysis, it is essential to approach the development of artistic skill theory teaching from the perspective of students and the needs of teaching practice.

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THE DIALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND PAINTING IN THE ARTISTIC CULTURE OF CHINA

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Throughout the long history of Chinese art and culture, photography and painting have always been in dialogue with each other, jointly forming the face of Chinese art. The study of the context of the development and aesthetic features of Chinese painting and photography will help to understand their status in the national art culture.

The purpose of this article is to explore the history, aesthetics and technology of this dialogue, as well as how modern art photography inherits and develops traditional Chinese painting culture.

Material and methods. The research is based on a comprehensive art criticism method, which consists of historical-genetic, comparative, semiotic, formal-stylistic, iconological analyses. Research materials are collected in museums and archives, as well as in scientific literature and the media.

Findings and their discussion. We consider the development of Chinese painting from ancient times to the present day, from original rock paintings to rich and diverse figures, land-

scapes, flowers and birds. In the art of the modern period, attention is focused on the combination of modernity and traditions, showing how Chinese painting develops while preserving heritage and introducing innovations. Through the popularization of traditional techniques, we can better explore the unique charm of Chinese pictorial art, convey the essence of Chinese culture, and promote the international dissemination and exchange of Chinese painting.

An in-depth study of the historical continuity of painting and photography in China reveals the unique position and mutual influence of both types of creativity in Chinese culture and art.

Considering the art of photography, we move from the early development of silver salt technology to the modern digital photographic revolution, talking about how the art of Chinese photography developed with the development of technology, and how this process documented and reflected changes in Chinese society and the lives of its people. Photography is presented not only as a technology, but also as an important carrier of cultural heritage and innovation. This chapter provides not only a comprehensive overview of the history of Chinese photography and painting, but also an in-depth analysis of how these two types of art captured and expressed society, culture and human emotions in different historical periods. Chinese photography focuses on conveying emotions and thoughts and strives to express truth and taste. Many Chinese photographs use composition, light and shadow, color and other techniques to create an emotional atmosphere and dramatic scenes, awakening empathy and thinking in the viewer. The continuous development of photographic technology has had a profound impact on Chinese photography. The rapid replacement of film and the development of digital photography have made photography more convenient and flexible, giving photographers more opportunities for creativity.

Thanks to the review of historical materials of Chinese photography and the history of Chinese painting, we have gained a deep understanding of the evolution of these two types of art. We also studied the aesthetics and genre structure of Chinese painting, including the symbolic meaning of military frescoes, Ge murals and natural images of the Song Dynasty period, in order to identify its unique artistic features. Finally, we will focus on the genres, images and symbols of traditional pictorial culture in modern Chinese art photography, explore the stages of development and artistic trends of Chinese photography, and compare modern art photography with other national genres. Through an in-depth study of this dialogue, we can better understand the continuity of Chinese art and culture and the important role they play in shaping historical and cultural identity.

Conclusion. Through an in-depth study of the dialogue between Chinese photography and painting in the history of art, we can see the integration and influence between them. Starting with an overview of the history of painting and photography, we learned about the trajectories of the development of these two directions in different historical periods. In modern art photography, we see the influence of traditional painting culture on photography, as well as the achievements of Chinese photography in terms of stages of artistic development and national painting traditions. Finally, through the discussion of continuity in the development of Chinese art and culture, we realize that the dialogue between photography and painting is not only the basic principle of Chinese art and culture, but also an important strategy in shaping Chinese artistic identity.

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