

expression. In the future, we can further expand the research on the influence of different cultural contexts on the costume adaptation of "Sleeping Beauty", as well as the application prospects of new technologies and materials in ballet costume design, and promote the continuous development of ballet art.

Reference list

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NATIONAL TRADITIONS OF FIGURE LINE DRAWINGS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE CONTEMPORARY PAINTING

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The art of line drawing, particularly in Chinese figure painting, holds a significant place in the history of Chinese art. This report explores the national traditions of figure line drawings and their influence on the development of contemporary Chinese painting. The goal is to understand how traditional techniques and philosophies continue to shape modern artistic expressions. The relevance of this exploration lies in appreciating the enduring legacy of line drawing in Chinese art and its adaptation in contemporary contexts.

Materials and methods. This exploration is based on an analysis of historical texts, artistic works, and scholarly articles on Chinese line drawing. The primary materials include classical Chinese painting manuals, such as the "Eighteen Line Drawings" (十八描), and works by renowned artists like Gu Kaizhi and Wu Daozi. The methods involve a comparative analysis of traditional and contemporary line drawing techniques, focusing on the evolution of styles and the incorporation of traditional elements into modern art.

Results and their discussion. The results highlight the profound impact of traditional line drawing on contemporary Chinese painting. Traditional techniques, such as the "Eighteen Line Drawings," have been adapted and reinterpreted by modern artists to create innovative works that resonate with both historical and contemporary audiences. The discussion emphasizes the continuity of cultural values and artistic principles, such as the importance of brushwork and the expression of inner spirit through lines.

The research included the following aspects:

1. Historical Context: The tradition of line drawing in Chinese art dates back to ancient times, with early examples found in Neolithic pottery. The development of line drawing techniques reached a peak during the Tang and Song dynasties, with artists like Wu Daozi and Li Gonglin setting high standards for future generations. As Guo Li discusses, the language of line representation in Chinese figure painting, particularly in the works of Wu Daozi and Li Gonglin, has been foundational in shaping the aesthetic principles of line drawing in Chinese art [1]. These historical techniques continue to influence contemporary artists who seek to blend traditional methods with modern themes.

2. Techniques and Styles: Traditional line drawing techniques, such as the "Spring Silk Lines" (春蚕吐丝描) and "Iron Wire Lines" (铁线描), have been preserved and adapted

in contemporary art. These techniques emphasize the fluidity and expressiveness of lines, which are essential for capturing the essence of the subject. Zheng Yajie's research on the beauty of modern fine brushwork figure painting lines highlights how contemporary artists have refined these traditional techniques to create more dynamic and expressive works [2]. The "Spring Silk Lines," for instance, are known for their delicate and flowing quality, which modern artists have adapted to convey both traditional and contemporary themes.

3. Contemporary Adaptations: Modern Chinese artists have integrated traditional line drawing methods with new materials and themes, creating a dynamic fusion of old and new. This adaptation not only preserves cultural heritage but also pushes the boundaries of artistic innovation. Li Junlin's study on the application of traditional lines in modern character sketches demonstrates how contemporary artists are reinterpreting classical techniques to address modern aesthetic and cultural concerns [3]. For example, the use of traditional lines in depicting modern urban landscapes or abstract forms showcases the versatility of these ancient techniques in a contemporary context.

4. Cultural Continuity and Innovation: The enduring relevance of traditional line drawing techniques in contemporary art is a testament to their cultural significance. Pan Yuning's analysis of contemporary aesthetic features in elegant figure lines underscores how modern artists are balancing tradition and innovation [4]. By incorporating traditional line drawing methods into their works, artists are able to maintain a connection to their cultural heritage while exploring new artistic expressions. This balance is particularly evident in the works of artists who use traditional lines to depict modern social issues or personal narratives, thus bridging the gap between past and present.

5. Inner Spirit and Brushwork: The expression of inner spirit through lines remains a central theme in both traditional and contemporary Chinese painting. Zhou Liya's analysis of contemporary fine brushwork figure painting lines emphasizes the importance of brushwork in conveying the artist's emotional and spiritual state [5]. This concept, rooted in ancient Chinese philosophy, continues to be a guiding principle for modern artists who seek to infuse their works with a sense of vitality and depth. The ability to capture the essence of a subject through a single, fluid line is a skill that has been passed down through generations and remains a hallmark of Chinese figure painting.

Conclusion. The national traditions of figure line drawings continue to play a crucial role in the development of Chinese contemporary painting. By studying and adapting traditional techniques, modern artists are able to create works that are deeply rooted in cultural history while addressing contemporary issues. This report underscores the importance of preserving and innovating upon traditional art forms to ensure their relevance in the modern world. The references to scholarly works by Guo Li, Zheng Yajie, Li Junlin, Pan Yuning, and Zhou Liya provide a comprehensive understanding of how traditional line drawing techniques have evolved and continue to influence contemporary Chinese art.

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