

Study on the Redesign of Chinese Traditional Modeling under the Intervention of Public Art: Taking the Artistic Creation of Zizhong Jiang Plate as an Example

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the influence and significance of public art on the redesign of traditional Chinese styling, and to elaborate the uniqueness and value of traditional Chinese styling under the intervention of public art by analyzing the role of public art in traditional Chinese styling. Through the review of relevant literature at home and abroad and case study analysis, this paper argues that public art intervention in Chinese traditional modeling redesign can promote the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional modeling, improve the public's cognition and understanding of Chinese traditional modeling, and enrich the city's cultural landscape and enhance the city's image and cultural soft power at the same time. This paper also puts forward the strategies and methods of public art intervention in Chinese traditional modeling redesign, including focusing on the excavation and expression of cultural connotation, focusing on public participation and feedback, and focusing on the innovation and diversification of art forms.

Keywords: Public Art; Chinese Traditional Modeling; Redesign; Public Sculpture; Urban Cultural Landscape

1. Introduction

Public art, which refers to works of art displayed in public space, takes various forms, such as sculpture, mural and installation art. This kind of art occupies a pivotal position in the city's cultural landscape, and at the same time highlights the city's cultural soft power. Traditional modelling, as the historical and cultural heritage of a country or region, is a cultural treasure that has been baptised through

the ages and has unique value and far-reaching significance.

However, with the process of modernisation, traditional Chinese shapes are gradually faded and forgotten, and need to be inherited and innovated through redesign. The intervention of public art in the redesign of Chinese traditional modelling can promote the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional modelling, improve the public's knowledge and understanding of Chinese traditional modelling, and at the same time enrich the city's cultural landscape, enhance the city's image and cultural soft power.

This paper takes public art as a perspective, comprehensively studies the influence and value of public art intervention in Chinese traditional modelling, and further proposes corresponding strategies and methods. We are committed to strengthening the inheritance and development of Chinese traditional modelling through the power of public art.

2. The Role and Significance of Public Art Intervention in the Redesign of Chinese Traditional Modelling

2.1 Promoting the Transmission of Traditional Chinese Modelling

Public art is a form of art centred on people (the public), the urban public environment and public facilities, and mediated by integrated media forms. It can be seen as a form of art that is both "public" and "art"[1]. Public art intervenes in the redesign of traditional Chinese styling to promote the inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese styling through the expression and dissemination of art forms. Chinese traditional modelling is the unique cultural heritage of a country or region, with unique historical, cultural and artistic value, which represents the cultural heritage

and accumulation of a country or region and is an important part of the world's cultural treasury.

However, the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional modelling are not static but need to keep pace with the times and express and disseminate with the help of modern means. In this ever-changing era, public art, with its unique charm and influence, has become an important carrier for the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional modelling.

As a modern art form, public art, through sculptures, murals, installations and other forms of expression, re-designs and re-creates the connotation and essence of traditional Chinese modelling. This kind of re-creation is not a simple imitation or copy, but on the basis of in-depth understanding of traditional modelling, applying modern design concepts and artistic techniques to give it new vitality and contemporary value.

In terms of inheritance, public art refines and reproduces the classic elements and symbols of traditional Chinese modelling through well-designed sculptures and murals. These works not only have high artistic value, but also allow people to feel the charm and depth of traditional culture in the process of appreciation. At the same time, through the form of public art, traditional modelling can be disseminated in a wider range, so that more people can understand and appreciate the profundity of Chinese culture.

In terms of innovation, public art injects new creativity and inspiration into traditional Chinese modelling. By using new materials, technologies and concepts, artists combine traditional modelling with modern art elements to create artworks with both traditional flavour and modernity. These works not only meet the aesthetic needs of modern society, but also inject new vitality into the inheritance of traditional Chinese modelling.

2.2 Promoting Innovation in Chinese Classical Culture

In addition, public art also allows more people to participate in the inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese modelling through interaction and participation. For example, some artists will set up interactive installation art in public places, so that the audience can feel the charm and innovation of traditional

culture through personal experience and participation. This interactive and participatory approach not only enhances the audience's sense of identity and belonging to traditional culture, but also injects new impetus into the inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese modelling. For example, the "Gulou Cultural Square" project in Beijing, through the intervention of public art, combines traditional Chinese modelling with modern art to create a new cultural form. With the Drum Tower as the core, the project showcases Beijing's history and culture as well as the modern cityscape through sculptures, murals, lighting and other forms, while also providing a platform for cultural exchange and interaction with the public.

To sum up, public art plays an important role in the inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese modelling. Through modern means and forms, public art gives new life and vitality to traditional Chinese modelling, making it more in line with the needs and aesthetics of modern society. At the same time, public art also provides a window for people to understand and know Chinese traditional culture, so that more people can feel the charm and depth of traditional culture. In the future development, we should continue to give full play to the advantages and roles of public art and promote the inheritance and innovation of traditional Chinese modelling to move forward.

3. Raising Public Awareness and Understanding of Traditional Chinese Modelling

The main title (on the first page) should begin from the top edge of the page, centered, and in Times New Roman 16-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the title begins with such a word). Please initially capitalize only the first word in other titles, including section titles and first, second-order headings (for example, "Titles and headings" — as in these guidelines). Leave two blank lines after the title.

The intervention of public art in the redesign of traditional Chinese modelling is an innovative and inspiring initiative. This form of art practice not only aims to pass on and promote Chinese culture, but also opens a

window for the public to understand traditional Chinese modelling through the display and interpretation of artworks. Traditional Chinese forms, whether they are ancient buildings, exquisite handicrafts or unique costumes, all represent the deep historical deposits and cultural inheritance of a country or region and are the unique treasures of Chinese civilisation. These traditional shapes are not only aesthetically pleasing, but also contain profound historical, cultural and artistic values. They have witnessed the rise and fall of the Chinese nation and carried the wisdom and emotions of generations of people. However, due to the complexity and depth of traditional modelling, as well as the fast pace of modern society and the impact of multiculturalism, the public's knowledge and understanding of these traditional modelling is often inadequate.

Public art design is the artistic and beautifying design of the whole environment space in an open public space. Public art design is dominated by the public's aesthetics to show the prevailing aesthetic interests in each period [2]. As an art form with popularity and affinity, public art has unique advantages. It can present traditional Chinese modelling to the public in a more intuitive and vivid way through various forms of art works, such as sculpture, murals and installations. At the same time, public art can also help the public deeply understand the cultural connotation and essence behind traditional modelling through the interpretation and guidance of artists.

For example, some artists, by redesigning traditional shapes and combining them with modern elements, create works of art with traditional flavour but without losing the sense of modernity. Such works not only attract the public's attention, but also stimulate their interest and curiosity in traditional modelling. At the same time, these artists will have in-depth communication and discussion with the public through exhibitions, lectures and interactive activities to further deepen their knowledge and understanding of traditional modelling.

In addition, the intervention of public art also promotes the application and innovation of traditional Chinese modelling in contemporary society. More and more fields such as architecture, landscape and product design have begun to incorporate elements of traditional modelling, giving it new life and

vitality in modern society. This kind of cross-border cooperation and innovation not only enriches the modern design language, but also injects new impetus for the inheritance and development of traditional modelling.

For example, Shenyang's "Muzishan Sculpture Park" project, through the intervention of public art, combines traditional Chinese modelling with modern art, creating a new cultural form. With sculpture as the core, the project introduces the public to the history and cultural value of traditional Chinese modelling through the display and interpretation of artworks, and also provides a platform for cultural exchange and interaction.

To sum up, public art intervention in Chinese traditional modelling redesign is a cultural practice of great significance. It not only improves the public's knowledge and understanding of traditional modelling, but also promotes the application and innovation of traditional modelling in contemporary society. Through this form of art practice, we can better inherit and promote Chinese culture, so that more people can understand and appreciate the unique charm of Chinese traditional modelling.

4. Enriching the Urban Cultural Landscape and Enhancing the City's Image and Cultural Soft Power

The application of public art in Chinese traditional modelling redesign is not only the inheritance and innovation of traditional culture, but also an urban cultural construction activity with far-reaching significance. With its unique charm and connotation, it injects new vitality into the urban cultural landscape through the display and creation of art works, which in turn enhances the image and cultural soft power of the city. In order to maximise the value of the site, it is important that all users are involved in the creation of the public space, and that this enhances the sense of direction and belonging to the site [3].

Urban cultural landscape is an important element that constitutes the image of the city, which covers many aspects such as the architectural style, public space, green landscape and historical and cultural heritage of the city. Among these elements, public art has become an indispensable part of urban cultural landscape with its unique form and connotation. Public art not only beautifies the

urban space and enriches the spiritual life of the citizens, but also becomes an important carrier of urban culture, inheriting and promoting the history and culture of the city.

Culture and people are symbiotic [4]. As a cultural treasure of the Chinese nation, Chinese traditional modelling contains rich historical, philosophical and artistic connotations. In the creation of public art, the integration of traditional Chinese modelling elements can not only make the works more national characteristics and cultural heritage, but also inspire the public's sense of identity and pride in traditional culture. This sense of identity and pride will further cohesion of the city's cultural strength and enhance the city's cultural soft power. Kevin Lynch refers to a boundary as an "edge", which is a line that cannot be thought of as a route, nor as a path to be travelled, but as a boundary between two regions [5].

There are various ways for public art to intervene in the redesign of traditional Chinese modelling. For example, in urban parks, squares and other public spaces, the artistic charm of traditional Chinese modelling can be demonstrated through sculptures, murals, installations and other forms. These works not only beautify the urban environment, but also enable the public to feel the charm of traditional culture while enjoying art. In addition, the knowledge and value of traditional Chinese modelling can be promoted through public art activities and art exhibitions, so that more people can understand and pass on traditional culture.

For example, the "Lingnan Cultural Park" project in Guangzhou has created a new cultural form by combining traditional Chinese modelling with modern art through the intervention of public art. With Lingnan culture as the core, the project showcases Guangzhou's history and culture as well as the modern cityscape through sculptures, murals and installations, and also provides a platform for cultural exchange and interaction with the public. Thus, the contradictions of subjectivity are not irreconcilable [6].

In conclusion, public art intervenes in the redesign of Chinese traditional modelling, which is an important way to enhance the city's image and cultural soft power. Through the display and creation of art works, it can not only enrich the city's cultural landscape, but also inherit and promote traditional culture,

and enhance the public's sense of cultural identity and pride. This is of great significance in promoting urban cultural construction and upgrading urban quality.

5. Strategies and Methods for Public Art Intervention in the Redesign of the Zizhong Jiang Plate

5.1 Focus on the Mining and Expression of Cultural Connotations

Public art intervention in the redesign of Chinese traditional modelling should focus on the in-depth excavation and presentation of cultural connotations. As a unique cultural heritage of the country or region, Chinese traditional modelling contains profound historical, cultural and artistic values.

Public art, as a unique art form in modern society, carries the important mission of inheritance and innovation. It is not only a reproduction of traditional art forms, but also an in-depth excavation and re-creation of the connotation and essence of traditional Chinese modelling. This re-creation is not a simple imitation or copy, but in-depth understanding of traditional art based on the use of modern design concepts and creative techniques, so that the traditional art of new vitality and vitality.

In the creation of public art, traditional patterns and collection elements are skilfully used to inject a deep sense of history into the works. These traditional elements are not only treasures of Chinese culture, but also valuable materials for artists to recreate. They integrate these elements into the modern modelling language, so that tradition and modernity are fused with each other, forming a unique artistic style.

In addition, the application of modern modelling language and digital modelling technology gives a strong sense of modernity to public art. These advanced technical means not only make the artworks more visually impactful, but also make the creation process more efficient and flexible. Artists can easily achieve the perfect combination of traditional elements and modern modelling through digital modelling technology, creating works with a more contemporary sense and artistic impact.

In building a sense of the future, public art also shows its unique charm. Artists integrate

philosophical thinking, scientific knowledge and open concepts into their creations, so that the works express traditional cultural connotations, but also full of beautiful visions of the future. This cross-disciplinary creative concept not only broadens the creative field of public art, but also makes it more in line with the aesthetic needs of modern society. With the strong push for environmental protection, designers are creating new value through public art design by recycling unused or discarded resources in the village [7].

To sum up, public art has successfully linked tradition and modernity, history and future closely through the redesign and re-creation of traditional modelling and the use of modern technology and cross-disciplinary concepts. This unique art form not only enriches people's aesthetic experience, but also makes a positive contribution to the inheritance and promotion of traditional Chinese culture.

5.2 Focus on Public Participation and Feedback

Material pursuits are rooted in human nature [8]. The intervention of public art in the redesign of traditional Chinese modelling should place emphasis on public participation and feedback. As an art form with popularity and affinity, public art needs to give full consideration to the public's needs and feedback, so that the art works can be more in line with the public's aesthetic and cultural needs.

5.3 Focus on Innovation and Diversification of Art Forms

Art, Better City, Better Life [9]. Public art intervenes in the redesign of Chinese traditional modelling and should focus on the innovation and diversification of art forms. As a modern art form, public art needs to be innovative and diversified through art forms, so as to make art works more in line with the aesthetic and cultural needs of modern society.

6. An Introduction to the Appearance and Historical Significance of the ZiZhong Jiang Disc

6.1 Introduction to the Appearance of the Zizhong Ginger Plate

The Zi Zhong Jiang disc belongs to the early Spring and Autumn period bronzes. With a

height of 18cm and a calibre of 45cm, it is large in form and the overall style is simple and thick, demonstrating the typical characteristics of Spring and Autumn period bronzes. This dish is a love token made by an official in the Spring and Autumn period for his wife "Zi Zhong Jiang". There are 31 small aquatic animals cast inside the dish, 19 in relief and 12 in the round. There is an angular dragon climbing on the front and back of the dish, and three three-dimensional crawling tigers under the footrim.

6.2 Introduction to the Zizhong Jiang Disc Pattern

There are three types of motifs on the dish, the stealing curve motif, the heavy ring motif, and the pendant scale motif. The name comes from the Lu's Spring and Autumn Annals, which states: "The tripod of the Zhou Dynasty has a stealing curve, which is very long and curved at the top and bottom, in order to see the defeat of the pole". The basic feature is a horizontal S shape, which is in line with the characteristic of "curving both up and down".

The heavy ring pattern appeared in the middle and late Western Zhou Dynasty, originating from the scale petal pattern of the late Shang Dynasty, symbolizing the body of an animal. The basic features are slightly oval rings forming a band, with one to three rings and two right angles or acute angles on one side of the ring.

Draped scale pattern, the pattern and scale pattern similar to the main line outlined in thick lines, lined with fine lines of cloud and thunder pattern. It appeared in the late Western Zhou Dynasty and the Spring and Autumn Period, and has the meaning of praying to the gods for racial reproduction, symbolising the reproduction of offspring. The basic feature is that the scales that make up the scale pattern have a uniform direction.

6.3 The Ideology of Zizhong Jiangpan's Artistic Creation

In the title of "Mayfly - Folding Waves", the first two words "mayfly" are derived from "Shijing - Cao Feng - Mayfly". The poem expresses the sentiment of the shortness of life and the passing of time and depicts the fleeting beauty of a fragile life and the inescapable perplexity of death with the help of a small mayfly. In the trajectory of life, one goes

through the stages of birth, schooling, employment, marriage, childbirth and death. Just as the mayfly is born only to reproduce and replicate itself. Are there factors that imprison human self-will?

Human lifespans can reach decades or even centuries, which seems like a long time, however, this is still a human perspective, still a human's own perception of time, just as a mayfly cannot perceive a lifetime, and perhaps its so-called fluttering lifetime is only a human moment. In the endless stream of time, human beings have not been mayflies, and what is the meaning of existence, also like mayflies in the annihilation of time. Can humans only be like mayflies at the mercy of time? But unlike mayflies, human bodies cannot resist the erosion of time, but human minds are eternal, and the history they create will not disappear. I use the Möbius ring to represent the endless cycle of time and compare the aquatic animals in the collection of Zizhong Jiang Pan to human beings. Several kinds of animals shuttle through the Möbius ring, stirring up layers of waves, symbolising that in the thick history of human beings, there are countless human beings who possessed the will of self, broke out of the constraints of time and space, and left their own traces in the history, knew the value of existence, and realised the significance of their lives [10].

7. Conclusions

The intervention of public art in the redesign of Chinese traditional modelling can promote the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional modelling, improve the public's knowledge and understanding of Chinese traditional modelling, and at the same time enrich the city's cultural landscape and enhance the city's image and cultural soft power. The intervention of public art in Chinese traditional modelling redesign needs to pay attention to the excavation and expression of cultural connotation, public participation and feedback, and the innovation and diversification of art forms and other strategies and methods. Public art intervention in Chinese traditional modelling redesign is a work of great significance and value, which requires the joint efforts of the government, artists and the public to promote the

inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional modelling, and to contribute to the development and progress of urban culture. Public art is getting more and more attention, in addition to the function of beautifying the environment, it also plays a key role in the construction of urban spiritual civilization.

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