

On the Influence of Impressionist Painting on oil Painting Teaching of College Teachers

Yongren Wei

Guizhou Minzu University, Guiyang 550025, China

Abstract: Impressionism is a major breakthrough in the history of painting at the end of the 19th century, Impressionist painters through the continuous exploration and use of light and color, trying to capture the ordinary life of a fragment of the natural fleeting color, so that we can observe and understand the world from different angles, Impressionist painting concepts and techniques have a profound impact on Chinese painting. By analyzing the existing problems in college oil painting and college oil painting teaching, combined with practice, this paper summarizes the artistic charm of Impressionist painting, and finally extracts the importance of Impressionist painting in painting concept and painting techniques for college oil painting teaching.

Keywords: Impressionist painting; College oil painting teaching; Influence

1. College oil painting teaching

1.1 Importance of oil painting teaching in universities

Oil painting is a rich and diverse form of artistic creation introduced to our country from western countries. It is a kind of painting in which pigments are mixed with a quick-drying transparent vegetable oil and then molded into an artistic image on a canvas, board or cardboard. The pigment attached to the oil painting picture has a strong hardness, which can be superimposed layer by layer from shallow to deep, producing a three-dimensional sense, the picture does not change color after drying, can maintain the luster for a long time, and has rich artistic connotation. Now it has become an important painting in the world. Oil painting has been included in the education category since it was introduced into China. After initial development and mid-term reform, oil painting occupies an important position in college education. Together with traditional Chinese painting, printmaking, sculpture and calligraphy, it forms the teaching system of fine arts in colleges and universities. Art education is one of the categories of education in China, which plays a very important role. Learning oil painting can not only cultivate students' sentiments, improve students' creativity and practical ability, but also temper their minds and hearts in painting, promote the comprehensive development of students' comprehensive quality, so as to cultivate a large number of artistic talents.

1.2 Shortcomings of oil painting teaching in colleges and universities

According to the current situation of oil painting teaching in Chinese colleges and universities, in the process of oil painting teaching, some teachers have solidified their painting concept, are not in line with the development of The Times, and have insufficient innovative consciousness, and only pay attention to realistic teaching. Students are required to paint the object honestly, so that although the foundation of students' painting is consolidated, but it is not conducive to divergent students' creative thinking, so that students' paintings float on the surface, formalization and routine, the work has no "spirit". In fact, due to differences in personality, experience, experience and other aspects, the same object gives everyone different feelings, and these differences make the world colorful. If teachers timely and effectively guide students in the aspect of painting concept, let students learn the spiritual field of perception, capture these differences and depict it, This kind of painting has creativity and vitality; Secondly, most students have a weak aesthetic foundation, and their understanding of color in oil painting is not comprehensive enough. Some teachers also neglect to train students to observe and understand color in oil painting.

2. The artistic charm of Impressionist painting

2.1 Overview of Impressionist painting

Impressionism, which originated in France, is an art school with great influence in the history of Western painting. In the 1860s, a group of young artists with the same ideas and ideals gathered together in a small village called Barbizon to paint its stunning natural scenery. They were called the Barbizon School. In 1874, this group of young painters held an exhibition that challenged the official salon, and some magazine articles lampooned them as “impressionism”. Impressionism was born, and this group of painters included Manet, Monet, Renoir, Cezanne, Degas, Pissarro and so on. 1874 to 1882 was the heyday of the development of Impressionism. They opposed the orthodox academic school and artificial romanticism at that time, pursued the performance of external light and color, and tried to express the real nature. Their changes in color modeling and the innovation of traditional inherent color concepts are an important wealth in the history of world painting. It plays a great role in promoting the painting of later generations. At the beginning of the 20th century, Impressionism was brought to China by foreign students, and its painting concepts and techniques were widely promoted, which have deeply influenced Chinese oil painting until now.

2.2 Main characteristics of Impressionist painting

The most striking feature of Impressionism is the emphasis on each person's different perception of light and shadow from external objects. Before the emergence of Impressionism, the classical school occupied the dominant position, romantic painting also fell into the pathological cliché, the traditional painting tone is almost brown tone. Impressionist painters, on the basis of scientific light principles, analysis and observation, divided light, and boldly applied it to painting, contrary to the heavy painting atmosphere at that time, brought a revolution to the painting world. In the works of Impressionist painters, light and color are the most basic language and painting.

Impressionist painters also attach importance to natural scenery, focusing on the depiction of natural scenes and instant impressions, they broke the tradition of interior painting, advocated walking into nature, close to and feel nature, captured all the feelings brought by nature, and carefully observed the changes of natural light at different times. And personally record these fleeting feelings and light changes with paintings. Impressionist painters believe that the object of painting must be what they personally feel and see with their own eyes, whether it is scenes, landscapes or figures. Impressionist painters emphasize innovation, they believe that life and daily things should be freely and casually expressed, painters should have real feelings and honest expression of the objective situation, and have a perceptual understanding of the real life state and lifestyle, so that painting can extend from rational objective nature to subjective spiritual expression, but also pay attention to the aesthetic needs of ordinary citizens. Impressionism, which has the aesthetic concept of painting independence, is opposed to the classical traditional painting dominated by Ingres.

In the use of pen techniques, they also attach importance to unique brush strokes and texture. Different painters have different forms of beauty, and the mechanism enriches the level of the picture. For example, Renoir's brushwork in “Spring Outing” is very exquisite, and the jumping brushwork adjusts the rhythm of the whole picture in the form of lines, giving people a vitality and happiness of spring. In the work “The River of Fontainebleau”, the light and shadow leaking on the water surface are mostly shaped by broken dots of brush strokes, and then the reflected houses and flowing water are shaped by long strokes. These strokes basically do not use toning oil to mediate, and the artistic effect presented by the superposition of brush strokes and brush strokes makes people feel the poetic and unique beauty of nature.

3. Influence of Impressionist painting on oil painting teaching of college teachers

3.1 Painting concept

The Impressionists advocated moving the easel outside and sketching outside. Painting objects directly in an outdoor environment requires painters to have a keen sense of art, and to capture changing colors in a very short time to express their subjective emotions. This is an experience that painters can not experience in the studio, because in outdoor sketching, affected by the weather, the color is changed at any time, the sun is no longer a simple yellow tone, the sky is not a simple blues.

Impressionist painters attach importance to the observation and description of natural scenery and emphasize the expression of real scenes. This concept breaks the traditional concept of painting, painting objects need not be grand, no matter how small and ordinary scenery is worth describing, this concept has an important guiding significance for college oil painting teaching, oil painting teaching encourages students to have this kind of true and simple feelings, avoid the form is greater than the content, to express their true feelings. This has also inspired the teachers of oil painting teaching majors to pay attention to developing the personality of students, teach students according to their aptitude, understand the personality characteristics of each student through observation, so that each student can give full play to their artistic personality, encourage students to pay attention to the observation and sentiment of

life, life is the source of art, guide students to observe and sentiment, and find the beauty in life. Adhering to the concept of in-depth life, emphasizing the important role of the source of life in the creation of oil painting, but also let the oil painting truly usher in a diversified development situation.

3.2 Painting Techniques

One of the most important techniques of Impressionist painters is the innovation of color, they scientifically decompose color, form a unique and practical optical color theory, and use color to express their love and enthusiasm for painting. This set of color techniques of optical principle properly deals with the artistic expression of light and shadow colors such as contrasting colors and similar colors. For example, the sun should be warm gray tone, rain and snow weather should be cold gray tone. At the same time, the shadow of the painting object is not limited to the surface gray like the traditional painting, because of the role of light, even the shadow has color, the shadow also absorbs the light of different colors in nature and reflects a slightly darker color than the natural color.

A large number of works of Impressionist painters reflect the painter's refinement and generalization of scenery, as well as superb color expression techniques. These paintings give people the enjoyment of beauty, and the varied colors in the picture can best inspire students' color feeling. Therefore, in the teaching of oil painting in colleges and universities, color courses are extremely important, and the method of color is almost followed by the methods of Impressionist masters. Even the ordering of colors is generally arranged from light to deep, and the techniques are not attached to emphasizing the realism of the outline of the image. It is mainly aimed at the study of using light and color to express instant impression, learning to observe and feel the rich and subtle color changes after the mutual influence between the surrounding environment color and the inherent color, so that students can express the beauty of their own experience on the picture through reasonable composition and color application, and bring people the enjoyment of beauty.

Conclusion

Nowadays, the development of Chinese oil painting has entered a period of unprecedented prosperity, and oil painting teaching in colleges and universities plays a very important role. Impressionist painting not only exerts an influence on oil painting teaching in colleges and universities in terms of painting concepts and painting techniques, but also continuously broadens teachers' painting vision, enabling teachers to better guide students, inspire students' aesthetic appreciation, and improve their creative level. And then promote the diversified development of oil painting.

Another special technique of Impressionism is the dot painting technique in painting strokes. Impressionist painters used various seemingly random strokes to blend various rich colors and show different artistic effects. In fact, those small strokes were not random. In his self-portrait, the brushstrokes are centripetal inward, drawing the viewer's eye to the center point. In addition, in Van Gogh's "Starry Sky", the brushstrokes are in a whirlpool shape. When you stare at the picture closely, the starry sky in the painting seems to move and begins to rotate. It can be seen that different brushwork forms will produce different visual effects and bring different artistic styles. In today's oil painting teaching, the "painting, trace and trace" in the use of the pen is influenced by the painting techniques of the Impressionist masters, which also inspires the teachers of oil painting teaching in colleges and universities to give students great tolerance when teaching oil painting techniques, and encourage students to use techniques without adhering to the form, bold attempts, bold creation. Make the artistic expression of painting more diversified and more vivid.

References:

- [1] Shi Yuyang, A Brief Analysis of Impressionist Painting Language, Master's Thesis, Beijing Forestry University, 2020.
- [2] Yang Yanli, The Influence and Significance of Impressionist Style on Chinese Contemporary Oil Painting, Master's Thesis, Hebei Normal University, 2010.