

The Influence of Art Education on Thinking Mode

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Abstract: This article mainly discusses the influence of art education on thinking mode, and analyzes the effective strategies of how to cultivate innovative thinking in art education, so as to promote the development of education and teaching, and lay the foundation for subsequent development. Painting practice and art theory can both open up and inspire ways of thinking. Due to the characteristics of art education activities, people can easily and naturally enrich their ways of thinking.

Keywords: Art education; Innovative thinking; Dialectical thinking; Design thinking

In the process of quality education in our country, art education occupies the forefront position. Because pursuing beauty is human nature, art education can also help us establish a correct aesthetic view and improve our aesthetic ability. The process of learning art is the process of learning and understanding culture.

In human society, the core of practical activities is innovative thinking, and the completion process of artistic works is the most creative labor achievement. ^[1] In the process of receiving art education, people can analyze, summarize and operate image, structure and material materials. Appreciation of art works helps to improve the appreciation level. The study of fine art theory can promote the development of image thinking ability and innovation ability. Therefore, art teaching aims to cultivate innovation ability, develop thinking ability, and broaden thinking modes.

1. Break the thinking set and release the thinking potential

Thinking set refers to the tendency of an activity to be caused by a previous activity. Under the same conditions, inertial thinking can solve problems quickly and effectively; when conditions change, inertial thinking will become the shackles of the new thinking model.

1.1 Overcome the inertial thinking

As Marx said: "If humility is the characteristic of discussion, this is not a mark of fear of hypocrisy but a mark of fear of truth. Humility prevents my progress." "Humility" is part of the inertial thinking. Inertial thinking is reflected in people's fear of making mistakes. If people are affected by this kind of psychology for a long time, they will not be able to innovate and create works. When accepting art education, people can practice boldly. Art teachers will often encourage students to experiment bravely. Waste of materials may be the worst result, which is fundamentally different from scientific and rigorous science and engineering practice. Data or experimental errors can cause serious accidents. The practice of art education determines the cost of trial and error, so people don't have to worry while liberating their thinking modes.

I regard you as a person with creative potential. I will express myself through painting, aiming to provide a way to release potential and help you enter the level of creativity, intuition and imagination. Because we overemphasize the cultural education system of language and technology, which leads to an undeveloped level of consciousness. ^[2] When learning knowledge, we acquiesce in the authoritative status of knowledge, so we only accept existing thinking modes and neglect to establish new thinking modes. In the art discipline, there are many artists and authorities of various styles and genres, and the different opinions of some artists do not affect their status. Therefore, in the process of learning art, we should not be superstitious in authority, which is also an effective way to train us out of inertial thinking.

1.2 Cultivate divergent thinking

When we carry out creative activities or solve problems, we can start from multiple angles, carry out various thinking, and then come up with different solutions. This is divergent thinking.

Traditional education exercises our memory, calculation ability and logical thinking ability. This thinking mode is linear and single. In the era of information society, innovation ability is the key to creating value. The development of imagination and the cultivation of innovation ability are imperative. As a comprehensive educational activity, art education exactly is needed to train divergent thinking. Common thinking training is divided into the following types.

1) Modeling association and divergent thinking

Association refers to the thought process of associating one thing to another according to a certain correlation. The key to produce association is to find the association between things. The farther the distance between things, the more unique the association effect.

Association is a thinking process that starts from one point and diverges to the surrounding point, which is a typical divergent thinking mode.

2) Creative painting and divergent thinking

Creative painting is not simply an exaggerated image, but a visual creative activity that reflects a certain theme or idea. Creativity is not required to be reasonable, nor is it the pursuit of being different, but it can come from life and nature. We can start with innovative shape, innovative combination and innovative function and only when association is unreasonable can we be imaginative.

2. Deepen the understanding of dialectical thinking

Dialectical thinking is a thinking mode, which is opposite to logical thinking. Its main characteristics are: things are universally connected, development and change, and the unity of opposites.

2.1 Understand the universal connection of things

In art education, through painting practice and art theory, we can help people understand common views. Each element of the picture in the work cannot exist in isolation, and each visual element forms an orderly and harmonious image. For example, when we draw a portrait, we can't observe the head in isolation, but also take care of the relationship between the head and the neck and shoulders; bananas and green interlining, these two unrelated substances, share the attribute of yellow in color sketching. That's why they have a connection and exist harmoniously in the same picture. If we want to learn painting, we have to find connections between different objects. Over time, in our subconscious mind, we will find the connection when solving problems.

2.2 Understand the development and change of things

Development and changes are the most intuitive impressions of paintings. The paintings of the Qin and Han dynasties are simple and vigorous; the paintings of the Tang Dynasty are brilliant and magnificent; the paintings of ancient Greek are harmonious and inclusive; the paintings of Renaissance are realistic and diverse; the paintings of modern times transcend nature. These artistic works are composed of visual elements such as colors, lines, and shapes, but they have formed images with different styles in different cultural backgrounds and historical periods.

2.3 Understand the unity of opposites

In painting, there is a relationship of unity of opposites, and the forms of expression are more diversified. In color sketching, there is reflection between yellow objects and purple interlining, purple is mixed on yellow objects, and yellow is also mixed in purple objects. Therefore, we use the reflection to harmoniously put two contrasting colors in the same image to show the unity of opposites.

3. Inspiration for design thinking

Starting from the target results, design thinking is to explore solutions to problems. Design is the product of rational thinking, but painting is often perceptual. The two seem to contradict each other, but design needs perceptual guidance and inspiration. In many design works, abstract lines and shapes are achieved through complex painting realism, which reflects the bridge between painting and design. The design works should have a sense of order and emphasize the beauty of form. Therefore, in the process of painting, the composition method and the rhythm of the picture should be reasonably controlled, in order to promote the design thinking.

4. Conclusion

The eternal theme of art education is innovation and expression. Cultivation and formation of thinking modes are affected by many factors. We cannot achieve this goal solely by relying on art education and painting activities. The essence of art education lies in the awakening and cultivation of individual self-character. Our long-term study of art education can help us get rid of prejudices, understand the world, and free ourselves from the state of self-closure. Only by looking at the surrounding things in an all round way can we make objective and effective analysis, obtain accurate and efficient information, and better take advantage of thinking mode.

References:

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