

Analysis of the Influence of Deconstruction and Integration on Contemporary Sculpture Art

Jifeng Guo

Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China

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Abstract: As the oldest art form, sculpture art presents its numerous reflections of the spirit of the times with its unique morphological language. It is especially important to study and deconstruct the morphological language of contemporary sculpture art from the perspective of art morphology, and to analyze the profound artistic conception conveyed or revealed by the structure of these sculpture forms. This paper discusses the characteristics of Derrida's deconstruction theory and sculpture art, and introduces the relationship between deconstruction and contemporary sculpture art. In view of the current research status of contemporary sculpturalism, we absorb the basic viewpoints of Western morphology and decompose the Chinese contemporary sculpture art form language, and the sculpture art itself has the dual attributes of deconstruction and integration. Summarize the cultural value brought about by the combination of constructivism theory and sculpture art, deeply understand the spiritual connotation of deconstruction itself, and recombine the creation of sculpture art works with the artistic conception of the times, which will undoubtedly promote the development of Chinese contemporary sculpture art effect.

1. Introduction

In today's international art design field, deconstruction aesthetics as a trend has made art more free, novel and individualized expressions, both conceptual and formal[1]. The definition of contemporary sculpture art and its boundaries are vague, reflecting the characteristics of deconstructionist thinking. In the artistic features of the deconstruction and integration of sculpture, whether the subject dissipates or the center is removed, or the original meaning is disintegrated, the various art groups are common, dissolved, mutually learn-able, and meaningfully extracted[2]. The concentrated expression of the concept of pluralism is also the method used in the form of modern art creation[3]. The deconstruction of the sculpture completely broke the defining language of the sculpture, reflecting the deconsistency of deconstructionism and the original traditional model. After the deconstruction of the sculpture, the completeness and original meaning of the styling are lost[4]. The conceptional dominates, and artistic means such as dislocation, superposition and reorganization appear in the language expression form, which makes the styling alienated[5]. This is the continuation of "deconstruction" and the reconstruction of "integration"; "deconstructing" the definition of traditional styling and the original central idea, "integrating" the medium of different categories of art, and reconstructing the connotation of the works[6]. Through the method of rebuilding with compatible and medium-scale creative means, the interior and exterior of new things are perfectly embodied, and different artistic languages or forms are used for reference and application, and the artistic form of creation and its inherent essence are redefined and crossed. The artistic category highlights the compatibility and compromise of the art carrier.

2. An Overview of Deconstruction and Sculpture Art

2.1 Basic concept of deconstruction

The concept of "deconstruction" originated from the French postmodernist philosopher Jacques Derrida, which, by its very nature, meant to eliminate and break down the structure. Derrida believes that deconstruction is mainly a way of reading, or that its viewpoint is mainly reflected in

the reading and interpretation of the work. The greatest contribution to the deconstruction of the sculpture art is Marcel Duchamp and Joseph Bois, because the two artists opened up new avenues for their cross-domain expansion with their unique artistic ideas and works[7]. “Deconstruction” makes the passive dependence of traditional sculptures on the functional structure gradually transformed into the subjective consciousness of modern sculpture creators. The creators transform from the traditional mode of shaping to the expression of the essence of artistic concepts, paying more attention to people and people[8]. The relationship between people, between people and society, between people and the environment, between people and architecture. The deconstruction of sculpture art should start with conceptual art. Therefore, it must be started from Marcel Duchamp. He proposed the concept of “anti-art” and applied his concept to contemporary sculpture. Duchamp's classic concept sculpture “Spring” has become a historically significant work that cannot be crossed while studying modern art. His deconstruction concepts and methods, the artist has used it to the present, the original material function is dissipated or discarded, giving it a new mission or artistic value[9]. This is the most primitive meaning and original intention of “deconstruction”. Although this work is the prototype of conceptual sculpture, it has since become a watershed between modernism and post-modern cultural thoughts, and deconstructed sculptures have been born from this era.

2.2 Characteristics of sculpture art

1) Imagery. The aesthetics of Chinese sculpture art reflects the inner soul through shape. The “shape” mentioned here is actually the inner “shape” that the creator reveals after perceiving the external things. It not only vividly expresses the external form of the work, but also truly conveys the creator's own state of mind. It is what we mean by freehand. The image of traditional sculpture in China mainly comes from the creator's understanding of the external shape, and the creation of sculpture works by means of lines, structures and other elements. However, the artistic sense conveyed by the sculptures does not only come from the viewer's visual feelings, but also its intrinsic value and culture[10]. The creator of the sculpture can also use the direct aesthetics of the image level to develop the aesthetic cognition of the sculpture works, and take the feelings of real life as the content of creation, sum up their own aesthetic experience, implant their own real emotions, and create the sculpture works. Called a good work.

2) Interesting. The artistic expression of sculpture is not as complex as painting, and it can be described in complex, elaborate and large scenes. Because its language is relatively simple, it must be given the expression and power of the sculpture itself and the volume. In the interaction with space, it produces unsatisfactory inner feelings. The force released from the inside of the body is the potential idea and connotation hidden under the surface of the body, including the concept and spiritual symbolism, which reflects the sculpture art. Unique and interesting.

3) Practicality. The practicality of traditional Chinese sculpture can be confirmed by the birth process of sculpture. The original role of sculpture was for rituals and as a symbolic symbol of a race, reflecting the ancestors' subjective understanding of society and the world. At the same time, the sculpture works to a large extent also played a role in educating the public. With the continuous development of sculpture art in China, character sculptures often play a decorative role. Various statues and statues carry the history and culture of ancient China. The sculpture is closely related to our life and plays a role in beautifying the decoration. The sculptures in the traditional sense of our country have always inherited the romantic and poetic decorative ideas. The sculptures are not limited by time and space when they express these ideologies, and truly reflect the real life and show the human heart. Dreams show the visual art buried in people's hearts. The sculpture contains a variety of expressions, especially when the traditional sculpture's performance techniques and decorative techniques are combined, it is often able to create a unique and full of artistic conception.

2.3 The relationship between deconstruction and contemporary sculpture art

The concept of deconstruction first emerged in the field of art design in the Western architectural world in the 1980s, and later influenced other plastic arts. Openness and non-terminating are the two cores of deconstruction philosophy, which in turn has contributed to the renewal and fission of

social, political, ethical, cultural and other values. It is also a direct catalyst for the formation of post-modern social and cultural values. It has brought about subversive changes in the art field, and has made the face of art more diversified. Nowadays, it has made remarkable achievements especially in architecture and sculpture art. Deconstruction absorbs the styling symbols from the Abstract.sculpture into the building, deconstructs and reconstructs the complete conception of modernism, and uses the sculptural language to integrate and unify the aesthetics of the building. The deconstruction of sculpture reflects the general situation of contemporary world sculpture art. In the past 100 years, our nation has not produced sculpture ideas and concepts, languages and forms of world significance. Basically, it is based on the sculpture rules and standards set by Westerners. Due to the lack of communication and communication with the international sculpture industry for a long time, our sculptural creations have been in the French classical and Soviet creative mode for a long time. Therefore, the cosmopolitan deconstruction trend inevitably affects the development of contemporary Chinese sculpture art.

3. Analysis of the Characteristics of Contemporary Sculpture Art

3.1 The Form and Theme of Contemporary Sculpture Art

The sculpture has a long history. It can be traced back to the stone tools of the Paleolithic Age of the primitive society. At that time, people have been able to make the stone into various forms according to their own wishes. It reflects the creativity and imagination of the primitive people. In the subsequent dynasties, there was no inheritance of highly realistic sculpture art. The level of achievements in sculpture art is directly related to the stability and prosperity of the country and the strength of national power. In contemporary society, sculpture art is presented as the most vivid historical and cultural carrier in front of us. They are also an eternal thing, a thing that human beings most yearn for. When the choice of the theme of the large sculpture art will affect the sculptor's inheritance of the traditional sculpture language elements. The sculptor of formalism believes that the sculptural space has a strong expression and does not need to give it any subject matter. This form of form of thinking confuses the essence of art. In the final analysis, art is to express human thoughts and feelings, and is a materialized form of emotion. There is no absolute pure form in the world. Any form is emotional. There is no meaning in leaving human thoughts and feelings to talk about forms. Forms serve the thoughts and emotions. The key to the choice of the subject of sculpture art is to find out the emotional situation. Emotion is like the embryo of human being, it is the birth of life. If there is no emotion, a sculpture can't impress the audience. This is actually the most precious thing for an artist. It determines whether you are an artist or just a craftsman.

3.2 The spiritual and cultural connotation of contemporary sculpture art

Sculpture is closely related to human life. The sculpture art is full of human ignorance of nature and longing for and pursuit of ideals, reflecting human desire for life and exploration of more distant space. Sculpture art is a history of solidification, and each sculpture is a product of the times and a concentrated expression of the national spirit (see in Figure 1). The material products formed under the leadership of different cultural spirits will inevitably form their own different faces. The contemporary sculpture art as a product of history and the era will inevitably reflect the cultural spirit of the times. The artistic characteristics of sculpture is essentially the study of the Chinese cultural spirit in the space. The use of the concept of qi in sculpture makes sculpture the most suitable art for expressing spiritual and cultural connotations. No matter how different the themes of Chinese and Western sculptures are, the unique philosophical system of Chinese culture is unique in the world, and it also makes Chinese contemporary sculpture art form its own unique face in the history of world sculpture, showing the artistic characteristics different from Western sculpture.

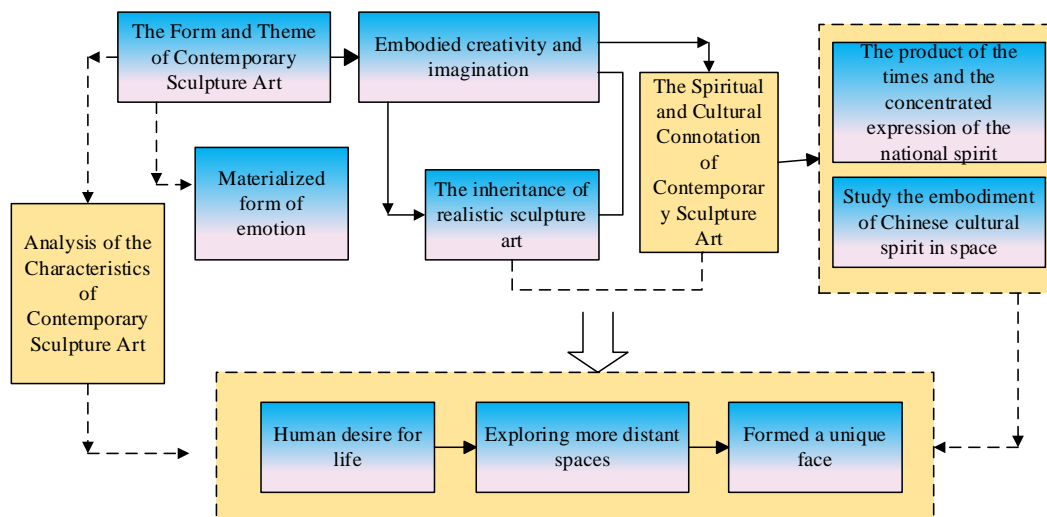


Figure 1 Analysis of the Characteristics of Contemporary Sculpture Art

4. Analysis of the Influence of Deconstruction and Integration on Contemporary Sculpture Art

4.1 Provides a practical theoretical basis for sculpture art.

The deconstruction of contemporary sculpture is integrated into the multi-class art form, forming a cultural characteristic with post-modernism, which is also the key concept and feature of deconstructing sculpture. It deviates from the holistic nature, emphasizing the differences, contingency, gameplay and uncertainty of the subject. The meaning model of the transformation of traditional sculpture forms the subjective practice of the cross-border integration of sculpture, providing more possibilities in the understanding of sculpture ontology, and actively advocates the construction of conceptual consciousness in the integration of artistic creation. These all provide great theoretical support for the integration of contemporary sculpture.

4.2 Expanded the concept of new sculpture art creation.

The integration of sculpture art forms the expression of uncertainty and is one of the basic characteristics of contemporary sculpture art culture. The deconstructed integration has caused the invasive changes in the connotation of contemporary sculpture art. The orientation of the art form is not clear. From then on, the artist's creative conclusion comes from the capture of the viewers in the art process. The transmission of the concept of the audience is different, and after the cultural cultivation of the viewers is different, the interpretation of the art is also diversified. This is also an inevitable factor in the uncertain nature of contemporary sculpture. The integrated creation process of contemporary sculpture art reduces the complete control of the plan and form, and chooses to preserve the accidental art form and inspiration collision in the creation. The creators and audiences expand the spiritual connotation and artistic form brought about by the communication and interpretation of art and the uncertain factors, thus greatly enriching the creative language and expression of modern sculpture, thus broadening the sculptor's unconstrained creative consciousness. Space.

4.3 Formed the expression of the irrational sculptural art subject.

The irrational characteristics of contemporary sculpture art are expressed in the essence of the works and the cognition of the viewers. The irrational art forms a reasonable contemporary thinking concept on its external appearance. This contradictory idea only adopts the method of double standard. Can explain. The irrationality of contemporary sculpture art is the extraction of the inner

essence of many factors such as human perception, cultural cultivation, humanistic characteristics, religious beliefs, and provides the material of intrinsic essence for art to change the human spiritual world.

4.4 Constructed a new form of development of contemporary sculpture art.

The deconstruction and integration of sculpture is the cultural trend and necessary means to promote the development of sculpture art. Only in this cultural rapids, the spiritual intrinsic nature of picking up the essence of things makes the modern sculpture art form diverse, uncertain and irrational. In the integration of construction, look for a form that can carry ideas. Everything has a double-sided nature, and it is objective to examine the artistic category formed by the deconstruction and integration of sculpture in a dialectical way (see in Figure 2). In the present, the deconstruction and integration of sculpture is a cultural phenomenon of expanding nature, reflecting the good situation of the development of contemporary sculpture. At the same time, it also needs to recognize the generalization of artistic value and the lack of creative bottom line from another angle. Therefore, controlling the bottom line of the cultural attributes of the post-integration sculpture art is an inevitable cultural task at the moment, which is conducive to the development of contemporary sculpture art.

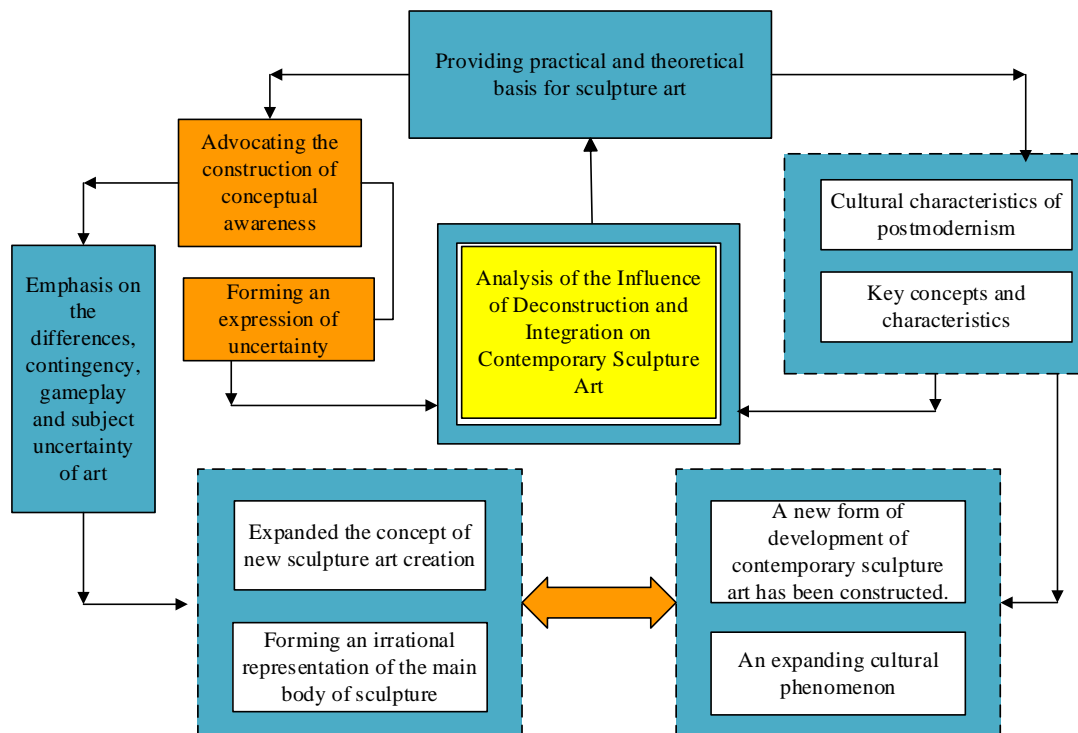


Figure 2 Analysis of the Influence of Deconstruction and Integration on Contemporary Sculpture Art

5. Conclusions

In summary, under the guidance of “deconstruction” thinking, contemporary sculpture art has come out of a relatively simple inherent mode and has appeared in various forms of art. The sculptors expected to express a strong self-sound and infinite emotional form, and sought a meeting point in the context of post-modern art. The “deconstruction” and “integration” in contemporary sculpture creation make the diversified artistic thinking meet each other, the art resources share each other, and the differentiated viewpoint advocated by diversification provides more possibilities in the understanding of artistic ontology. Under the guidance of this cultural trend, the creators of sculpture “deconstructed” the original artistic definition and re-examined the concept of art. Cross-border integration in the cultural background of artistic diversity enriches the language of

contemporary sculpture creation, adds the medium of sculpture and creative methods, expands the cultural category of sculpture in the new era, and promotes the art of fusion to a broader fusion art surroundings. Of course, the most important thing about “deconstruction” is not the form, not the purpose, and the integration after deconstruction is inevitable. In today's social life, the mutual penetration of culture, the generation of fragmented information, the multidimensional integration of ideas and the homogenization of human desires, we must boldly question, reflect, sort out and clarify the boundaries and bottom lines of modern sculpture art. Realizing the aesthetic value of “deconstruction” and “integration” of sculpture art, constructing the academic criticism system of modern sculpture art, and jointly promoting the process of democratization of art, this is also an important means for contemporary sculpture to focus on, think and express rich and diverse real world.

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