



FESTIVAL OF HAPPINESS

Jiwei Tao

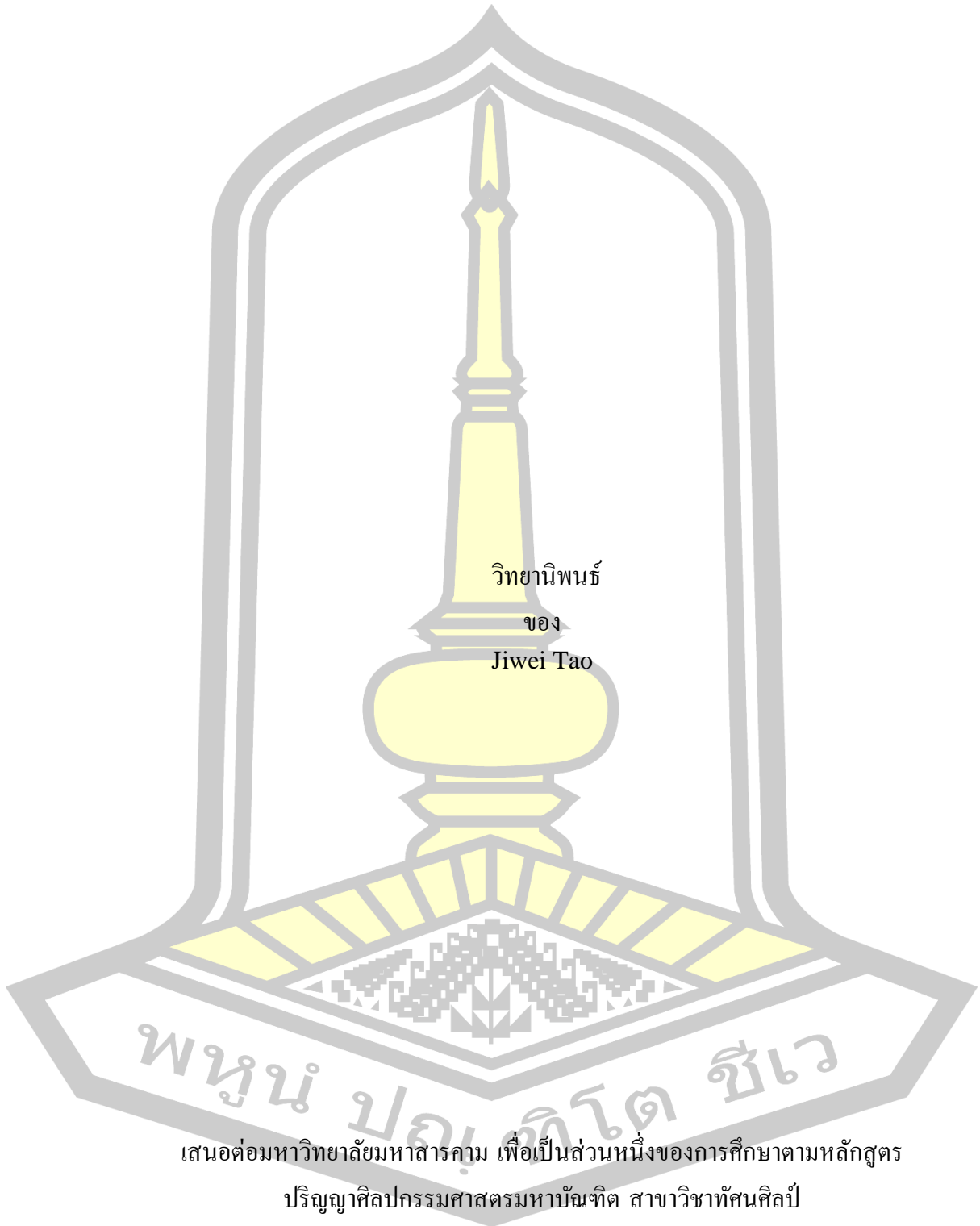
พหุฯ ปทุมธานี ชีวา

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
degree of Master of Fine Arts in Visual Arts

July 2023

Copyright of Mahasarakham University

เทศกาลแห่งความสุข



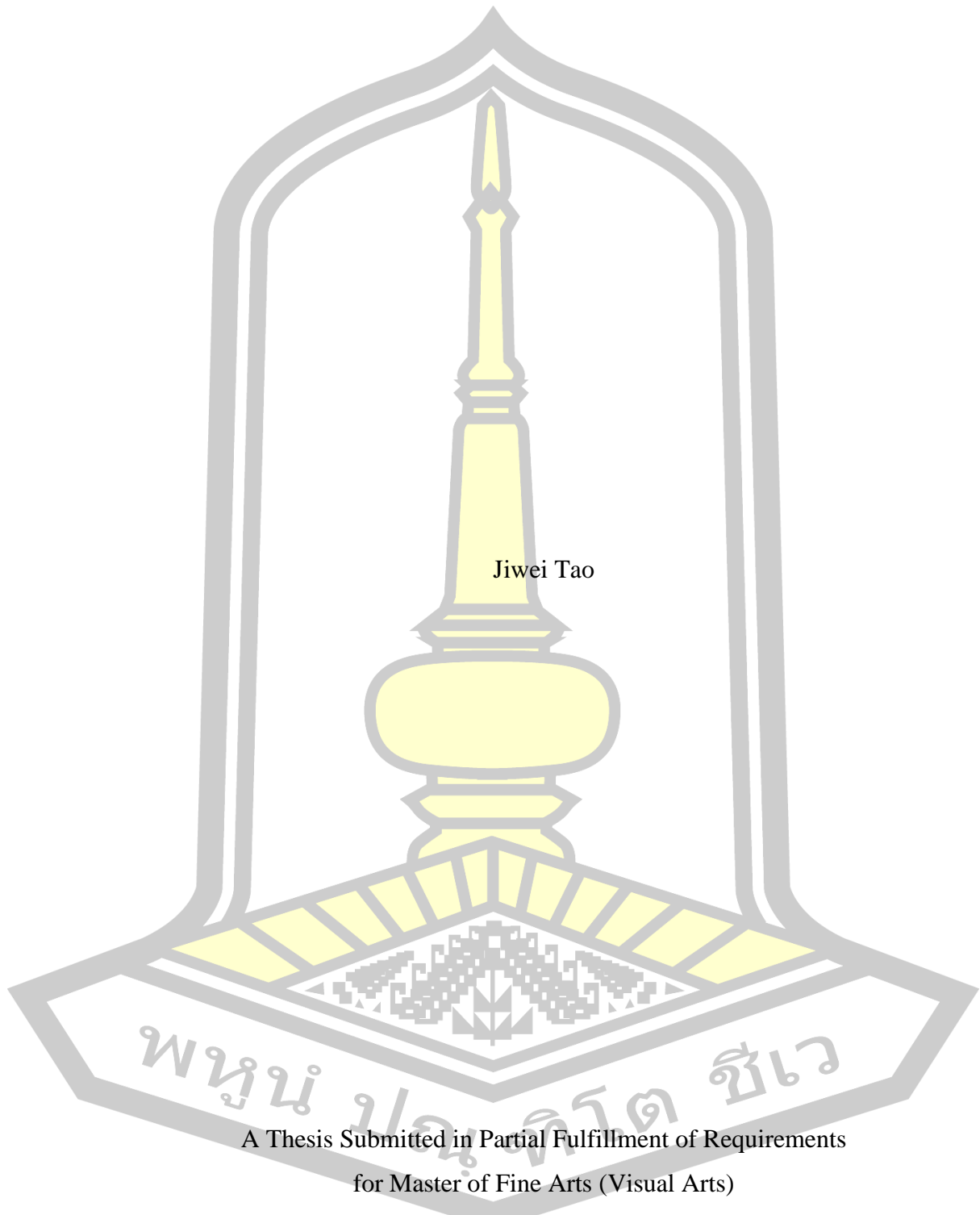
วิทยานิพนธ์
ของ
Jiwei Tao

เสนอต่อมหาวิทยาลัยมหาสารคาม เพื่อเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตร
ปริญญาศิลปกรรมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาทัศนศิลป์

กรกฎาคม 2566

ลิขสิทธิ์เป็นของมหาวิทยาลัยมหาสารคาม

FESTIVAL OF HAPPINESS



Jiwei Tao

พหุบัณฑิต ชีวะ
A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for Master of Fine Arts (Visual Arts)

July 2023

Copyright of Mahasarakham University



The examining committee has unanimously approved this Thesis, submitted by Mr. Jiwei Tao , as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Fine Arts Visual Arts at Mahasarakham University

Examining Committee

Chairman
(Assoc. Prof. Boontan Chetthasurat)

Advisor
(Asst. Prof. Kanokwan Nithirattapat , Ph.D.)

Co-advisor
(Sakchai Uttitho , Ph.D.)

Committee
(Prof. Parinya Tantisuk)

Committee
(Prof. Pongdei Chaiyakur)

Committee
(Asst. Prof. Somporn Rodboon)

Mahasarakham University has granted approval to accept this Thesis as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Fine Arts Visual Arts

(Asst. Prof. Peera Phanlukthao , Ph.D.)
Dean of Faculty of Fine - Applied Arts
and Cultural Science

(Assoc. Prof. Krit Chaimoon , Ph.D.)
Dean of Graduate School

TITLE	FESTIVAL OF HAPPINESS		
AUTHOR	Jiwei Tao		
ADVISORS	Assistant Professor Kanokwan Nithirattapat , Ph.D. Sakchai Uttitho , Ph.D.		
DEGREE	Master of Fine Arts	MAJOR	Visual Arts
UNIVERSITY	Maharakham University	YEAR	2023

ABSTRACT

This visual arts creation thesis, Festival of Happiness. To study

1) To study art and the cultural environment through activities and community performances from the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong Huashan in China to create a work of visual art. 2) To create the visual arts, which were inspired by the Huashan Festival, create the visual art of the Festival of Happiness by pinching the enamel. Expression by using visual elements, such as shapes, lines, and colours, from the environment in the community that participates in traditional activities in the style of naive art. Inspired by the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong Huashan in China. The field research, studying the living environment, dress style, architectural features, songs and dances, festivals, stories and legends, applied arts, etc. of the Hmong people. The work is analysed in combination with the work styles, expression techniques, and influences from the visual arts. This creative work was conducted by the data collected from the conditions of the environment, the data from related documents, and the data about the creation of influential visual arts. The researcher analyzed the data to determine the clarity of the theme, symbolic form, and creation techniques pinching the enamel.

The results of the study and art creation have attenuated the detail of the image Use organic forms in nature. The geometric forms of buildings, houses, and cars and the use of free forms such as sky, water, air, and imagination from the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong Huashan in China create a work of visual art. The work combines traditional Hmong festival culture with modern visual art techniques, bringing a new form of expression to the traditional culture.

The use of enamel painting techniques makes the work unique and meaningful. Technical expressions are important. From the experience of working in jewelry technician, handicrafts, and traditional Chinese techniques that are interested in studying and choosing to work in this creative work, the use of techniques such as pinching enamel, Instead of painting, and use of resin pigments to fill in the colours of the image make the work consistent with the real scene. Gold wire and colour add a lot of fun to the work, and different scenes can convey the joy and festivity of the festival and the beauty of life.

In conclusion the work is, the creation of the Festival of Happiness promotes the understanding and appreciation of Chinese culture among a wider audience, and enhances cultural exchange and communication between different regions and peoples. Through the creation of this artwork, techniques pinching the enamel.the intangible cultural heritage of the Hmong Huashan Festival is preserved and passed down to future generations.

In conclusion the work is of Chinese Hmong traditional festival culture through visual art Creative work has attenuated the detail of the image Use organic forms in nature. The geometric forms of buildings, houses, cars, and the use of free forms such as sky, water, air, and imagination from the Wenshan Festival. The work uses Chinese intangible cultural heritage wire enamel technique to perform. The performance of a series of works not only conveys the happiness of the festival, but also reflects the happy life of people. At the same time, Chinese traditional culture, humanistic spirit and intangible culture can be inherited and developed.

Keyword : Festival, Happiness, Vsual Art

พหุ ประถมศึกษา

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The thesis would not have been accomplished if without the help from several people. First of all, I would like to thank Advisor Asst. Prof. Dr.Kanokwan Nithirattapat, Co-Advisor Dr.Sakchai Uthitho, Chairman Assoc. Prof. Boontan Chettasurat and Committee Prof. Parinya Tantisuk, Prof. Pongdei Chaiyakur, Asst.Prof. Somporn Rodboon.

I was very fortunate to have many friends both within and outside Faculty of

Fine-Applied Arts and Cultural Science during my Masters life. I thank them all for their being very supportive.

I would also like to thank Asst.Prof. Satit Tesana, Asst. Prof. Dr.Suchat Sukna, whose advice and assistance throughout this creation.

I am deeply indebted to Asst. Prof. Dr.Kanokwan Nithirattapat who gave his guidance, help and support academic success.

Jiwei Tao

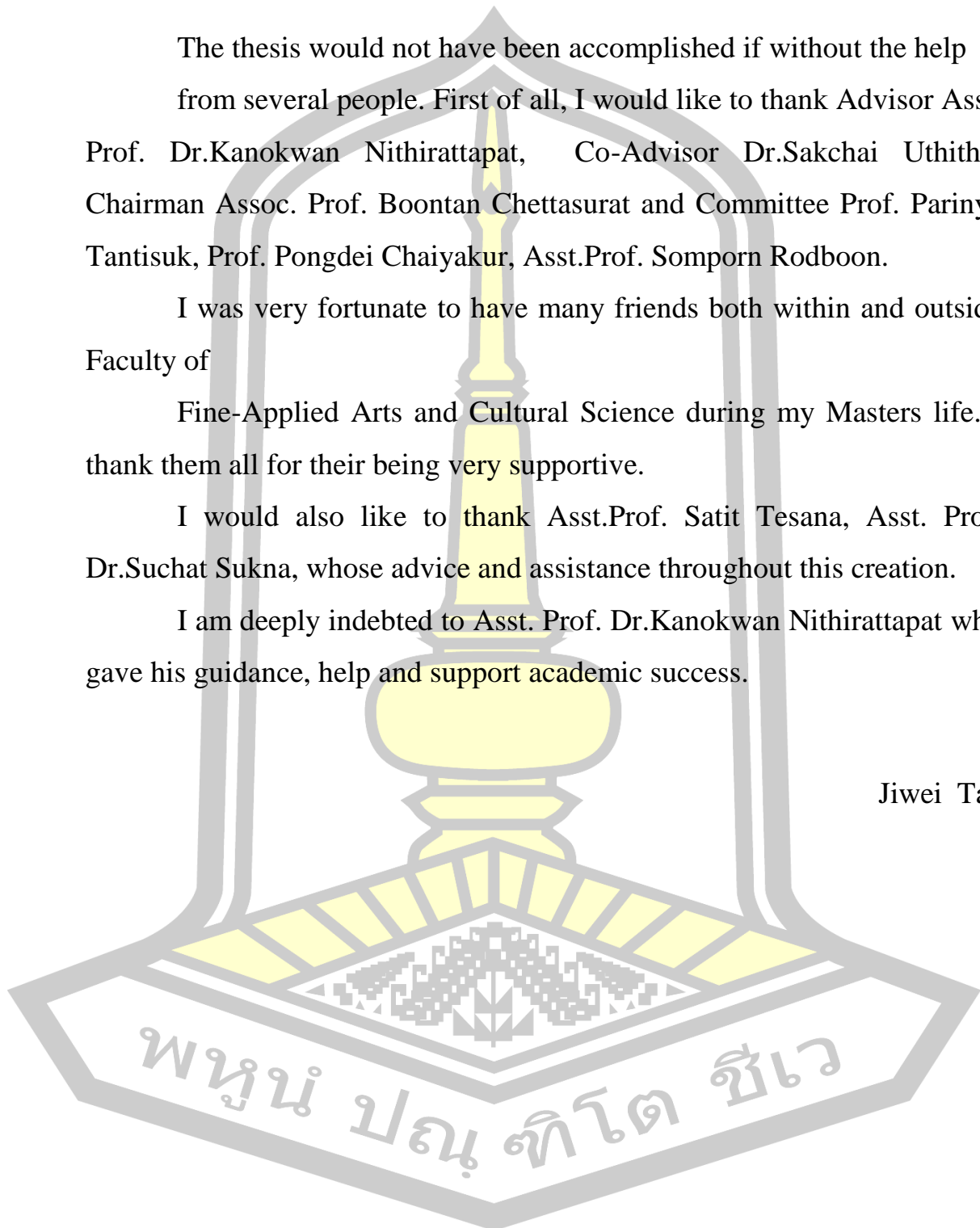
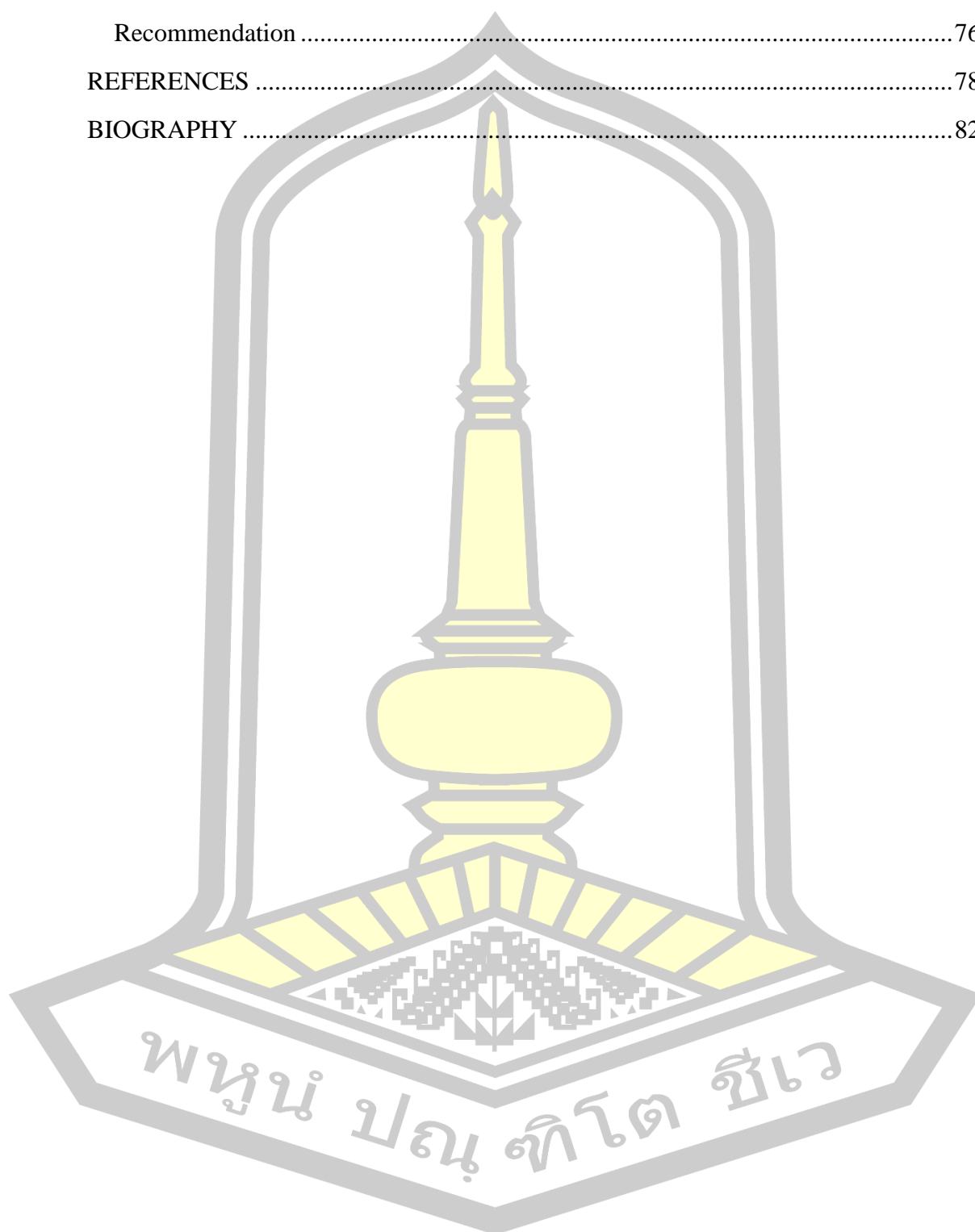


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT.....	D
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	F
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	G
LIST OF FIGURES	J
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
Background.....	1
1. Inspiration.....	1
2. Significance of the Study.....	2
Purpose of Creation	2
1. Content.....	3
2. Form.....	3
3. Techniques.....	3
Conceptual of Frame Work	3
Definition of Terms	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
Field Data.....	7
Documentary Data	13
Theory.....	22
Influence from Visual Arts.....	26
CHAPTER III METHODS OF CREATION.....	34
Collection and Analysis Data	34
1. Data Collection	34
2. Data Analysis	35

Process of Creation	36
1. Sketches/ Model	36
2. Material and Equipment	39
3. Step of Creation	44
CHAPTER IV RESULTS	47
Pre-Thesis Creative Work	47
1. Pre-Thesis work 1	47
2. Pre-Thesis work 2	48
3. Pre-Thesis work 3	50
Thesis Creative Work	51
1. Thesis work 1	51
2. Thesis work 2	52
3. Thesis work 3	54
4. Thesis work 4	55
5. Thesis work 5	56
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION	58
Purpose of Creation	58
Conclusion	58
1. Results of Data Analysis	58
2. Results of Creation	68
Discussion	71
2. Results of Creation	73
3. The new finding/ the new knowledge	75

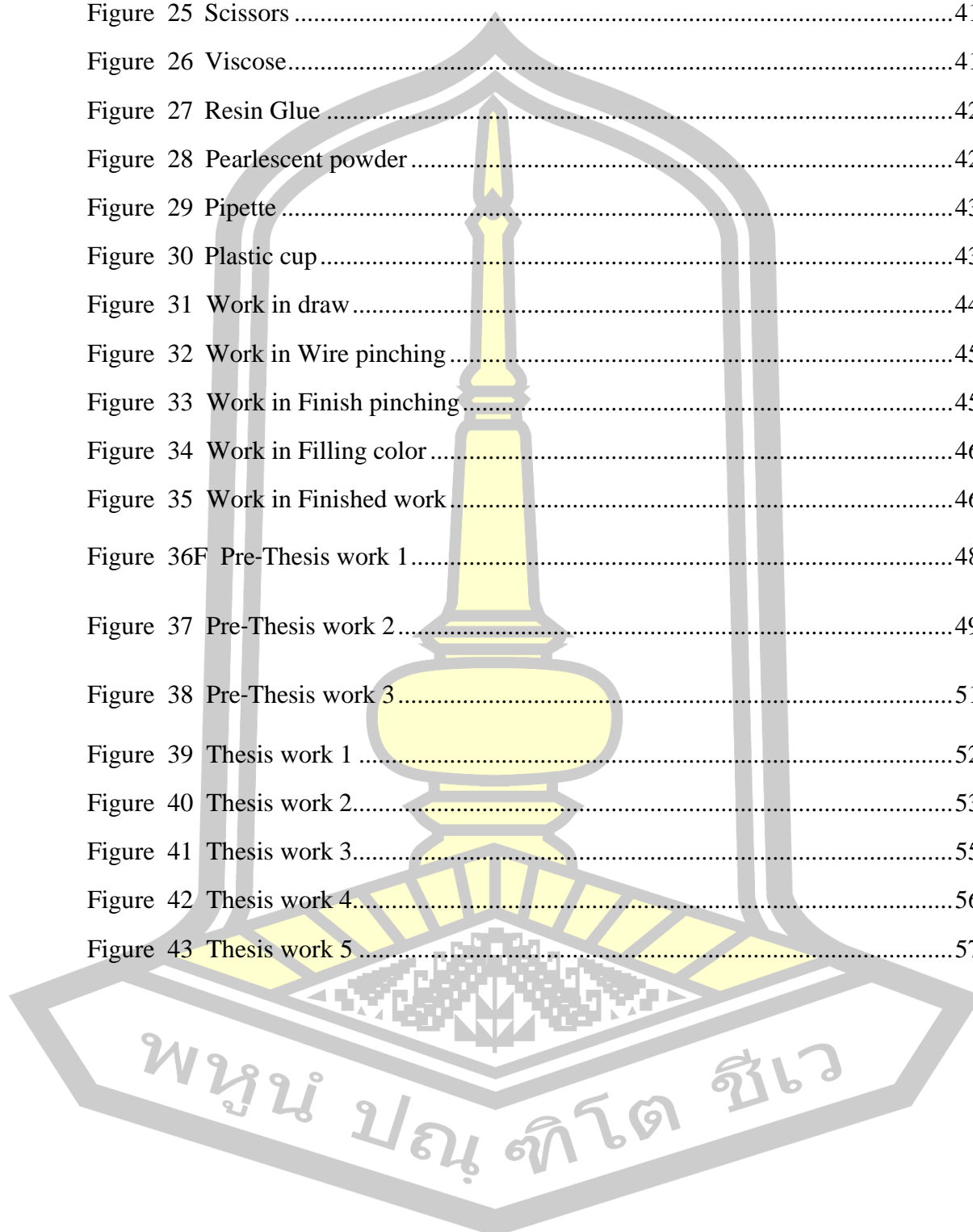
4. The effects or reaction on social or technical field.....	75
Recommendation	76
REFERENCES	78
BIOGRAPHY	82



LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1 Conceptual of Frame Work	5
Figure 2 Sacrificial flower pole	8
Figure 3 Hilarious flower pole	8
Figure 4 Put flower pole.....	9
Figure 5 Cockfighting	10
Figure 6 Flower pole	10
Figure 7 Climbing the pole	11
Figure 8 Bullfighting.....	12
Figure 9 Singing folk songs to each other.....	13
Figure 10 Lusheng dance	17
Figure 11 Artist : Zhang ze duan.....	27
Figure 12 Artist : Zhang tong lu	29
Figure 13 Artist : Ping po.....	30
Figure 14 Artist : Yang gong guo.....	31
Figure 15 : Henri Julien Felix Rousseau	32
Figure 16 Artist : Raphael Perez	33
Figure 17 Sketch 1	37
Figure 18 Sketch 2	37
Figure 19 Sketch 3	38
Figure 20 Sketch 4	38
Figure 21 Sketch 5	39
Figure 22 Wooden board.....	39
Figure 23 Brass wire	40

Figure 24 Tweezers	40
Figure 25 Scissors	41
Figure 26 Viscose.....	41
Figure 27 Resin Glue	42
Figure 28 Pearlescent powder	42
Figure 29 Pipette	43
Figure 30 Plastic cup	43
Figure 31 Work in draw	44
Figure 32 Work in Wire pinching	45
Figure 33 Work in Finish pinching.....	45
Figure 34 Work in Filling color	46
Figure 35 Work in Finished work.....	46
Figure 36F Pre-Thesis work 1	48
Figure 37 Pre-Thesis work 2	49
Figure 38 Pre-Thesis work 3	51
Figure 39 Thesis work 1	52
Figure 40 Thesis work 2.....	53
Figure 41 Thesis work 3.....	55
Figure 42 Thesis work 4.....	56
Figure 43 Thesis work 5	57



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background

As one of the minority nationalities in Yunnan, the Hmong nationality benefits from the influence of the local national characteristic environment, which brings infinite creative inspiration to artists. As one of the most representative products of the Hmong nationality, the Hmong festival not only shows the cultural characteristics of the Hmong people, but also fully explains its unique Hmong style.

Hmong mystical culture, exquisite clothing, no doubt is a dazzling member of the large family of ethnic minorities. In recent years, with the rapid development of our national strength, international exchanges and cooperation or inter-ethnic integration are also improving, which has had a strong impact on the survival and development of the Hmong culture in the process, the speed of assimilation and extinction of its festival culture is accelerating, but the speed of protection is not promoted, the situation is not optimistic. Thanks to the continuous efforts of the Hmong compatriots and the research and exploration of many scholars, the state and the government have gradually attached importance to their festival culture, which is now listed as a intangible cultural heritage for protection. In this context, as a young member of the modern visual arts community, we can do everything in our power to promote and protect the Hmong culture in Wenshan and explore the possibilities of using the Hmong Festival culture in the visual arts.

1. Inspiration

The Hmong people are kind and simple, good at singing and dancing, industrious and brave, and each Hmong village is far away from each other. Most of the time in the year is spent working, and relatives and friends do not have many opportunities to meet. The Huashan Festival is their most important festival, which is

the Hmong New Year, and all relatives and friends will get together in these days to sing and dance, and drink happily. To share the harvest of the year together, the whole festival is full of joy and happiness.

Therefore, I will create the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong people, and use the technique of pinching the enamel to re-embody the lively scenes of the Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong people in front of the world, Through such scenes, the world can experience the joy of the festival and the happiness of life.

2. Significance of the Study

The rich and colorful Hmong culture is the product of human wisdom and the crystallization of civilization. In the long historical development, the Hmong people not only absorb the excellent culture of other nations, but also keep their own cultural tradition. The protection, excavation and application of national culture is the focus of the design circle in recent years. How to integrate national unique cultural elements into modern visual art is an important research content of visual art innovation.

This graduation creation wants to merge the Hmong Festival culture into the visual art creation, is conforms to the time development request, can satisfy the populace's psychological demand simultaneously also to inherits the Hmong nationality traditional culture, it is of great significance to promote the development of Hmong traditional culture.

Purpose of Creation

1. To study art and the cultural environment through activities and community performances from the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong Huashan in China to create a work of visual art.

2. To create the visual arts, which were inspired by the Huashan Festival, create the visual art of the Festival of Happiness by pinching the enamel. Expression by using visual elements, such as shapes, lines, and colours, from the environment in the community that participates in traditional activities in the style of naive art. Scope of Creation

1. Content

Specifically studying the living environment, dress style, architectural features, songs and dances, festivals, stories and legends, applied arts, etc. of the Hmong people and extracting some representative features and elements from them by means of visual art, the colourful Hmong customs of Wenshan are presented in the visual art. Through extensive research on the needs and status quo of the visual arts, as well as an in-depth understanding of the Hmong culture in Wenshan, through the summary of culture, customs, art, design re-thinking, and positioning, to collect elements of Hmong characteristics and create by means of visual art.

2. Form

Creative work has attenuated the detail of the image Use organic forms in nature. The geometric forms of buildings, houses, cars, and the use of free forms such as sky, water, air, and imagination from the Wenshan Festival. Use the style of naive art.

3. Techniques

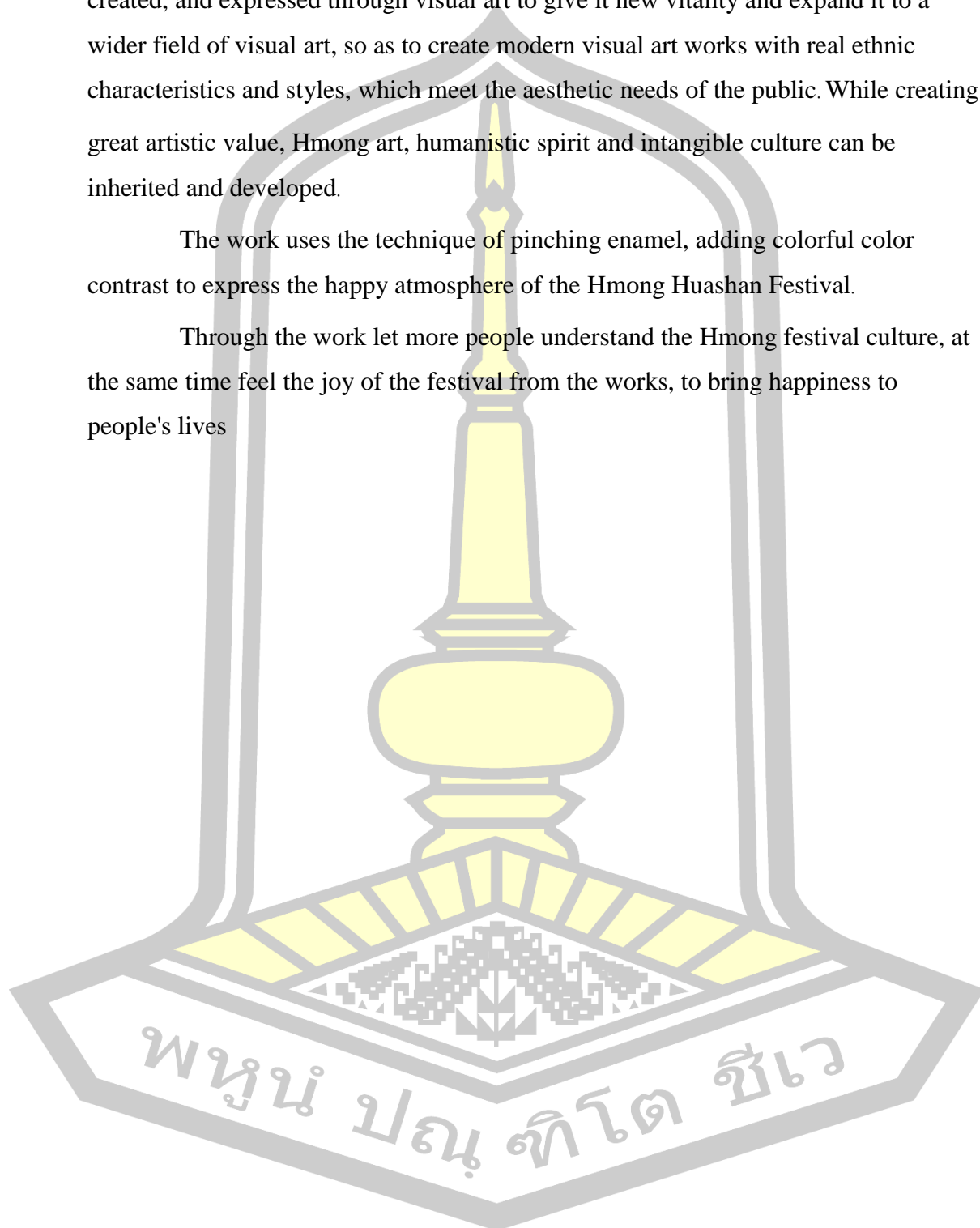
The work uses Chinese intangible cultural heritage wire enamel technique to perform. First, the golden wire is painted on the picture pattern with glue, and then the color is filled after mixing with resin and pearlescent glaze.

Conceptual of Frame Work

The scene elements of the Hmong Huashan Festival are extracted and created, and expressed through visual art to give it new vitality and expand it to a wider field of visual art, so as to create modern visual art works with real ethnic characteristics and styles, which meet the aesthetic needs of the public. While creating great artistic value, Hmong art, humanistic spirit and intangible culture can be inherited and developed.

The work uses the technique of pinching enamel, adding colorful color contrast to express the happy atmosphere of the Hmong Huashan Festival.

Through the work let more people understand the Hmong festival culture, at the same time feel the joy of the festival from the works, to bring happiness to people's lives



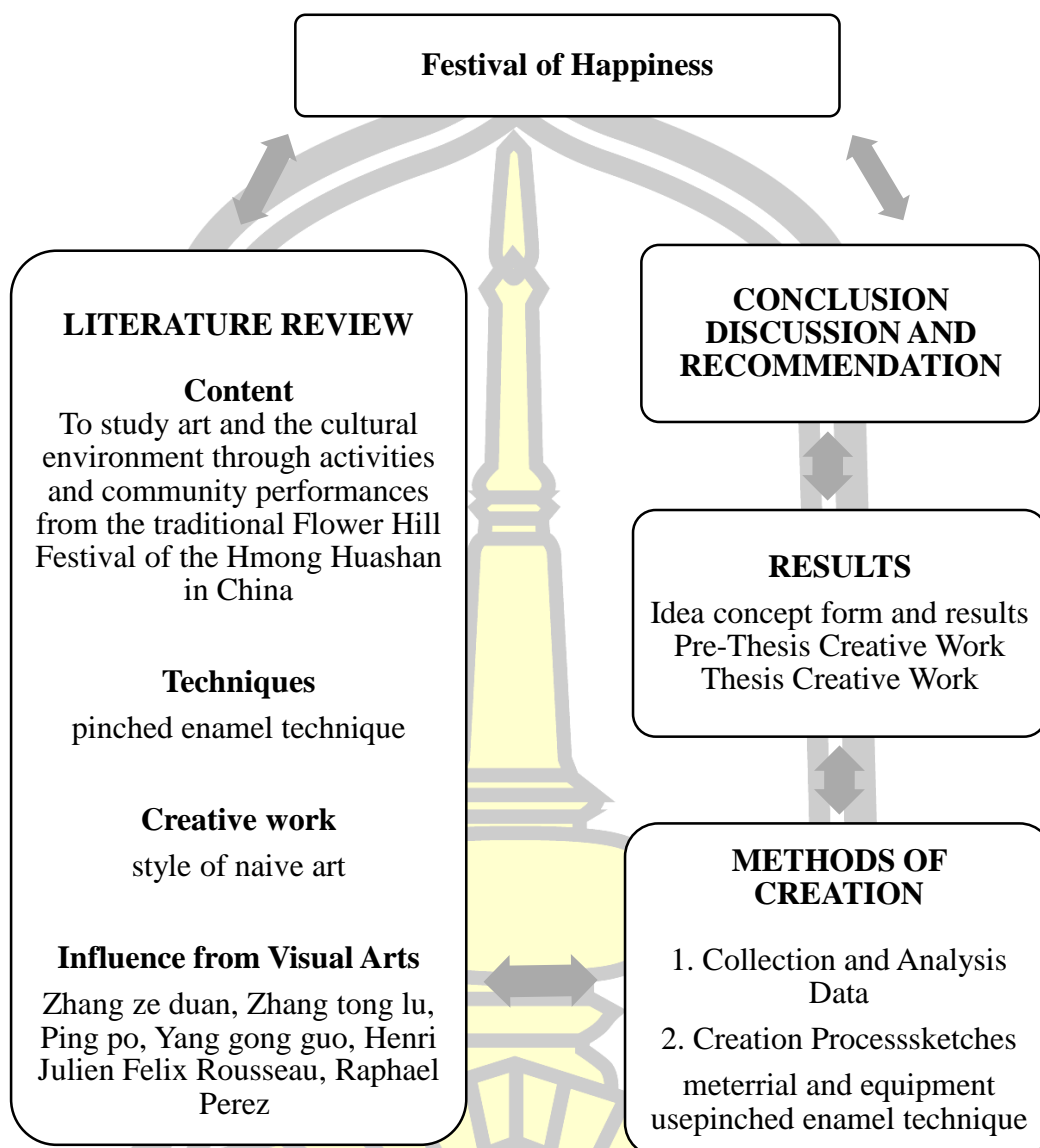
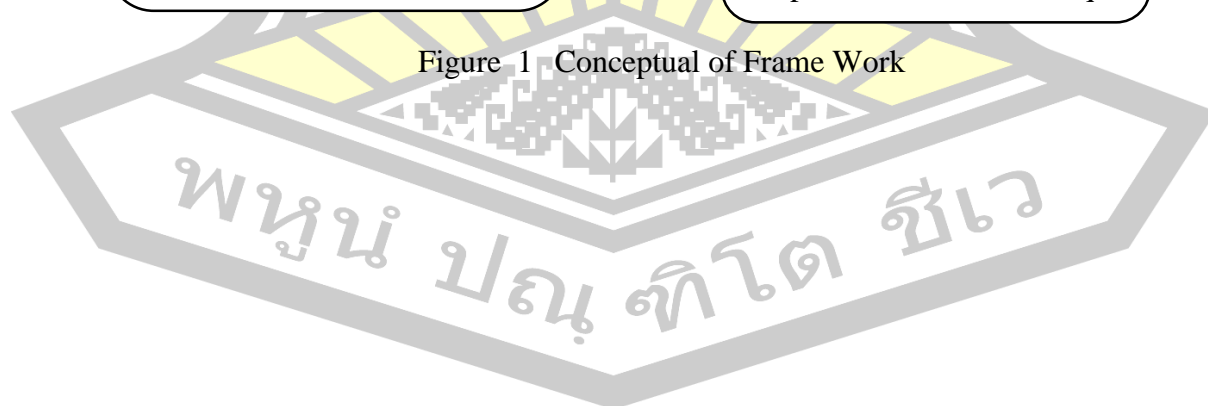


Figure 1 Conceptual of Frame Work



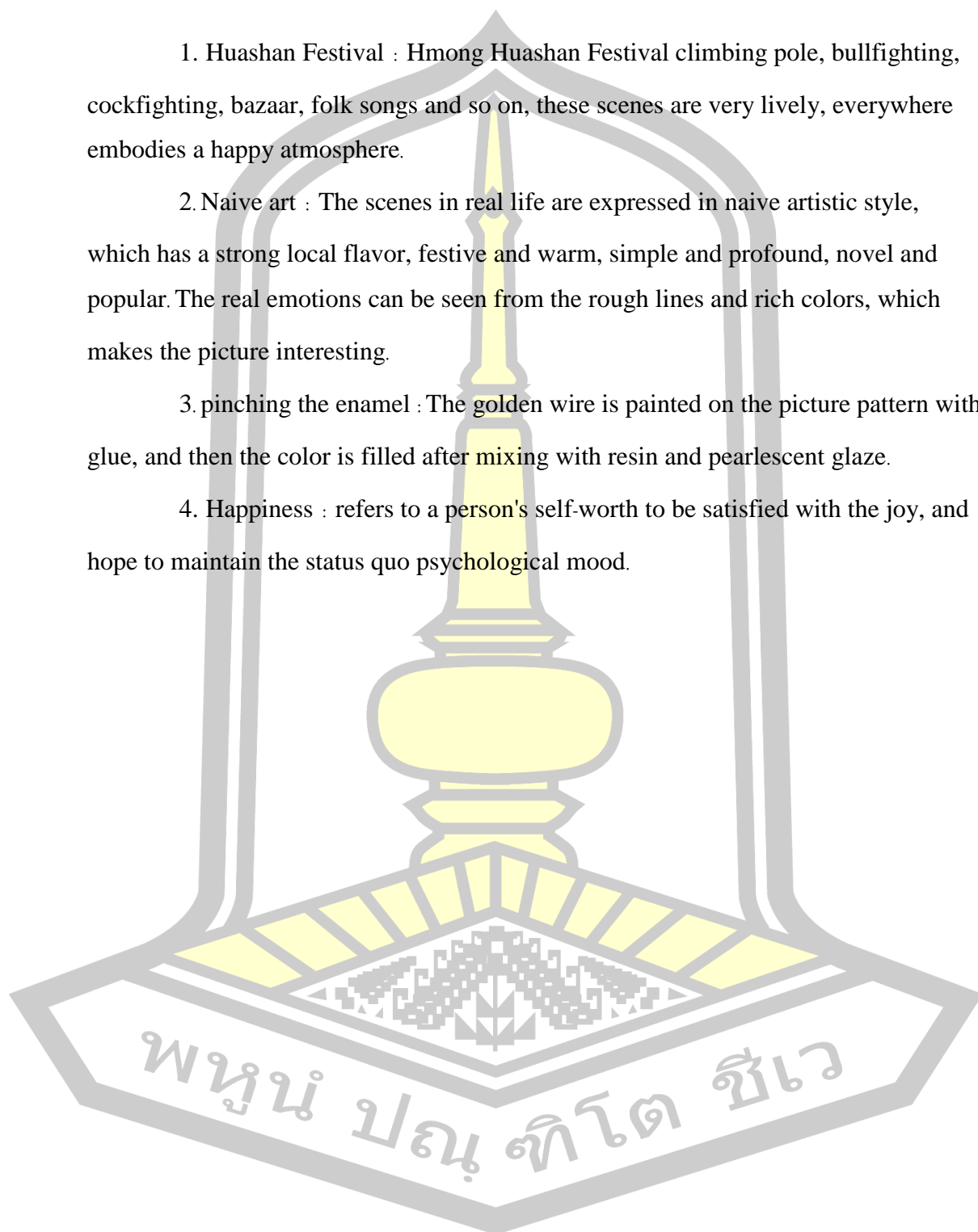
Definition of Terms

1. Huashan Festival : Hmong Huashan Festival climbing pole, bullfighting, cockfighting, bazaar, folk songs and so on, these scenes are very lively, everywhere embodies a happy atmosphere.

2. Naive art : The scenes in real life are expressed in naive artistic style, which has a strong local flavor, festive and warm, simple and profound, novel and popular. The real emotions can be seen from the rough lines and rich colors, which makes the picture interesting.

3. pinching the enamel : The golden wire is painted on the picture pattern with glue, and then the color is filled after mixing with resin and pearlescent glaze.

4. Happiness : refers to a person's self-worth to be satisfied with the joy, and hope to maintain the status quo psychological mood.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the purpose of the creation, this thesis study focuses on Festival of Happiness. To support the study purpose, the framework of process is selected accordingly. This chapter reviews related literature, covering the following topics :

1. Field Data
2. Documentary Data
3. Theory
4. Influences from Visual Arts

Field Data

Huashan section is one of the major festivals of the Hmong nationality, timed in the second day of the lunar calendar to the 7th, also known as "for combating", is a sacrifice Hmong ancient ancestors make to their human-god festival, festival offering pole, leave three procedures, festival activities that mainly include: climbing flower stems, singing, jumping lusheng, practising martial arts, horse racing, bull fighting, etc

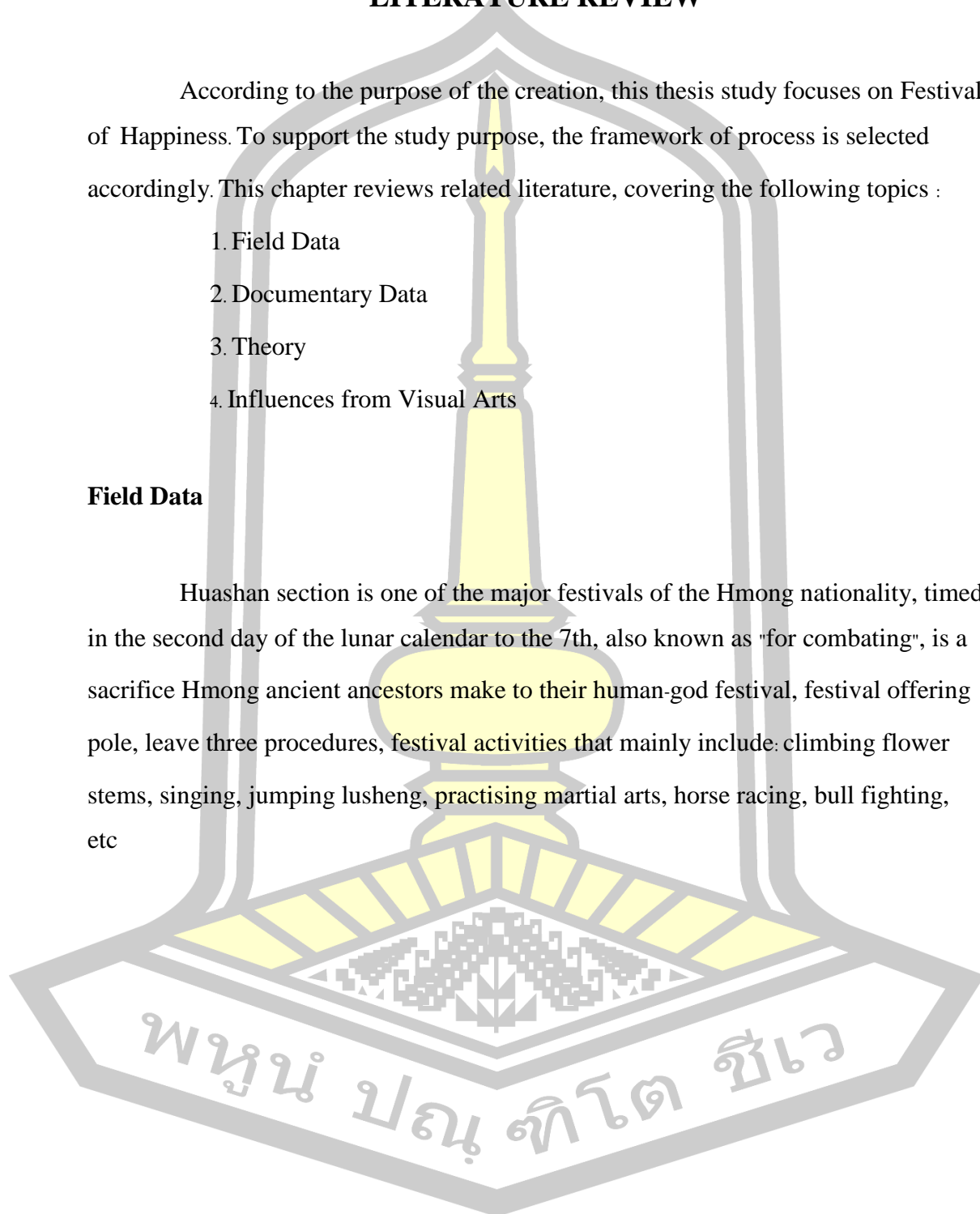




Figure 2 Sacrificial flower pole
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 2, 2022



Figure 3 Hilarious flower pole
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 2, 2022



Figure 4 Put flower pole
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 7, 2022

"Flower pole" is an important symbol of stepping onto the Huashan Festival, generally choosing straight and tall pine or cypress trees, tied with flowers and colourful flags. The man who sets the bar is known as a "good-hearted man". This person must, in the first morning of the festival, while the sun is out of the mountain before the flower pole upright, "step on the flower hill" this day, first from the "flower pole head" to come to participate in the "step on the flower hill" people toast, bless, and then announce the "step on the flower hill" start. At this time, inside and outside the Huashan field, gongs and drums, firecrackers, copper guns one after another, flowers, and flags fluttering in the wind signal a variety of celebrations that have begun.



Figure 5 Cockfighting
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 5, 2022



Figure 6 Flower pole
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 2, 2022

The most important activity of Huashan Festival is to climb the flower pole backward. Climbers must back stick, hands up reverse pull, head down on the feet, a vertical jump, The Flower Pole King is the person who climbs to the pole in the shortest amount of time.



Figure 7 Climbing the pole
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 2, 2022

Bullfighting is a very important part of the Huashan Festival of Hmong nationality. It embodies the Hmong People's strong and healthy body and their compatriots' expectations of good weather, gufengdeng, and six livestock in the coming year.



Figure 8 Bullfighting
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 6, 2022

Another interesting activity at the Huashan festival is the singing of pairs of songs by Hmong young men and women. In fact, the song is a way for them to know each other, understand each other, and express their love for each other. Huashan Field on the young men and women have been secretly looking for a good object of song. As they walked, they looked around, moving closer to the big prize they were looking for. He came to the girl's side and then opened the umbrella, covering the girl, clearing throat, and gently clanging the melodious and affectionate love song. The girl under the umbrella listened attentively, her eyes scanning the other side. If not satisfied with the feeling to remain silent or sing a few lines, politely decline, if you like, on the tenderness of the back.



Figure 9 Singing folk songs to each other
Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 4, 2022

Documentary Data

Hmong culture and history

Hmong culture has a long history. In the process of cultural accumulation and development over the years, the Hmong people not only pay attention to the inheritance of their own culture, but also draw on the excellent culture of other nationalities from the angle of cultural integration, put into the Hmong culture more elements, so that it becomes colorful.

Wenshan is a hilly region with many mountains and little flat land. There is a popular saying among the Hmong: "people living in Yi people. The Hmong people hide in the mountains, the Han people occupy the plain while the Hmong people live near the water, it means that in addition to suffering from war and migration, the Hmong people are also threatened by many natural disasters. In ancient times, there was plenty of rain, coupled with harsh terrain conditions and frequent floods, in order to avoid the flood disaster, the Hmong people chose the high mountain as their residence. During the process of field investigation, it was found that most of the Hmong villages were located on the high mountain, therefore also has "The Wenshan Hmongling" the view. In addition, Wenshan's advantageous

characteristics, from the geographical position of its tropical and subtropical influence, year-round rainfall and sunshine are relatively abundant, and the formation of a rich biological and solar energy, hydropower resources of the regional autonomous states. The Hmong people in Wenshan have lived in such a natural environment for generations, and have been influenced by the natural environment, surrounding countries and regions, forming a unique Hmong culture in Wenshan. (360 encyclopedias, 2010: Online)

Huashan Festival

In the Wenshan Zhuang and Hmong Autonomous Prefecture, the Hmong people, with a population of nearly four hundred thousand, have created a splendid culture of their own generation after generation. Taking traditional festivals as an example, the Hmong people in Wenshan have such traditional festivals as Huashan festival, Lusheng festival, "March 3" and torch festival in June. In addition, they also celebrate Qingming Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and other traditional Chinese festivals. For the Hmong people in Wenshan, the Huashan Festival, which is similar to the Chinese New Year and regarded as the biggest festival, is held from the first to the seventh day of the first lunar month. Some villages and towns also extend to the ninth day of the first lunar month. About a week before the Huashan Festival, they will choose a village with a relatively large number of Hmong ethnic villages, a relatively middle location and a relatively large Hmong population, when fellow Hmong villagers in the surrounding villages see the flower poles, it means that this year's Huashan Festival will be held here, and many Hmong people will come to the Huashan festival dressed in exquisite costumes.

Huashan Festival of Hmong nationality has remarkable folk custom, which is mainly displayed by standing pole, offering pole, collecting pole and so on. The sacrificial words in each link are the reappearance of folk culture. Folk song duet and Lusheng Dance are one of the important contents of Huashan Festival. This strict and necessary procedure seems simple, but it reflects the significant customs of the

Huashan Festival Lusheng Dance Dance Steps relative to modern dance movements, with a raw, rugged feel.

During the Huashan Festival, friends and relatives from all over the world share their knowledge and experience of society. People flocked to Huashan to express their insatiable joy, especially teenage boys and girls, and take the opportunity to show off their skills and find love. Each Hmong people, because of participation in the festival and feel more friendly, the heart of the natural sense of identity, enhance national cohesion, promote the harmonious development of the nation. Huashan Festival of the Hmong nationality has become a traditional festival with the Hmong nationality as the main body and all nationalities having fun together, which has become a symbol of national unity and harmony.

Huashan festival has both tradition and inheritance. As a traditional festival of the Hmong eople, the information conveyed by the pole, sacrificial pole and closing pole directly expresses the inherent charm of the Hmong people. This inherent thing, is by thonds of years of action, language transmission inherited from the top of the flower pole to stay green tip, indicating the exuberance of vitality.

Huashan Festival is a symbol of national unity. During the festival, material exchanges are held among various nationalities. The supply and marketing departments and individual traders organize the sale of many industrial and agricultural supplies and daily necessities, and the agricultural and sideline products, medicinal materials, such as the acquisition of foreign sales. The whole Huashan Festival activities are filled with the unity and harmony of the various ethnic groups, people happy, shopping and selling two prosperous scene.

Huashan Festival is an expression of religious belief. In the past, Huashan festival was often organized by childless seekers. Now, the local government in order to carry forward the national culture. Every year, special funds have been allocated to support the growing prosperity of flower hill farms around the country. Most of the Hmong people believe in primitive religion, worship nature, ghosts and ancestors, miss all things have spirit, that heaven and earth have invisible“Ghost”,

“God” dominated. Drought, flood to pray for rain dragon or stop the rain. The foot of the village village village or in the forest large and old, tall evergreen trees with dense foliage, often as a “Dragon tree” or “God tree” to be worshipped. After death to ask the master “Guide”, a number of places leading to the ancestral residence and migration along the way name, so that the soul to reach the birthplace of their ancestors. In daily life blessing sickness, production good or bad all think is “The ghost” is dominating, offended the ghost, must receive the punishment. Some Hmong believe in Catholicism.

Hmong literature and art are rich and colorful, but because there is no national language, by word of mouth. In the long social development, the folk oral literature created by the Hmong people and widely spread among the Hmong people is the main part of the Hmong literature in Yunnan, there are legends, stories, proverbs and so on. In the ancient times when the productivity of the Hmong people was extremely low, on the one hand, they fought tenaciously with the nature, on the other hand, they spread their wings of fantasy, making all sorts of bold speculations about the macro-world under the conditions at that time, which could not be scientifically explained at all, created a lot of power to praise people, and encouraged the national spirit, the magnificent momentum of cultivating national sentiment and the beautiful mythology of artistic conception. These myths, so that we live in the scientific changming era of the latecomers read it, can not help but open-minded, inspired by it. With the development of society, Hmong oral literature is being replaced by written literature under new historical conditions, ending the history of Hmong literature without written records. Hmong have their own dance, and the origin is very early, as early as the Song dynasty Lusheng dance into the court performance. With the development of history, Hmong dance is still in continuous improvement. (360 encyclopedias, 2022: Online)

Lusheng dance

Lusheng performance is one of the Lusheng dances passed down from generation to generation by the Hmong people, integrating Lusheng blowing, dance

performance and acrobatic art. Legend has it that in ancient times, during the great migration of Hmong people, the road was rough and the road was covered with thorns. In order to open up a path for the elders and villagers, the brave young Hmong people rolled a road out of the thorn forest with their vigorous bodies. In order to commemorate the achievements of these young people, they imitated their movements of rolling down the thorns with their bodies and made a Lusheng dance. In the long-term development process, Lusheng dance has gradually integrated various techniques and constantly improved, from a single performance in the past to a dance performed by 6 to 8 people at the same time.

The Lusheng dance will be performed at weddings, funerals, sacrifices and major festivals of the Hmong people, showing the breathtaking scenes of Hmong people marching forward bravely and overcoming all difficulties on their migration journey. (360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online)



Figure 10 Lusheng dance

Photo by jiwei Tao, At Wenshan, Date February 4, 2022

It is an important part of the Huashan Festival and a popular form of entertainment for the Hmong people. Colorful Flower Hill Field, everywhere is beautiful lusheng melody, light and Pleasant Lusheng dance.

China Lusheng dance is very famous in Guizhou. Lusheng dance is very popular among Hmong people in Guizhou. Guizhou Province has the largest population of the Hmong Nationality in China, and the Hmong nationality is also the largest minority among all ethnic minorities in Guizhou Province. In Guizhou, you can easily see the Hmong ethnic minority. Some Hmong ethnic minorities usually wear the same clothes as the Han nationality, so it is difficult to distinguish the Hmong ethnic minority from the Han nationality without asking. So many people think that Guizhou people can dance Lusheng dance, which is actually wrong. However, some other ethnic groups in Guizhou can dance the Lusheng dance of Hmong nationality. Therefore, the Lusheng dance of Hmong Nationality in Guizhou is the most valuable, rich and primitive dance. Guizhou people's love for Lusheng dance is engraved in their bones. They would rather not eat than dance Lusheng with their friends or watch others dance Lusheng. For them, Lusheng dance is not only entertainment, but also one of the business cards of Guizhou. (Haitao Wang, 2022: Online)

Huashan Festival holiday to commemorate the legend Chi held children, using climbing form of flower stem to perform, most make use inverted climb, climb the highest is the winner who, along with traditional martial arts performances. Lusheng boxing is the use of a performance in the form of a combination of Lusheng and boxing, martial arts, both staunch lean, soft dance there will be an effective combination of strength and beauty, so that people in the process of watching martial arts fun to mold and sublimation. (Henyan Qiao, 2016: Online)

Chinese peasant painting

Peasant painting is a kind of popular painting. It is a kind of painting and printing made by the peasants themselves and appreciated by them. It has a

peculiar style and exaggeration. It has a good reputation as the work of Picasso of the east, its scope includes farmers self-printed paper horse, door paintings, statues and Kang Head, stove, house gables and cornices painted auspicious pictures.

(Encyclopaedia, 2022: Online)

Chinese peasant painting originated in the countryside, mainly by the creation of farmers, the description of what they saw and heard in their lives, reflecting the living conditions of farmers. Express feelings and desires for a better life. Traditional paper-cutting, embroidery, shadow puppetry, sculpture, new year paintings, murals and other ancient folk art techniques are integrated to create, and to achieve continuous development. We attach importance to the development of peasant painting, it is the important role in the construction of spiritual civilization. Because the peasant painting is self-entertainment own creation work, has reflected their own life, the thought sentiment and the moral sentiment truthfully and aptly, has reflected their fine ideal and the wish. The composition of its pictures is strange and full, bold and exaggerated; the color is subjective and warm, rich and colorful; the shape generalizes freedom, simplicity and simplicity, and the bold combination of realism and romanticism, strange but not losing its truth, in fact, deep and not damaged, shallow, with ingenuity, without modification, simple and generous, natural sound of self-singing, natural into fun; with a strong ornamental, artistic. The fresh, bright, optimistic and upward atmosphere of the farmer's paintings has a strong appeal, and the feeling is sincere, refreshing and moving.

The most valuable value of peasant painting is to create the beauty of life by creating the beauty of spirit. Because of its close relationship with the peasants, the peasant paintings have played a positive educational and recreational function, and the art created by the peasants themselves has brought spiritual satisfaction and joy and hope. The peasant painting will play an important role in improving the national quality. Cloisonne

In the 5,000-YEAR history of Chinese culture and art, cloisonne has definitely left a significant mark. Whether in ancient times as the exclusive instrument

of the royal family, or today as a gift frequently on the stage of international diplomacy, this ancient art, has always bloomed a brand-new light.

The birth of pinnacle enamel painting can be said to be the development of cloisonne to today's an innovative heritage. Why do you say that? First, there are more "Possibilities" in pinching enamel than in cloisonne. The biggest characteristic of Cloisonne's painting is that it can truly reflect the "Truth and beauty" of the painter's soul, the pursuit of life and art and artistic conception, and more truly reflect the maker's "Dexterity".

It can produce a wide range of subjects, including landscapes, flowers and birds, Thangka and many other difficult works, and the most classic of which is the landscape of the pinnacle enamel painting. Usually, the traditional cloisonne ware is used to show the patterns of flowers and birds, while the pinching enamel painting needs to show the beauty of mountains and rivers, which makes it more difficult. Therefore, a good landscape enamel painting, must be both a unique landscape painting artistic conception, but also with the traditional art of enamel magnificent beauty.

From cloisonne to pinched enamel, this is a sublimation of China's unique royal "Bloodline" craft, which embodies this ancient craft vividly and makes Chinese traditional art carry forward, going out into the world and becoming an art lover of all colors is also an inheritance and innovation of the fine traditional culture that has been passed down from generation to generation by craftsmen.

The traditional cloisonne craft is mostly used in three-dimensional craft modeling, such as utensils, furnishings and so on. Later, the artist introduced painting and so on into cloisonne craft, formed the painting and the Cloisonne Craft Union new painting kind - the metal tire plane pinches the silk enamel painting. With the innovation and development of technology and new materials, in the early 1970s artists extended metal tyres to wood or other materials, also known as "Cloisonne pinching enamel painting", "Cloisonne plane painting".

It is called cloisonne pinching enamel because it borrows from cloisonne pinching and pinching techniques and uses cloisonne glazes in all its colours, except that they are not fired in the process. Cloisonne's innovative enamel paintings draw on the techniques and charm of oil painting, fine brushwork, freehand painting, lacquer painting, printmaking and folk paper-cutting. (360 encyclopedias, 2021: Online)

pinching enamel

Pinching enamel, a traditional Chinese handicraft, belongs to one of the varieties of enamel, generally refers to copper-coated pinching enamel. The use of other metals to do the tire, such as gold tire silk enamel, etc. . The process of making pinching enamel is also called pinching enamel.

The process of making tinsel enamel can be roughly divided into seven steps: making a tire, in the form of a red copper plate; pinching, in which the flattened copper wire is glued to the body according to the design of the decoration; soldering, in which it is soldered once more firmly; and turning blue, according to the decorative pattern of color in turn glaze, first point, point the flower, then point blue, after brightening white; burn blue, point a blue that burn once, repeat more than 3 times; Polish, fine gravel, Yellowstone and charcoal are used to polish the rough areas of the smooth blue and copper wires, respectively, and gold plating is the last step in the process of polishing and rust removal. It can be said that the production process of pinching enamel not only uses bronze technology, but also the use of porcelain technology, while the introduction of a large number of traditional painting and carving techniques, can be regarded as a master of traditional Chinese craft.(360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online)

Pinched enamel painting is a national intangible cultural heritage. It merges the unique artistic styles of painting and enamel.

Theory

Naive art

Naive art is an art school created by artists represented by Henri Rousseau, centered in Paris, France, in the early 20th century, also known as naive art. Meticulous painting, simple technique and bright colors are the three important characteristics of this art. For a long time, naive art was considered even retarded. Childish art is known for its refreshing worldview. Artists find their subjects in everyday life, but transcend the mundane through imagination and poetic insight. (360 encyclopedias, 2022: Online)

Influenced by Bergson's intuition theory this school of painters regarded the complex art of people of all nationalities in the early stage of development as a model, and strongly advocated returning to the style of primitive art in their creation, pursuing the natural form of expression of primitive art, and endeavoring to express direct and simple impressions. They ignored the tradition of classical art and the training of all modeling techniques, and advocated that artistic creation should return to the style of primitive art, pursuing natural, simple and primitive forms of expression, and striving to express direct and simple impression. At the same time, he is not obsessed with the exploration of new painting language, and thinks that those who have no basis and three-dimensional space of the savage painting can best reflect the human nature, the expression of the pure and innocent and simple nature.

Composition of art

Composition is a term of plastic arts, that is, when painting, according to the requirements of the theme and theme, the images to be displayed are properly organized to form a harmonious and complete picture.

The basic principles of composition emphasize balance and symmetry, contrast and viewpoint. Whether realistic or abstract, still life or scenery, all great paintings share the same characteristic: successful composition. If this characteristic is lacking, even the most attractive object can only present a bland effect on the screen.

The composition shows the consistency between the internal and external structures of the work, reflects the unity of the author's thoughts, emotions, and artistic expression forms, and is a direct reflection of the artist's personality strength and artistic level. It is also often where the ideological beauty and formal art of the art work lie. Therefore, composition ability plays a significant role in art creation and composition analysis plays a crucial role in art appreciation. When we are in the creative process, composition is an important step, and the key points should be grasped:

Firstly, determine the basic shapes and formal lines of the composition. The main long lines that divide the image include vertical lines, horizontal lines, oblique lines, broken lines, and wavy lines, which play a major role in the composition. The image represents the basic shapes of the main combination of images, including triangles, circles, broken rings, radial shapes, spirals, concentric circles, crosses, fence shapes, and "S" shapes. It is these formal lines and basic shapes that become the main form factors of composition. Due to the similarity between the basic form and formal lines with various natural phenomena or human forms in the world, it has rich emotional associations.

Secondly, to explore the rules of formal beauty used in composition, there are currently two types of eight to sixteen rules of formal beauty: balance and symmetry, gradual and repetition, contrast and harmony, proportion and scale, rhythm and rhythm, body and subject, slight difference and harmony, specificity and order. The former mostly displays vivid types, while the latter displays ordered types.

The two factors of vividness and order, change and unity, diversity and wholeness, both opposing and repelling, and influencing and constraining, complement each other in a unified entity. This is the essence and soul of the law of formal beauty, and the law that must be followed when applying the law of formal beauty. If one excessively pursues vividness and change, the composition will become disorganized, which not only loses the beauty of order, but also the original pursuit of vividness. On the contrary, if one blindly emphasizes the order of composition, unity,

stability, and balance, the work will become dull. To handle the relationship between the two in each pair of rules, multiple forms of beauty rules may be used in the creation of an art work. The good or bad handling of the relationship indicates the quality of the author's level.

(360 encyclopedias, 2023: Online)

The arrangement of the visual elements in a painting or other piece of art is referred to as composition. It is the organisation and composition of the art and design elements line, shape, colour, value, texture, form, and space in accordance with the principles of art and design balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, unity, and variety that give the painting its form and express the artist's intention. The subject matter of a painting and its composition are two different things. Regardless of subject matter, every painting has a composition, whether it is abstract or realistic. The success of a painting depends on its composition. In order to arrange or organise the visual elements in a way that is pleasing to the artist. They may encourage or direct the viewer's eye to wander throughout the entire painting, taking it all in before returning to rest on the focal point. (Boddy-Evans, Marion, 2023: online).

Lines

A line is defined as a marker connecting the space between two points and expressed in any form along this path. Line is a fundamental element in art, defined as a marker that connects the space between two points and forms any form of representation along the way. In two-dimensional works, lines are often used to define shapes and can be referred to as the oldest and most universal form of marking.

There are many different types of lines, characterized by length greater than width, and the path they take. According to their usage, lines help determine the direction and energy of movement of an artwork. The quality of lines refers to the characters presented to create varying degrees of animation on the surface.

The actual line is a physically existing line that exists as a solid connection between one or more points, while the hidden line refers to the path followed by the viewer's eyes, as it follows the shape, color, and form in an artwork.

The implicit lines give the artwork a sense of movement and engage the audience in the composition. We can see hidden lines in many excellent works, which guide the audience's eyes through the unfolding shapes and forms, thereby connecting the characteristics and expressions of these works. (Zhanku, 2017: Online)

colours

In visual art, color theory is a practical guide to the visual effects of color mixing and specific color combinations. colour is a fundamental artistic element that refers to the use of hue in art and design. Because it has a wide range of combinations, it is also the most complex artistic element.

colour theory divides colors into "primary colors" of red, yellow, and blue, which cannot be mixed with other pigments; The "secondary colors" of green, orange, and violet are produced by different combinations of primary colors. In different mixtures, the primary and secondary colors are mixed together to create a 'third color'. The color theory centers around the color wheel, which is a graph that shows the relationship between different colours.

colour "value" refers to the relative brightness or grayscale of a colour. In addition, "hue" and "chromaticity" are important aspects of color theory, which refer to changes in lighter and darker colours, respectively. Hue "refers to the gradual or subtle changes in color in lighter or darker proportions. Saturation "refers to the intensity of a colour. (Zhanku, Visual elements, 2017: Online)

Aesthetic meaning beauty

Art aesthetics is an important branch of philosophy, also known as art philosophy. His aesthetic ideas are based on his "same philosophy". From the standpoint of objective idealism, it emphasizes that beauty and art are absolute symbols and manifestations, claims that art philosophy is an essential exploration of art originating from "absolute", and believes that "in the special field of philosophy defined by art philosophy, we can see eternal beauty and the prototype of all beauty."

Art aesthetics is a science that studies the special aesthetic properties and laws of literature and art, a social phenomenon. The main research content

includes: the aesthetic value, function, and structure of literary and artistic works as a unique form of spiritual product, why their various aesthetic attributes are reflected in different art categories, and the interrelationship between artistic beauty and life beauty; The main factors of literary and artistic creation, a special aesthetic creation activity, are the intermediate links and operational process, as well as how artists create a beautiful image system according to the laws of beauty through the intermediary of aesthetic ideals; How literary and artistic works are accepted by viewers, arousing their aesthetic sense, and how to use literary and artistic means to provide aesthetic education for the masses.

In the history of aesthetics, the philosophy of art follows the principle of art forming a sequential category system in the direction of transitioning from sensibility to spirituality, and gradually surpassing materiality in spirituality. And divide art into two major series: the real series includes music, architecture, painting, and sculpture, while the ideal series includes various forms of literature: lyrical poetry, epic poetry, and drama. In each series, there will eventually be a trend towards unity. The aesthetic ideas of art have had a profound impact on aesthetics and schools such as Hegel in the future. Art is beauty, and beauty is also art: from a philosophical perspective. Art aesthetics is a form of existence that is even more beautiful than beauty.(360 encyclopedias, 2022: Online)

Influence from Visual Arts

1. Visual Arts from Other Artists

1.1 Zhang Zeduan's riverside scene during Qingming Festival Be Informative, Uses the technique of constantly moving the point of view, known as “Scattershot perspective”, to capture the desired image. The various activities performed by the various characters are not only different in dress, but also in temperament. They are interspersed with various activities, which are full of dramatic plot conflicts and leave the audience with an endless aftertaste.

the structure is rigorous, complex and not chaotic, long and not redundant, paragraph clear. Valuable is, so rich and colorful content, the main body prominent, head and Tail Echo, the whole volume is one. Fully shows the painter's profound insight into social life and a high degree of picture organization and Control Ability.

In the technique, fine hand with the rendering of mineral pigments, so that the whole piece of Bireuën Beautiful, both rich in image and poetic.

Its artistic conception fully reflects the important characteristics of traditional Chinese painting, which does not fix its point of view on a certain position, like western painting, but to adopt “Mobile perspective” or “Scattered perspective”, “Indeterminate perspective” approach to deal with composition, this approach is more flexible.

In my work on the use of this scattered perspective of the screen layout.

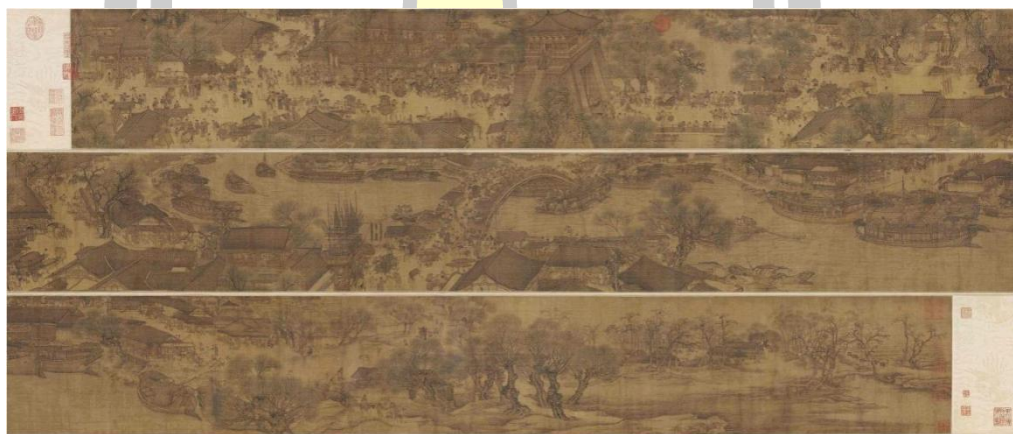


Figure 11 Artist : Zhang ze duan

Title : Along the River During the Qingming Festival

Size : 24.8 x 528.7 centimeter

Technique : Silk painting

From : Calligraphy and Painting Art Collection

(360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online)

1.2 Zhang Tonglu's Great Luck pinching enamel painting is in the traditional cloisonne technology based on the creation of a new category. It breaks through the limitation that cloisonné can only attach to a copper tire, and extends cloisonné's technique to a flat work, with surprising three-dimensional decorative effects. The goddess of mercy in the painting is vividly depicted. Her shoulders are draped in gauze, and her chest and dress are decorated with ornate beads, giving a feeling of auspicious and peaceful. This work makes the craft to be complex, each gold thread pinches the silk to want meticulously, can show the fine fluid of the picture, luxurious and elegant. In my work on the use of the techniques of pinching enamel, so that works with more decorative effect.

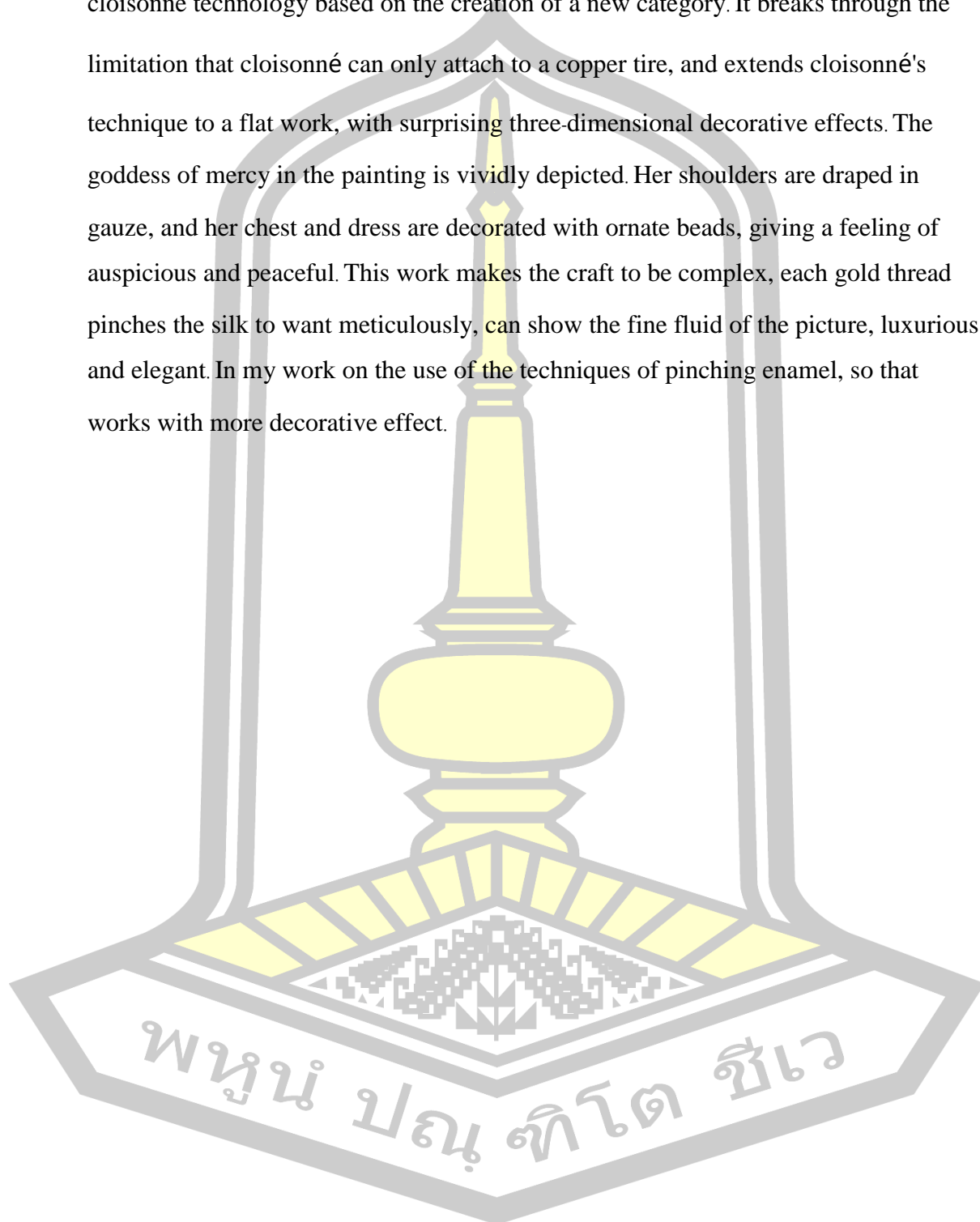




Figure 12 Artist : Zhang tong lu

Title : Great Luck

Size : 70 x 90 centimeter

Technique : Filature enamel painting

From : Wing Hui Arts Centre

(360 encyclopedias, 2020. Online)

พหุ ประถมศึกษา

1.3 Ping po's Bullfight ,It is a kind of painting and printing made by the peasants themselves and enjoyed by themselves. It has a peculiar style and exaggeration, and it has the reputation of the Oriental Picasso. Peasant painting is a work of self-entertainment and self-creation, it reflects their own life, thoughts, feelings and moral sentiments truly and aptly, and reflects their fine ideals and aspirations.In my work mainly use to this kind of farmer painting form of expression.



Figure 13 Artist : Ping po

Title : Bullfight

Size : 70 x 90 centimeter

Technique : Peasant Painting

From : Hmong people painting in Pingpo

(360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online)

1.4 Yang gong guo's "Lecturing" exaggerates the beginning of the lecture, standing on a table in the middle of Gulou Ping, as people stream out of the stilts near drum tower and sit like stars on long wooden benches around the site, nearly 100 people of the grand scene, the main color for purple, blue and yellow, highlighting the first section of the respected and solemn sacred ceremony.

This work influences the use of artistic composition principles, arranging dominance in the center of the image. Using bright colors and using lines for create.

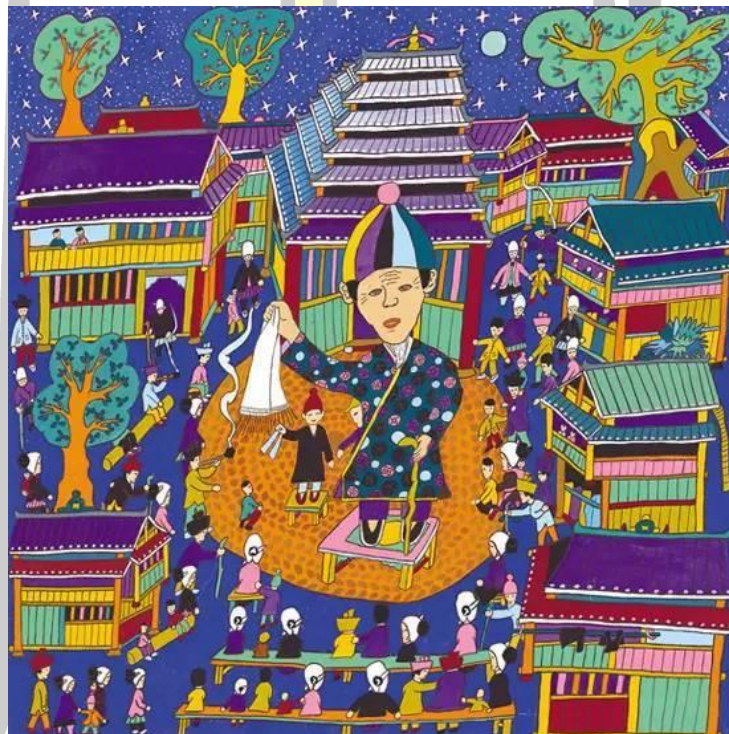


Figure 14 Artist : Yang gong guo

Title : Lecturing

Size : 80 x 80 centimeter

Technique : Peasant Painting

From : Chinese farmers in Qingzhou

(360 encyclopedias, 2018: Online)

1.5 Henri Julien Felix Rousseau's "Dream" is his last work. It is also a fresh work full of visual fantasy and poetry. In the painter's beautiful strokes without loss of childlike innocence, we seem to enter the world of fairy tales, under the bright moonlight, black people playing the magic flute of wizards, lions, rhinos and other animals have become the spirit of human nature, love each other, there is no racial discrimination between black and white people, the whole world in the flowers, fruits and fragrances become simple, pure, fresh and beautiful. Full of thriving power.

In my works, I mainly use this form of expression of naive art, so that the works are full of innocence and childlike fun, full of joy and joy.



Figure 15 : *Henri Julien Felix Rousseau*

Title : Dream

Size : 205 x 299 centimeter

Technique : Oil on canvas

From : Encyclopedia

(360-person library, 2015: Online)

1.6 Raphael Perez's "Telaviv city" , Taking the city scenery as the element, the real scenes are expressed in the childlike artistic style, with bright colors and interesting patterns, which makes the works full of innocence and childlike interest and conveys a joyful atmosphere. In my works, I mainly use this form of expression of naive art, so that the works are full of innocence and childlike fun, full of joy and joy.



Figure 16 Artist : *Raphael Perez*

Title : *Telaviv city*

Size : 150 x 250 centimeter

Technique : Painting, Acrylic on Canvas

From : Encyclopedia

(360 search, 2022: Online)

พหุบัณฑิต ชีวะ

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF CREATION

This chapter gives an outline of the study design and procedure. The procedure of the study concluded from chapter two and other frameworks which involve with Festival of Happiness. This creation will be presented according to the following topics:

1. Collection and Analysis Data
2. Process of Creation

Collection and Analysis Data

1. Data Collection

According to the theme, I chose to collect data in different ways. First, I made field visits to the dance movements, stages and activity scenes of local Hmong festivals, communicated with local Hmong people, learned about Huashan Festival from the descriptions of festival activities and local people, sorted out the materials such as pictures, recordings and videos, and created the festival scenes and activity performances. The works show the jubilation and joy of the Hmong Huashan Festival.

Secondly, by referring to the paintings of world-famous artists, this paper studies their artistic style, color application and composition, and adopts the methods of scattered perspective and symmetrical composition in the works, make the work more rich, while the use of naive artistic style and strong decorative color, so that works full of innocence and fun.

Finally, through the study of different techniques of Chinese painting, oil painting, Watercolor Painting and some Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage Arts and crafts, the result is a combination of painting and Chinese intangible cultural heritage enamel, using gold wire to outline shapes, and pearlescent powder glazes to fill in

colours, so that the work presents a mirror color effect, increased the work of decorative.

2. Data Analysis

2.1 Analysis of theme

The theme of the paper is around the happiness of the festival, through field research, works of domestic and foreign artists and works of performance techniques, from the composition of works, pictures, colors, techniques and so on were analyzed and summarized, combined with the theme of the works to be rich in childlike innocent style of expression, to convey the joy of the Hmong Festival, but also implies people's longing for a happy life and yearning.

2.2 Analysis of form symbols

Creative work has attenuated the detail of the image. Use organic from in nature. The geometric forms of buildings, houses, and cars and the use of free forms such as sky, water, and air, the sharp and form without emphasis on details Reduce environmental detail, perspective, and Landscape painting is a style of naive art, and the imagination from the Huashan festival is usually held in an empty space near a village or street. On the one hand, it is convenient for transportation, and on the other hand, it is convenient for the sale of goods and delicacies. The Hmong compatriots from all directions can see Huashan Field and will be there to bring more joy to the Huashan Festival atmosphere.

On a sunny day, the Huashan festival will be very lively. The warm sunshine will shine on the fertile red soil, making the silent land become happy in an instant. The Sky is blue, the clouds are white, the trees are red and the flowers are green, make people feel good in such an environment.

Every day at the Huashan Festival, you can see many lively scenes, including children playing, old people singing folk songs, young people falling in love, as well as middle-aged bullfights and cock fights, and so on, together, these scenes make up a festive and joyful scene.

The characters and things in the scenes of Lusheng Dance, bullfight, cock fight and folk song are simplified in structure, and are mostly expressed by solid color blocks, which fully reflects the naivety and childlike charm of the work.

2.3 Analysis of techniques

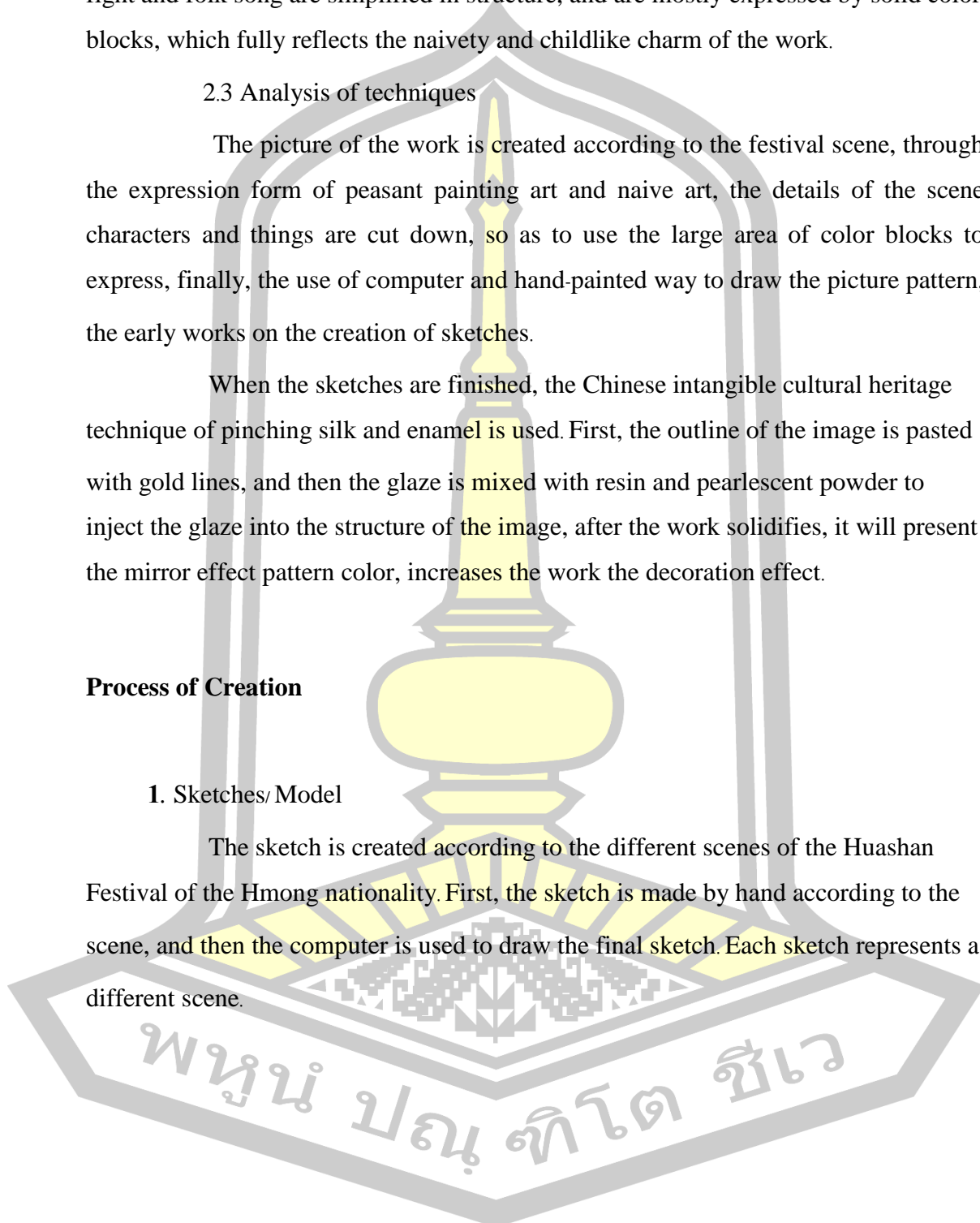
The picture of the work is created according to the festival scene, through the expression form of peasant painting art and naive art, the details of the scene characters and things are cut down, so as to use the large area of color blocks to express, finally, the use of computer and hand-painted way to draw the picture pattern, the early works on the creation of sketches.

When the sketches are finished, the Chinese intangible cultural heritage technique of pinching silk and enamel is used. First, the outline of the image is pasted with gold lines, and then the glaze is mixed with resin and pearlescent powder to inject the glaze into the structure of the image, after the work solidifies, it will present the mirror effect pattern color, increases the work the decoration effect.

Process of Creation

1. Sketches/ Model

The sketch is created according to the different scenes of the Huashan Festival of the Hmong nationality. First, the sketch is made by hand according to the scene, and then the computer is used to draw the final sketch. Each sketch represents a different scene.



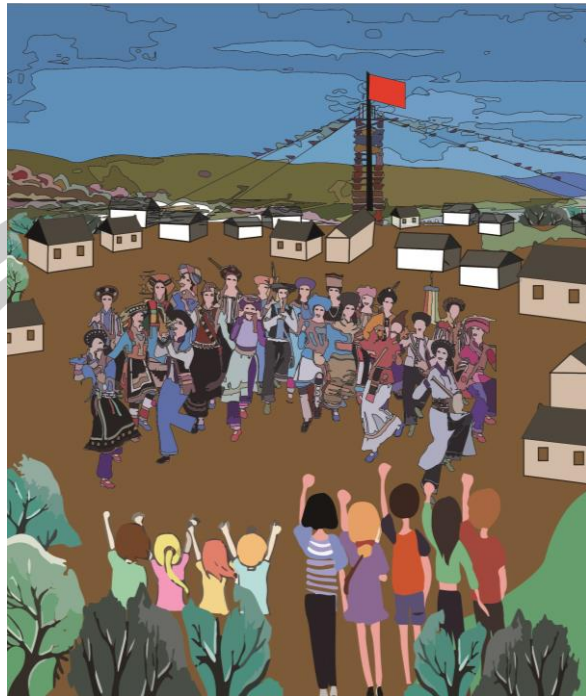


Figure 17 Sketch 1



Figure 18 Sketch 2



Figure 19 Sketch 3



Figure 20 Sketch 4



Figure 21 Sketch 5

2. Material and Equipment

A lot of materials are used in my works, most of which are used in cloisonne technology of Chinese intangible cultural heritage. The materials are as follows:



Figure 22 Wooden board



Figure 23 Brass wire



Figure 24 Tweezers



Figure 25 Scissors



Figure 26 Viscose



Figure 27 Resin Glue



Figure 28 Pearlescent powder

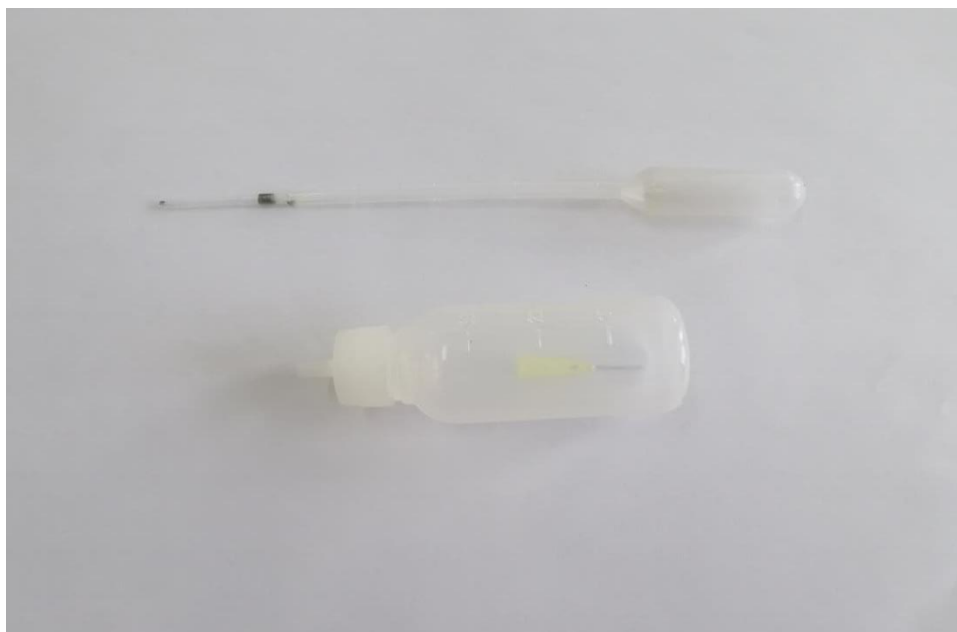


Figure 29 Pipette



Figure 30 Plastic cup

3. Step of Creation

The creative process is drawing-Wire pinching-colouring.

Create pictures according to the people, houses, trees, streets and animals in the scene of the Flower Mountain Festival of the Hmong nationality, and use the way of computer processing to fill the colors to make the works lively and interesting.

1. Print out the sketch and paste it on a flat board. Pinch the outline with gold wire.

2. Finish pinching silk, the use of pearlescent powder paint on the screen for color filling.

Complete the color filling, check the work, perfect the details.



Figure 31 Work in draw



Figure 32 Work in Wire pinching



Figure 33 Work in Finish pinching



Figure 34 Work in Filling color



Figure 35 Work in Finished work

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

This chapter intends to Festival of Happiness. The focus of this chapter is to illustrate to the results. Thus, the results are shown into the following topics:

1. Pre-Thesis Creative Work
2. Thesis Creative Work

Pre-Thesis Creative Work

1. Pre-Thesis work 1

1.1 Idea/ Concept: This work is created with the Lusheng dance scene, showing the dance art of the Hmong people and the lively and joyful scene of the Huashan Festival.

1.2 Form: Images of communities with environments consisting of nature and structures such as houses, mountains, and trees, and people who come to see the festival. The shapes in the drawings are expressed through the lines, colors, and planes of landscapes. do not show details.

1.3 Results: Through the festival scene creation and the rich color performance, has expressed the Huashan Festival Happy Lively Atmosphere, simultaneously has manifested the Hmong nationality people happy happy life.

พหุ ประถมศึกษา ชีวะ



Figure 36F Pre-Thesis work 1

Title : Lusheng dance

Size : 100 x150 Centimeter

Technique : Filature enamel painting

2. Pre-Thesis work 2

2.1 Idea/ Concept: The work is based on the scene of bullfighting in Huashan Festival, which is a favorite activity of the Hmong people. Every major festival, every family will bring their own bullfighting to compete, and if they win the competition, they will get honors and rewards. The bullfighting competition will attract a lot of viewers to watch, making Huashan Festival very lively.

2.2 Form: The work adopts a symmetrical composition form to enrich the picture. Images of communities with environments consisting of nature and structures such as houses, mountains, and trees, and people who come to see the

bullfighting in Huashan festival. Golden wire and color expression make the picture vivid and interesting

2.3 Results: Through the creation of bullfighting scene, reflects the rich activities of Huashan Festival, but also expresses the lively and happy festival atmosphere.

2.4 Progress: The composition of this work has changed the symmetry of balance and brightness in the hue of red. The positioning of a domestic pig is the backdrop for a bullfighting event.



Figure 37 Pre-Thesis work 2

Title : Bullfight

Size : 1500x150 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

3. Pre-Thesis work 3

3.1 Idea/Concept: The works are created in the scene of cockfighting in Huashan Festival. The Hmong people from children to the elderly like to raise cockfighting. In their leisure time and some important festivals, they will organize some cockfighting activities, which can make cockfighting exercise on the one hand and bring more fun to their life on the other.

3.2 Form: The work adopts an exaggerated form of composition, enlarging the fighting cock and shrinking the people and things around it, so as to reflect the main body of the activity. The expression of golden wire and color makes the picture of the work vivid and interesting.

3.3 Results: Through the creation of cockfighting scenes, the daily life of the Hmong people is full of fun, but also expresses the festive atmosphere of Huashan Festival.

3.4 Progress: Compared with the previous work, the composition has been changed. By exaggerating and enlarging the subject matter, the theme of the picture is more obvious, highlighting the wonderful festival activities and the joy of the Hmong people.

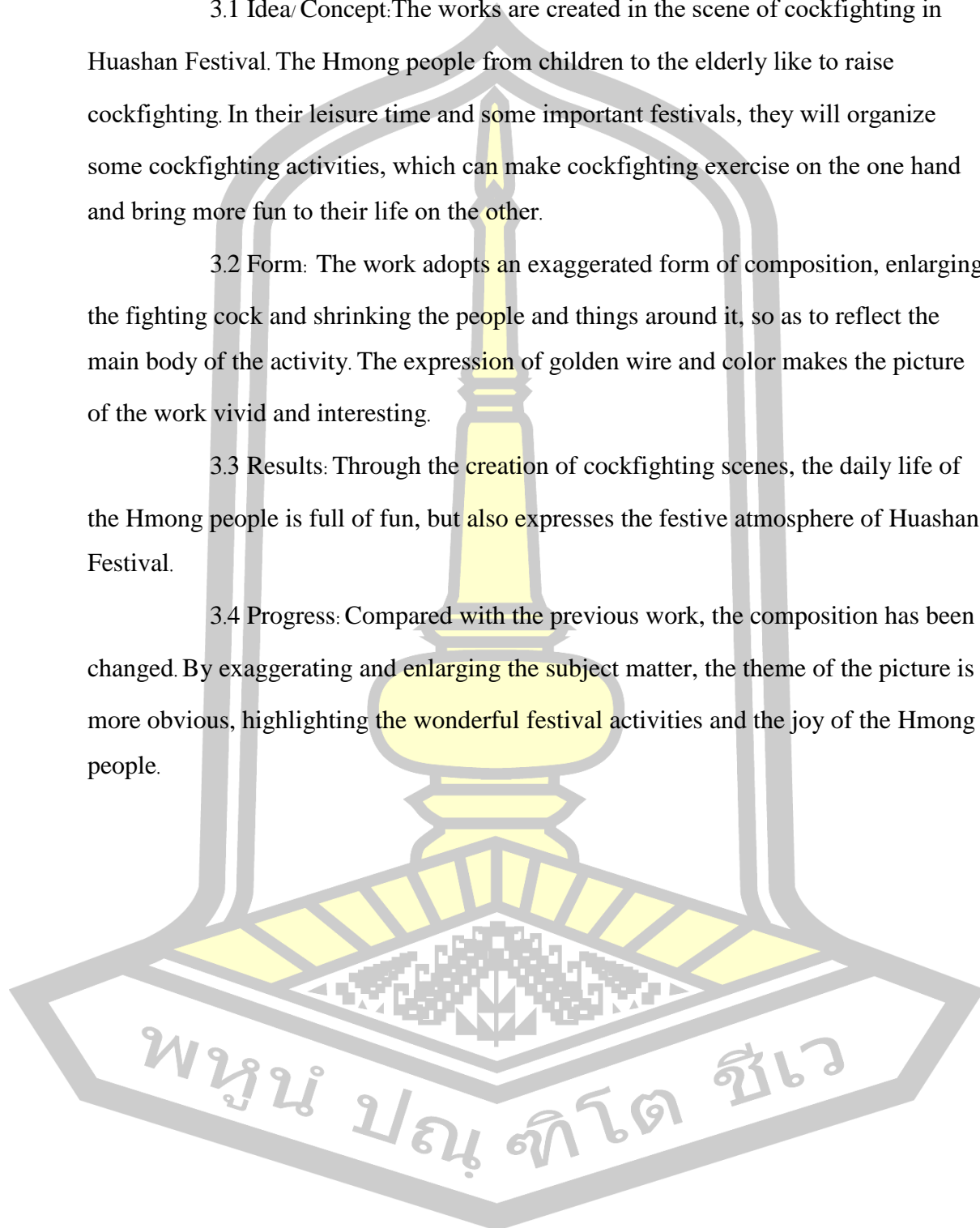




Figure 38 Pre-Thesis work 3

Title : Cockfighting

Size : 80 x 100 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

Thesis Creative Work

1. Thesis work 1

1.1 Idea/ Concept: Most of the Hmong people are good at singing and dancing. They have their own songs and dances. In some festive festivals, they will celebrate by singing and dancing.

1.2 Form: The work adopts an exaggerated form of composition, enlarging the subject and shrinking the surrounding things to reflect the subject of the activity. Golden wire and strong contrast colors are used to express the work, making the picture vivid and interesting.

1.3 Results: Through the creation of the dance scene, it reflects the Hmong people's talent of singing and dancing and their feelings of festival happiness.



Figure 39 Thesis work 1

Title : Lusheng dance

Size : 80 x 100 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

2. Thesis work 2

2.1 Idea/ Concept: This work is created with scenes of Lusheng dance and singing folk songs, showing the Hmong people's artistic talent of singing and dancing, as well as the happy scene of the Hmong people celebrating the Huashan Festival.

2.2 Form: The composition of the work adopts a symmetrical form. Two activity scenes are arranged in the picture. Golden wire and brightness in the hue of

color are used to describe the characters and scenes, making the picture of the work lively and interesting.

2.3 Results: Two scenes enrich the picture, golden lines and brightness in the hue of colors, showing the festive atmosphere of the festival, the picture is full of rhythm.

2.4 Progress: The work changed from a single activity scene into two activities scenes, making the picture of the work more abundant, conveying a lively atmosphere, enriching the use of color, and making the contrast of the picture more intense, highlight the joy of the festival activities.



Figure 40 Thesis work 2

Title : Lusheng dance and singing folk songs

Size : 100 x 120 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

3. Thesis work 3

3.1 Idea/Concept: The works are created with sacrificial flower poles and song and dance performance scenes. Sacrifice is a very important and grand activity to pray for the happiness of the Hmong people through sacrificial flower poles.

3.2 Form: The composition of the work adopts a symmetrical form. The middle part is the main activity, and the two sides are respectively the parts of song and dance performance and commodity sale. The overall layout highlights the main body and is coordinated and unified. Golden wire and color are used to describe the characters and scenes, making the works vivid and interesting.

3.3 Results: The rich festival activities, the dancing Hmong people, and brightness in the hue of colors. The Orange is the color of cheerfulness. Exciting fun, and freedom. reflects the festive atmosphere of the festival.

3.4 Progress: Compared to previous work, the size of the work has been expanded, the scene content has been enhanced and brightened in shades, and more details about the Chinese house structure have been added. The number of environmental elements, people, animals, and things makes the work more complete.



Figure 41 Thesis work 3

Title : Sacrificial activities

Size : 120 x 200 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

4. Thesis work 4

4.1 Idea/ Concept: The works are created in the scene of song and dance performance. Song and dance performance is an important activity in festival activities, which can make the festival happy. In Huashan Festival, song and dance competition is organized to heighten the festive atmosphere.

4.2 Form: The composition of the work adopts the bird-eye view panoramic method, which depicts the lively scene of Huashan Festival in a true and concentrated way. "Scatter perspective" is adopted to organize the picture, so that the picture is complex but not chaotic, tight and compact, coordinated and unified. Images of communities with environments consisting of nature and structures such as houses, mountains, and trees, and people who come to see the festival. The shapes in the drawings are expressed through the lines, colors, and planes of landscapes. do not show details. Golden wire and color are used to describe the characters and scenes, making the works vivid and interesting.

4.3 Results: The connection between space and things makes the picture richer, reflecting the Hmong people's emphasis on festivals and conveying their love for life through rich activities.

4.4 Progress: The work fully presents the scenes of various parts of the Huashan Festival in the way of panoramic expression, and the strong use of colors accentuates the festive atmosphere.



Figure 42 Thesis work 4

Title : Cabaret

Size : 120 x 200 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

5. Thesis work 5

5.1 Idea/ Concept: The works are created with scenes of song and dance performances, bullfighting, cockfighting and foot kicking. During the several days of Huashan Festival, there will be different activities every day. The rich activities provide more entertainment for the people who come to participate in the festival, so that more people can feel more happiness and happiness in Huashan Festival.

5.2 Form: The composition of the work adopts the bird-eye view panoramic method, which truly depicts the lively scene of the festival activities and entertainment projects of Huashan Festival, making people feel personally there. The picture is complex but not chaotic, tight, coordinated and unified. Golden wire and

color are used to describe the characters and scenes, making the works vivid and interesting.

5.3 Results: The connection between space and things makes the picture richer, reflecting the Hmong people's emphasis on festivals and conveying their love for life through rich activities. The work use of many colors in the work represents happiness and prosperity in culture. The brown color means stability, simplicity, strength, friendship, and security.

5.4 Progress: In contrast to the previous works, the Hanayama Festival has been improved with performances, competitions, children's entertainment, selling of commodities, and an increase in the number of participants, more complete and comprehensive performance of the Hmong Huashan Festival Lively and happy scene.

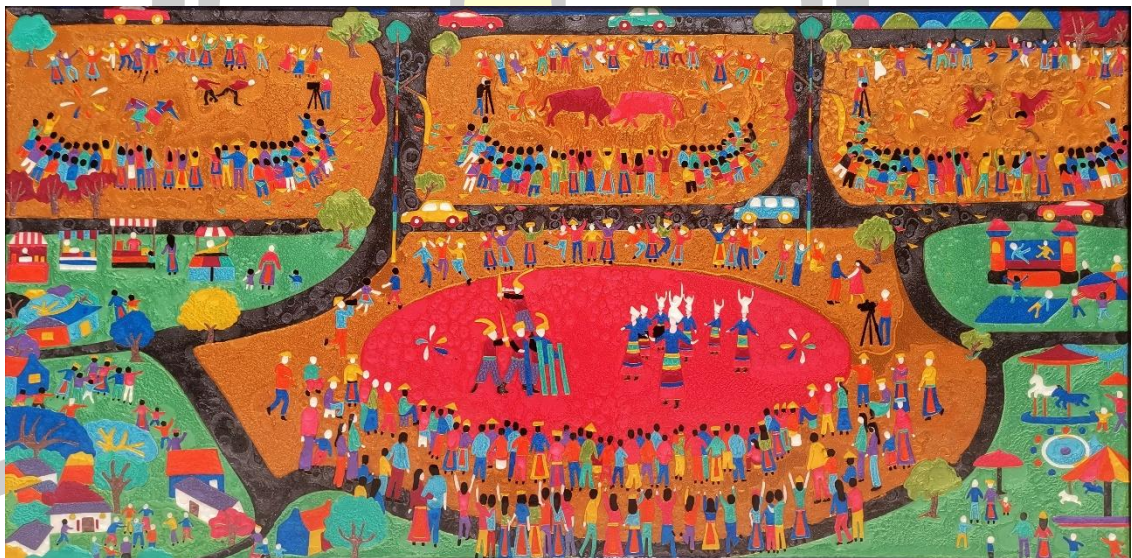


Figure 43 Thesis work 5

Title : Huashan Festival

Size : 95 x 190 Centimetre

Technique : Filature enamel painting

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter examines the extent to which the study problems have been resolution by the work, study and how the findings add to the existent literature. Conclusion about the creation purposes and the creation resolution are drawn based on the results findings. It will be presented according to the following topics:

1. Purpose of Creation
2. Conclusion
3. Discussion
4. Recommendation

Purpose of Creation

1. To study art and the cultural environment through activities and community performances from the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong Huashan in China to create a work of visual art.

2. To create the visual arts, which were inspired by the Huashan Festival, create the visual art of the Festival of Happiness by pinching the enamel. Expression by using visual elements, such as shapes, lines, and colours, from the environment in the community that participates in traditional activities in the style of naive art

Conclusion

This visual arts creation thesis Festival of Happiness will be presented the conclusion according to the following topics:

1. Results of Data Analysis

The Huashan Festival, which lasts from the second day of the lunar

calendar to the seventh, is a significant occasion for the Hmong people. The Hmong people celebrate this festival as a way to honour their ancestors from long ago.

Activities associated with the festival include climbing flower poles. "Flower pole" refers to a straight, tall pine or cypress tree that has been decorated with colourful flags and flowers as a sign of entering the Huashan Festival. singing, bullfighting, horse racing, jumping lusheng, and martial arts training. The flower pole's backward climb is one of the festival's most significant events.. Climbers must back stick, hands up, reverse pull, head down on the feet, and then make a vertical jump. The person who climbs to the top in the shortest amount of time is crowned the Flower Pole King. The festival is filled with vibrant colours as the Huashan Field is decorated with flowers, and the air is filled with the pleasant sound of lusheng music and dance. The Huashan Festival is an essential part of Hmong culture. It is such a vital aspect of Hmong culture that he encountered and engaged in as a Hmong Chinese citizen. As one of the minority nationalities in Yunnan, the Hmong nationality benefits from the influence of the local national characteristic environment, which brings infinite creative inspiration to artists. Impressive pictures have been recorded as information for the creation of works of art.

A documentary study provides insight into the culture and geographical environment in which the Hmong people live in the mountains. A history of the Hmong The Hmong people have a rich and unique culture that has been shaped by their natural environment, history, and cultural integration. The Wenshan area, where many Hmong people live, is known for its mountainous terrain and abundant natural resources. Due to the threat of floods, the Hmong people chose to live in high mountains, The Hmong culture dates back a long time. The Hmong people pay attention to their own cultural heritage as it has been passed down through the generations, but they also draw on the excellent cultures of other nations from the perspective of cultural fusion, adding more elements to the Hmong culture so that it becomes vibrant. Wenshan is a mountainous area with a lot of hills and little flat land. The Hmong people in Yi have a proverb that goes, "The

Hmong people hide in the mountains, the Han people occupy the plain, while the Hmong people live near the water." It means that in addition to suffering from war and migration, the Hmong people are also threatened by numerous natural disasters. Since there was a lot of rain in the past, along with harsh terrain and frequent floods, the Hmong people decided to settle on a high mountain to avoid the flood disaster. The majority of the Hmong villages were discovered to be on high mountains during the field investigation process, giving "The Wenshan Hmongling" the same view as well. Wenshan also benefits from year-round rainfall and sunshine, relatively abundant solar energy, the formation of rich biological and solar energy resources, and the hydropower resources of the regional autonomous states due to its geographic position under the influence of tropical and subtropical climates. Having spent generations residing in such a natural setting, the Hmong people of Wenshan have been shaped by their surroundings, neighbouring nations, and other cultures. (360 encyclopedias, 2010: Online)

Huashan Festival, which reflect the rich cultural heritage of the Hmong people. The festival is also an occasion for people from different ethnic groups to come together, promote national unity and harmony, and exchange goods and knowledge. Hmong literature and art, which are mainly passed down through traditions, are also an essential part of the festival. Overall, the Huashan Festival serves as a means for the Hmong people to express their religious beliefs, promote cultural heritage, and enhance national identity and cohesion. There are many performances in the Huashan Festival, "Flower pole" is an important symbol of stepping onto the Huashan Festival, Climbing the pole , Cockfighting, Bullfighting including Lusheng dances.

One of the Lusheng dances practised by the Hmong people that combines Lusheng blowing, dance performance, and acrobatic art is called Lusheng performance. According to legend, the Hmong people once travelled across the country in great numbers, but the journey was difficult and thorny. The brave young Hmong people rolled a road out of the thorn forest with their strong bodies to make a

way for the elders and villagers. They imitated these young people's movements of rolling down the thorns with their bodies and performing a Lusheng dance to celebrate their accomplishments. From a single technique to a variety of them over the course of its lengthy development process, From a single performance in the past to a dance performed by 6 to 8 people simultaneously, Lusheng dance has gradually incorporated different techniques and improved. (360 encyclopedias, 2010: Online)

Lusheng boxing in Huashan Festival to commemorate the legend Chi held children, using climbing form of flower stem to perform, Most of the performers use an inverted climb, and the winner is the one who climbs the highest, in addition to traditional martial arts demonstrations. (Henyan Qiao, 2016: Online)

Huashan Festival Also known as "Treading the Flower Mountain" and "Dancing Flowers," festivals vary from place to place. Because in China there is a large area and population. Within the Hmong population in China, there are several tribes, each with their own distinct customs, language, and traditions. Each of these tribes has its own unique history, culture, and customs, although they all share some common traits and traditions. For example, many Hmong tribes have a strong tradition of oral storytelling, music, and dance, and many also have a rich tradition of textile arts and crafts. There are many tribes in the Hmong population; therefore, they choose to study and present their own culture at the Huashan Festival. The Hmong people are kind and simple, good at singing and dancing, industrious, and brave, and each Hmong village is far away from each other. Most of the year is spent working, and relatives and friends do not have many opportunities to meet. The Huashan Festival is their most important festival, which is the Hmong New Year, and all relatives and friends will get together in these days to sing, dance, and drink happily. To share the harvest of the year together, the whole festival is full of joy and happiness. Therefore, I will create the traditional Flower Hill Festival. Hmong people, and use the technique of pinching the enamel to re-embody the lively scenes of the Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong people in front of the world. Through such scenes, the world can experience the joy of the festival and the happiness of life. It is

important content and inspiration in the creation of visual arts. and study Chinese painting to depict the colourful Flower Hill Festival scenes of the Hmong people in a way that also reflects their experiences. He compared his style of painting to that of the peasant paintings.

Peasant paintings, also known as peasant paintings or rural paintings, are a type of folk art originating in rural areas of China. It was created by the farmers themselves and reflects their daily lives and experiences. They often feature farm animals, landscapes, and scenes from traditional rural life. Peasant paintings are known for their unique style, which often has exaggerated proportions and bright colours. It is admired by farmers who create works of art. (Encyclopaedia. 2022: Online)

Technical expressions are important. From the experience of working in jewelry, handicrafts, and traditional Chinese techniques that are interested in studying and choosing to work in this creative work is the use of techniques pinching enamel

The Cloisonne development to today's innovative heritage. It can produce a wide range of subjects, including landscapes, flowers, and birds, as well as many other difficult works, the most classic of which is the landscape of the pinnacle enamel painting. Usually, the traditional cloisonne ware is used to show the patterns of flowers and birds, while the pinching enamel painting needs to show the beauty of mountains and rivers, which makes it more difficult. Therefore, a good landscape enamel painting must have both a unique landscape painting artistic conception and the traditional art of enamel's magnificent beauty and innovation. The traditional culture that has been passed down from generation to generation by craftsmen. (360 encyclopedias, 2021: Online)

Pinching enamel, a traditional Chinese handicraft, belongs to one of the varieties of enamel, generally refers to copper-coated pinching enamel. The use of other metals to do the tire, such as gold tire silk enamel, etc. . The process of making pinching enamel is also called pinching enamel.

According to the summary description, the process of making tinsel enamel can be roughly divided into seven steps: making a tyre in the form of a red copper plate; pinching, in which the flattened copper wire is glued to the body according to the design of the decoration; soldering, in which it is soldered once more firmly; and turning blue, according to the decorative pattern of colour in turn glaze, first point, point the flower, then point blue, after brightening white; burn blue, point a blue that burn once, repeat more than three times; Polish, fine gravel, Yellowstone, and charcoal are used to polish the rough areas of the smooth blue and copper wires, respectively, and gold plating is the last step in the process of polishing and rust removal. It can be said that the production process of pinching enamel not only uses bronze technology but also porcelain technology, while the introduction of a large number of traditional painting and carving techniques can be regarded as a master of traditional Chinese craft. (360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online)

Communication between the creator or artist and the audience must rely on knowledge and understanding of beauty theory. Aesthetics to describe the mood of the image. Meaning in works from visual elements and the composition of art Naive art creations. Therefore, the content and meaning have been studied in order to develop the works so that they can be communicated in accordance with the research objectives as follows:

Naive art is an art school created by artists represented by Henri Rousseau, centered in Paris, France, in the early 20th century, also known as naive art. Meticulous painting, simple technique and bright colors are the three important characteristics of this art. For a long time, naive art was considered even retarded. Childish art is known for its refreshing worldview. Artists find their subjects in everyday life, but transcend the mundane through imagination and poetic insight.(360 encyclopedias, 2022: Online) Naive art is a form of work that creates works of visual art with an independent structure based on imagination. For beauty, profound meaning requires artistic composition.

Composition is a term of the plastic arts; that is, when painting, according to the requirements of the theme, the images to be displayed are

properly organised to form a harmonious and complete picture.

The basic principles of composition emphasise balance and symmetry, contrast, and viewpoint. Whether realistic or abstract, still life or scenery, all great paintings share the same characteristic: successful composition. If this characteristic is lacking, even the most attractive object can only present a bland effect on the screen.

The composition shows the consistency between the internal and external structures of the work, reflects the unity of the author's thoughts, emotions, and artistic expression forms, and is a direct reflection of the artist's personality strength and artistic level. It is also often where the ideological beauty and formal art of the art work lie. Therefore, composition ability plays a significant role in art creation and composition analysis plays a crucial role in art appreciation. When we are in the creative process, composition is an important step, and the key points should be grasped:

Firstly, determine the basic shapes and formal lines of the composition. The main long lines that divide the image include vertical lines, horizontal lines, oblique lines, broken lines, and wavy lines, which play a major role in the composition. The image represents the basic shapes of the main combination of images, including triangles, circles, broken rings, radial shapes, spirals, concentric circles, crosses, fence shapes, and "S" shapes. It is these formal lines and basic shapes that become the main form factors of composition. Due to the similarity between the basic form and formal lines with various natural phenomena or human forms in the world, it has rich emotional associations.

Secondly, to explore the rules of formal beauty used in composition, there are currently two types of eight to sixteen rules of formal beauty: balance and symmetry, gradual and repetition, contrast and harmony, proportion and scale, rhythm and rhythm, body and subject, slight difference and harmony, specificity and order. The former mostly displays vivid types, while the latter displays ordered types.

The two factors of vividness and order, change and unity, diversity and wholeness, both opposing and repelling, and influencing and constraining, complement each other in a unified entity. This is the essence and soul of the law of formal beauty, and the law that must be followed when applying the law of formal beauty. If one excessively pursues vividness and change, the composition will become disorganized, which not only loses the beauty of order, but also the original pursuit of vividness. On the contrary, if one blindly emphasizes the order of composition, unity, stability, and balance, the work will become dull. To handle the relationship between the two in each pair of rules, multiple forms of beauty rules may be used in the creation of an art work. The good or bad handling of the relationship indicates the quality of the author's level. (360 encyclopedias, 2023: Online)

The content is consistent with the ideas of Marion Boddy-Evans. Composition is the term used to describe how the visual components of a painting or other work of art are arranged. The painting's form and the artist's intention are expressed through the arrangement and composition of the art and design elements line, shape, colour, value, texture, form, and space in accordance with the principles of art and design balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, unity, and variety. A painting's subject matter and composition are two distinct things. Every painting, whether it has an abstract or realistic subject, has a composition. A painting's composition determines how well it turns out. In order to arrange or structure the visual components in a way that the artist finds pleasing. They may encourage or direct the viewer's eye to wander throughout the entire painting, taking it all in before returning to rest on the focal point. (Boddy-Evans, Marion, 2023: online).

The creation of art requires studying concepts of work and the creative forms of artists that support ideas and imagination that are consistent with content. The inspiration and purpose of the creation are as follows:

Zhang Zeduan's riverside scene during Qingming Festival Be Informative, Uses the technique of constantly moving the point of view, known as “Scattershot perspective”, to capture the desired image. The various activities

performed by the various characters are not only different in dress, but also in temperament. They are interspersed with various activities, which are full of dramatic plot conflicts and leave the audience with an endless aftertaste.

The structure is rigorous, complex and not chaotic, long and not redundant, paragraph clear. Valuable is, so rich and colorful content, the main body prominent, head and Tail Echo, the whole volume is one. Fully shows the painter's profound insight into social life and a high degree of picture organization and Control Ability.

In the technique, fine hand with the rendering of mineral pigments, so that the whole piece of Bireuën Beautiful, both rich in image and poetic.

Its artistic conception fully reflects the important characteristics of traditional Chinese painting, which does not fix its point of view on a certain position, like western painting, but to adopt "Mobile perspective" or "Scattered perspective", "Indeterminate perspective" approach to deal with composition, this approach is more flexible. (360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online). In my work on the use of this scattered perspective of the screen layout

Zhang Tonglu's Great Luck pinching enamel painting is in the traditional cloisonne technology based on the creation of a new category. It breaks through the limitation that cloisonné can only attach to a copper tire, and extends cloisonné's technique to a flat work, with surprising three-dimensional decorative effects. The goddess of mercy in the painting is vividly depicted. Her shoulders are draped in gauze, and her chest and dress are decorated with ornate beads, giving a feeling of auspicious and peaceful. This work makes the craft to be complex, each gold thread pinches the silk to want meticulously, can show the fine fluid of the picture, luxurious and elegant. (360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online) In my work on the use of the techniques of pinching enamel, so that works with more decorative effect.

Ping po's Bullfight ,It is a kind of painting and printing made by the peasants themselves and enjoyed by themselves. It has a peculiar style and

exaggeration, and it has the reputation of the Oriental Picasso. Peasant painting is a work of self-entertainment and self-creation, it reflects their own life, thoughts, feelings and moral sentiments truly and aptly, and reflects their fine ideals and aspirations.

(360 encyclopedias, 2020: Online) In my work mainly use to this kind of farmer painting form of expression.

Yang gong guo's "Lecturing" exaggerates the beginning of the lecture, standing on a table in the middle of Gulou Ping, as people stream out of the stilts near drum tower and sit like stars on long wooden benches around the site, nearly 100 people of the grand scene, the main color for purple, blue and yellow, highlighting the first section of the respected and solemn sacred ceremony. (360 encyclopedias, 2018: Online) This work influences the use of artistic composition principles, arranging dominance in the center of the image. Using bright colors and using lines for create.

Raphael Perez's "Telaviv city", Taking the city scenery as the element, the real scenes are expressed in the childlike artistic style, with bright colors and interesting patterns, which makes the works full of innocence and childlike interest and conveys a joyful atmosphere. (360 search, 2022: Online) In my works, I mainly use this form of expression of naive art, so that the works are full of innocence and childlike fun, full of joy and joy.

The creator of art must go to the field to observe the surroundings, activities, location, scenery, performances at festivals, and study additional documents to understand more about the study subject. Therefore, the data were analysed to find expression patterns. from the study of art as Naive art, composition in visual elements, aesthetics, through the elements of art, as well as studying concepts of work and creative styles of artists that support ideas and imaginations that are consistent with the content of inspiration and creative purpose, and create a sketch from the data to examine the beauty, meaning, and creation of works of visual art in the thesis.

2. Results of Creation

From works 1 to 5, it can be seen that the works are mainly from the activity scenes of Huashan Festival. The Hmong people like to celebrate the festival through activities and competitions to express their happy emotions in this way. The work adopts the form of panoramic composition and the form of highlighting the main body to make the picture more vivid and interesting. The dynamic cheering of the characters is used to reflect the lively atmosphere of the festival, while the bright colors are also used to highlight the happy atmosphere of the festival from the aspects of weather and mood.

Work 1 is based on the dance scene of the Huashan Festival. Most of the Hmong people are good at singing and dancing. They have their own songs and dances. In some festive festivals, they celebrate by singing and dancing, they sing and dance, the surrounding audience can also join in the activities, the scene lively and cheerful. The work adopts an exaggerated composition, magnifying the main character and narrowing the surrounding things to reflect the main body of the activity, and expresses itself with the use of golden wire and strong contrasting colors, make the picture vivid and interesting.

Work 2 is a Lusheng dance and folk song scene, which shows the artistic talent of the Hmong people and the happy scene of the Hmong people in the celebration of Huashan Festival. The composition of the work adopts the symmetrical form. Two activity scenes are arranged in the picture to make the picture more abundant. The golden lines and strong contrasting colors show the festive atmosphere of the festival, and the picture is full of rhythm.

work 3 is composed by the sacrificial flower pole and the scene of singing and dancing performance. The sacrificial ceremony is a very important and grand activity. The composition is symmetrical, with the main event in the middle, a song and dance performance on each side, and merchandise for sale, adding more

details about the structure of Chinese houses. Environmental factors, the number of people, animals and things make the work more complete. Adding people to a drawing brings life to the work. Show pictures of tribal activities. Unique, colourful costumes, dancing, doing activities in the midst of the colors of the buildings and surroundings, and activities that harmonise colors and shapes reflect happiness Precious Cultural Prosperity.

Work 4 is created with the scene of song and dance performance. Song and dance performance is an important activity in festival activities, which can make the festival happy. In Huashan Festival, song and dance competition is organized to heighten the festive atmosphere. The composition of the work adopts the method of bird's eye view to depict the vivid scene of Huashan Festival in a real and concentrated way. Using "scatter perspective" to organize the image, so that the image is complex but not chaotic, compact, coordinated and unified. The composition of the work Images of communities with environments consisting of nature and structures such as houses, mountans, and trees, and people who come to see the festival. The shapes in the drawings are expressed through the lines, colours, and planes of landscapes. do not show details. Golden wire and color are used to describe the characters and scenes, making the works vivid and interesting. Resin pigments use pearl pigments. (Pearlescent) gives a beautiful, clear color with a luster, making the image in the color work soft, hidden in the color texture.

Work 5 is created with the scenes of song and dance performance, bullfighting, cockfighting and foot kicking. During the several days of Huashan Festival, there will be different activities every day. The rich activities provide more entertainment for people who come to participate in the festival, so that more people can feel more happiness and happiness in Huashan Festival. The use of multiple colors in the works represents the happiness and prosperity of the culture. Brown means stability, simplicity, strength, friendship and security.

Conclusion of Creation in each of the five thesis works presented, the artist creates scenes of Hmong festival activities, particularly focusing on the artistic talent of singing and dancing. In terms of form, the works employ different compositional techniques and colours to convey the festive atmosphere of the events. For example, work 1 adopts an exaggerated form of composition and strong contrast colours, while work 2 uses a symmetrical form and brightness in the hue of colour. Work 3 and 4 both use panoramic methods to depict the festival scenes, with work 3 featuring a symmetrical layout and work 4 using a bird's-eye view. Work 5 combines multiple activities, such as bullfighting and cockfighting, and employs a dynamic and energetic composition. The results of the creations are works of art that successfully convey the festive atmosphere of the Hmong festival activities, particularly emphasising the talent of the people in singing and dancing. Each work is unique in its composition and use of colour, Resin pigments use pearl pigments. (Pearlescent) gives a beautiful, clear color with a luster, making the image in the color work soft, hidden in the color texture. All of these express the joyful colors that reflect the spirit of the festival.

The progress of the artist's work can be seen in the expansion of scene content, increased size of the works, and greater attention to details, such as the Chinese house structure and environmental elements. The use of colours also becomes more prominent in later works, with stronger contrasts and greater emphasis on the festive atmosphere. Overall, the progress of the artist's work is reflected in the increasing complexity and richness of the festival scenes depicted in each work. The creative process of the enamel technique is drawing, wire pinching-colouring. Create pictures according to the people, houses, trees, streets, and animals in the scene of the Flower Mountain Festival of the Hmong nationality, and use computer processing to fill the colours to make the works lively and interesting. Print out the sketch and paste it on a flat board. Pinch the outline with gold wire. Finish pinching silk and using pearlescent powder paint on the screen for colour filling. Complete the colour filling, check the work, and perfect the details.

Discussion

The result of creation was discovered which indicated

1. Results of Data Analysis

This thesis to study art and the cultural environment through activities and community performances from the traditional Flower Hill Festival of the Hmong Huashan in China to create a work of visual art. The creator of art must go to the field to observe the surroundings, activities, location, scenery, performances at festivals, The creation wanted to show color and convey an atmosphere of happiness, derived from the scene of the Hmong Huashan Festival and expressed by the enamel technique. The expression of golden lines and colors from the festive story through such methods reflects the image of happiness of people's activities in the atmosphere of a Hmong Festival in China.

It was concluded that the Huashan Festival is a major event celebrated by the Hmong people, and it takes place on the second day of the lunar calendar to the 7th day. The festival involves various activities such as climbing flower poles, singing, jumping lusheng, practising martial arts, horse racing, bull fighting, and more. The flower pole is a significant symbol of the festival, and the person who sets it upright is known as a "good-hearted man." The most important activity of the festival is climbing the flower pole backward, and the climber who reaches the top in the shortest time is crowned the "Flower Pole King." Additionally, the festival includes the singing of pairs of songs by young men and women, which serves as a way for them to know and express their love for each other. Overall, the Huashan Festival is a rich and vibrant celebration that reflects Hmong culture and traditions. and study additional documents to understand more about the study subject. Therefore, the data were analysed to find expression patterns. from the study of art as Naive art, In the creation strongly advocated to return to the original style of art, the pursuit of the original art of the natural form of expression, efforts to express the impression of direct simplicity.

Chinese farmer paintings originated in rural areas and are mainly created by farmers. They describe what they see and hear in their lives, reflect their

living conditions, and express their feelings and wishes for a better life. In my works, to create the Hmong Huashan Festival in the style of farmers' paintings, which often has exaggerated proportions and bright colours and draw the audience into it through scene creation to experience the happiness of the festival together.

Technical expressions are important. From the experience of working in jewelry, handicrafts, and traditional Chinese techniques that are interested in studying and choosing to work in this creative work is the use of techniques pinching enamel, Instead of painting, the technique of silk pinching and the use of resin pigments to fill in the colours of the image, the work is consistent with the real scene, gold wire and strong colour to add a lot of fun to the work, different scenes can convey the joy and festivity of the festival, which is the truest expression of the Hmong Huashan Festival, allowing viewers to better understand the national culture, at the same time from the works to realize the joy of the festival and the beauty of life. Communication between the creator or artist and the audience must rely on knowledge and understanding of beauty theory. Aesthetics to describe the mood of the image. Meaning in works from visual elements and the composition of art Naive art creations. Therefore, the content and meaning have been studied in order to develop the works so that they can be communicated in accordance with the research objectives as follows:as well as studying concepts of work and creative styles of artists that support ideas and imaginations

The creation of art requires studying concepts of work and the creative forms of artists that support ideas and imagination that are consistent with content. The inspiration and purpose of the creation are as follows: The composition of the work is derived from Zhang Zeduan's "Along the River During the Qingming Festival", which uses scattered perspective to organize the picture, making the work more vivid and better expressing the lively atmosphere of the Hanayama festival

Zhang Tonglu's "Great Luck" was used in this work. The technique of pinching enamel broke the primitive painting form. The gold lines and enamel colors made the work more decorative, vivid and vivid display of the festive atmosphere, so

that works become more interesting. The artistic form of the work is based on Pingpo's "Bullfight" peasant painting, which is a kind of self-entertainment and self-creation work, it truly and accurately reflects their own lives, thoughts, feelings and moral sentiments, reflecting their beautiful ideals and aspirations. In my work, I mainly used this kind of farmer painting in the form of artistic expression, better and more truly reflect the scene of the Hmong Huashan Festival. Based on Yang Gong guo's "Lecturing" principle, the main body of the work is placed in the centre of the image, surrounded by onlookers, to better represent the theme of the work and the scene of the Huashan Festival. Based on the Henri Julien Felix Rousseau's "Dream", "the painting expresses the feelings of joy, excitement and happiness in the form of .innocence and childlike interest

Based on Raphael Perez's "Telaviv City", the work is composed in a childlike style with vivid colors and interesting patterns. It is full of innocence and .childlike charm, conveying a joyful atmosphere. that are consistent with the content of inspiration and creative purpose, and create a sketch from the data to examine the beauty, meaning, and creation of works of visual art in the thesis.

2. Results of Creation

The thesis "Festival of Happiness" explores the traditional Hmong Huashan Festival in China and uses visual arts to express the happiness of the festival. The creation combines traditional Hmong festival culture with modern aesthetics to create a national style of modern visual art. The enamel painting technique is used to complete the works, with golden silk thread used as the outline of the pictures. The background colours of most works are Chinese red and warm colours, which represent happiness and solemnity in China. Blue skies and white clouds are also included in the pictures to give the viewer a happy feeling. The results of data analysis show that the strong colour contrast in the works can reflect the weather, atmosphere, and emotion of the festival. The golden lines show the outline of things more clearly,

making the work more vivid and interesting. The results of creation are presented through five works that are based on various activity scenes from the Huashan Festival. The works use dynamic characters, bright colours, and symmetrical forms to reflect the lively and happy atmosphere of the festival. Overall, the thesis successfully conveys the happiness of the Hmong Huashan Festival and promotes Chinese culture to a broader audience through the visual arts. The elements of Hmong festival culture are extracted and designed, and expressed through visual art to give it new vitality. Renovation in line with modern aesthetic concepts and lifestyles, and expansion to a broader field of visual art, to create a real national style of modern visual art works, in line with the aesthetic needs of the public. While creating great artistic value, Hmong art, humanistic spirit and intangible culture can be inherited and developed. In the process of creation, Technical expressions are important. From the experience of working in jewelry, handicrafts, and traditional Chinese techniques that are interested in studying and choosing to work in this creative work is the use of techniques pinching enamel, also known as peasant paintings or rural paintings, are a type of folk art originating in rural areas of China. It was created by the farmers themselves and reflects their daily lives and experiences. They often feature farm animals, landscapes, and scenes from traditional rural life. landscape enamel painting. The golden silk thread is used as the outline of things in the picture, which often has exaggerated proportions and bright colors, has a strong decorative effect. The background of most of the works is Chinese red and warm color, because red represents happiness, solemnness and happiness in China, which has a beautiful meaning. Huashan Festival is held on a sunny day, so the blue sky and white clouds appear in the picture, giving people a happy feeling. The colorful picture makes things interesting. It is hoped that the works can convey the happiness of the Hmong people during the festival, and at the same time feel the beauty of things around us from the works, bringing visual and emotional happiness to the viewers.

3. The new finding/the new knowledge

There are many ways to express works of art, which can be painting, sculpture or other aspects. However, no matter the form of expression in any way, the most important thing is to present the thoughts and emotions of the theme. Everyone has a different understanding of artistic works, so it requires us to carry out in-depth research on the theme of works when creating works. Then we should think about what kind of techniques are most suitable for expression. Any art work is expressed in the form of points, lines, surfaces and bodies. We can feel the meaning of the work from the patterns and symbols in the picture. Therefore, in my works, through the study of the festival scene, I create the picture. At the same time, I choose bright and festive colors according to the weather and atmosphere of the festival. Finally, I use the technique of wire enamel to show them, breaking the traditional way of painting.

4. The effects or reaction on social or technical field

In recent years, countries around the world have been affected by the epidemic, and many festivals and activities have been canceled. People can hardly experience the joy brought by festivals anymore, which also makes people's life lack of happiness. Therefore, I want to awaken people's yearning for a better life through such works, and experience the beauty of life from such a festival atmosphere. At the same time, it also calls for people to pay attention to national culture, excellent culture should be better protected and inherited, especially faced with the loss of wire enamel craft, it needs more people to take action to inherit and carry forward. The work also awakens people's happy, including inheritance of national culture. Through the creation of such works, we can convey the spirit of enamel painting art and bring happiness to people's lives.

The creation of the Festival of Happiness is not only a valuable artistic creation but also contributes to the promotion and inheritance of Hmong culture. The work combines traditional Hmong festival culture with modern visual art techniques,

bringing a new form of expression to the traditional culture. The use of enamel painting techniques and the incorporation of visual elements from the Hmong Huashan Festival make the work unique and meaningful. Moreover, the creation of the Festival of Happiness promotes the understanding and appreciation of Chinese culture among a wider audience, and enhances cultural exchange and communication between different regions and peoples. Through the creation of this artwork, the intangible cultural heritage of the Hmong Huashan Festival is preserved and passed down to future generations, and the humanistic spirit of the Hmong people is conveyed to the world.

Recommendation

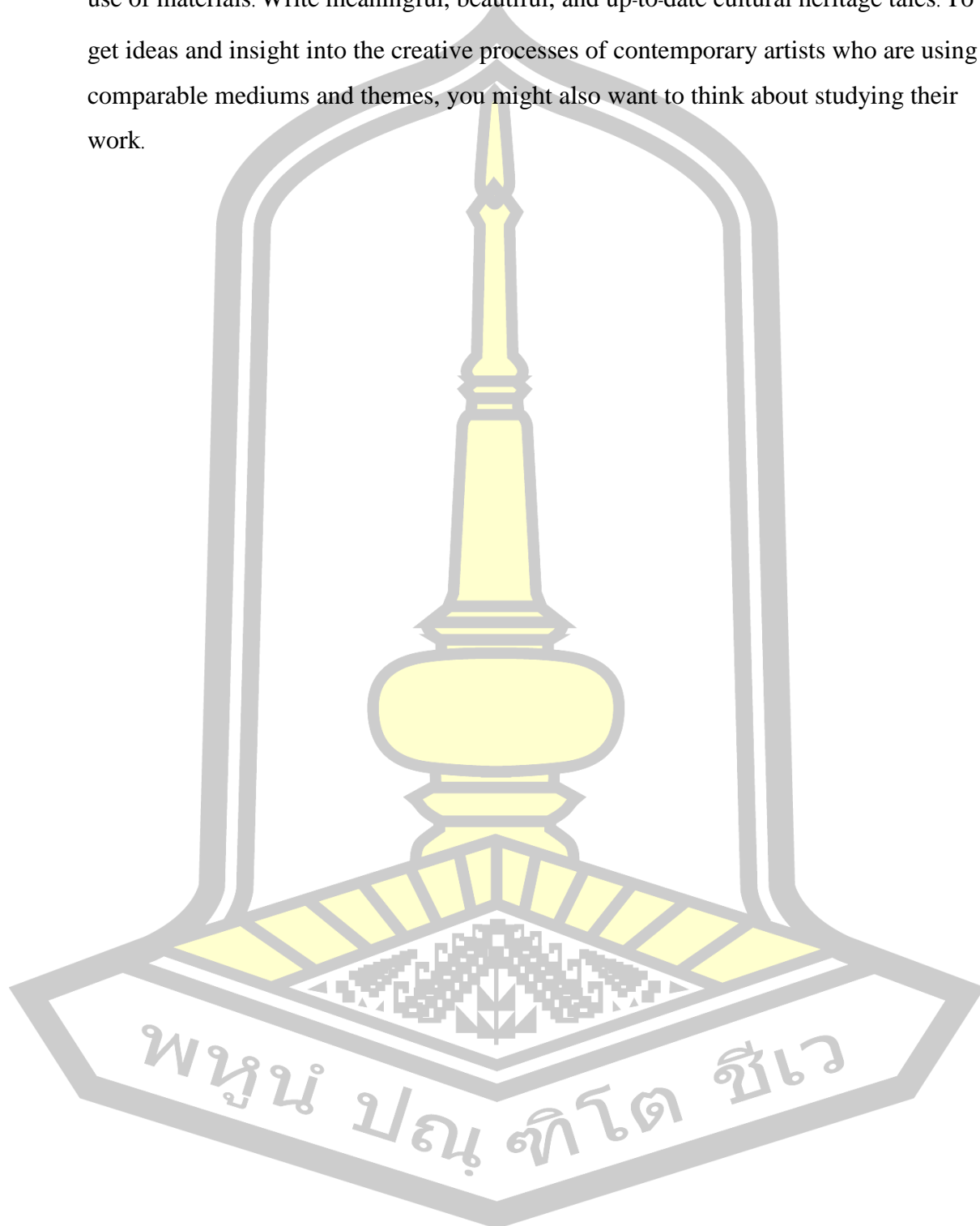
Art comes from life, and there are many subjects worth studying and creating at any time. What we should do is not only to see some artists' works, but also to absorb their advantages and seriously experience all aspects of life. We can learn more forms and techniques of artistic expression, combine our own thoughts and emotions, and provide more possibilities for the performance of works.

The suggestion is as follows:

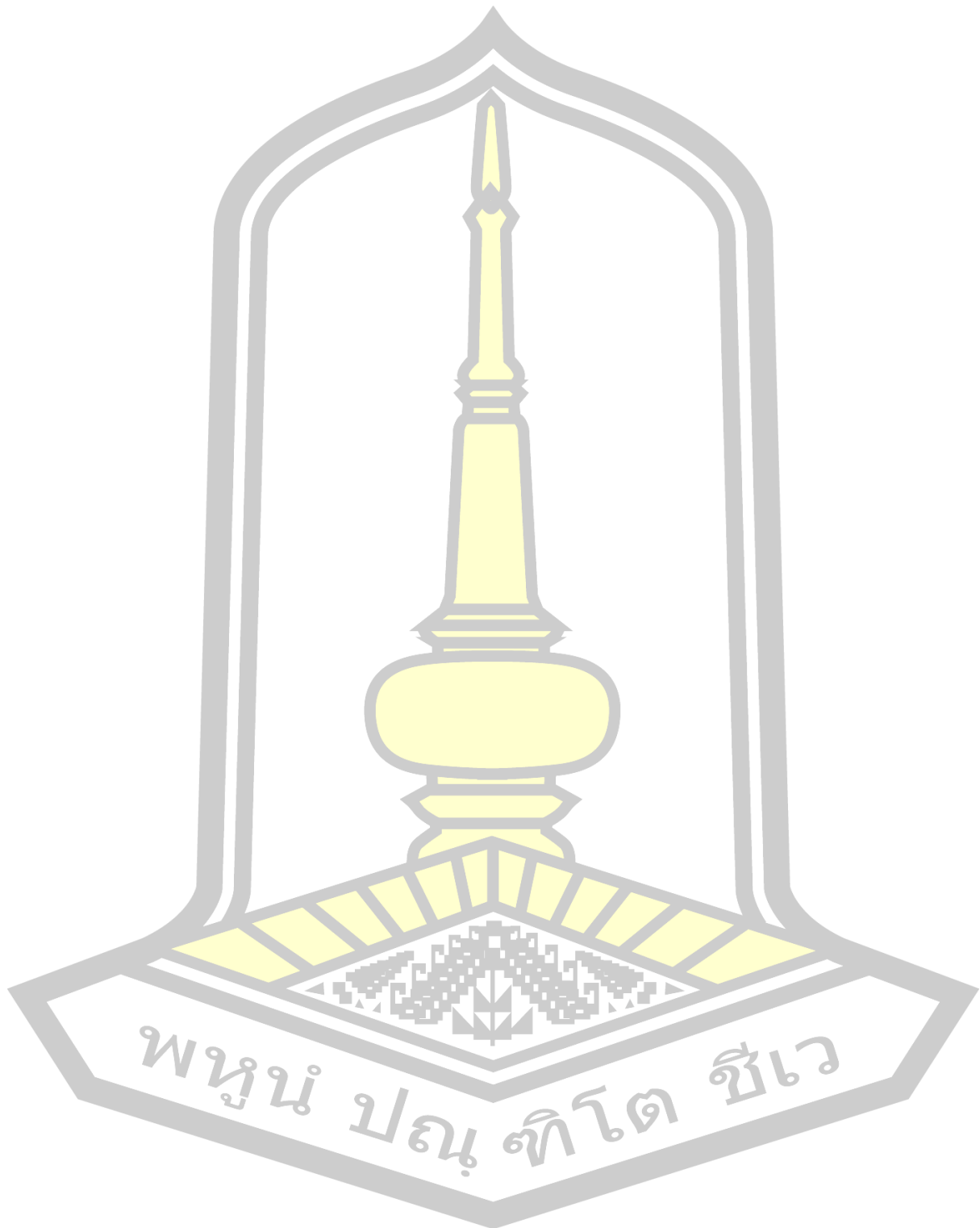
- 1 Incorporating stories of cultures and traditions in China can add depth and meaning to the visual art creations. Researching and exploring various Chinese cultural and traditional stories can provide inspiration for themes, motifs, and symbolism in the artwork. This can also help to create a connection with the audience and provide a platform for cultural exchange and understanding. There are many other myths, legends, and folktales in Chinese culture that can be used as inspiration. By incorporating these stories and traditions into their visual art creations, artists can create works that not only reflect contemporary cultural heritage but also celebrate and preserve the rich cultural history of China.

2. To create the visual arts that involve pinching enamel in mixed-media artwork. By using gold wire, various types of coloured wire, or colors made from

various materials, one can represent the meaning of contemporary culture through the use of materials. Write meaningful, beautiful, and up-to-date cultural heritage tales. To get ideas and insight into the creative processes of contemporary artists who are using comparable mediums and themes, you might also want to think about studying their work.



REFERENCES



REFERENCES

Boddy-Evans, Marion. (2023, April 5). The 8 Elements of Composition in Art.

Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/elements-of-composition-in-art-2577514>

Chinese farmers in Qingzhou. (2022). The contemporary ukiyo-e painting from the

Deep Mountain to the art palace. [Online].

Available from: https://www.sohu.com/a/276234140_99953422

[accessed 18 November 2018]. [In China].

Encyclopaedia. (2020). Lusheng dance. [Online].

Available from: <https://baike.so.com/doc/5791237-6004029.html>

[accessed 25 September 2020]. [In China].

_____. (2021). Cloisonne. [Online].

Available from: <https://baike.so.com/doc/5327532-5562704.html>

[accessed 6 July 2021]. [In China].

_____. (2022). Huashan Festival. [Online].

Available from: <https://baike.so.com/doc/7598738-7872833.html>

[accessed 9 December 2022]. [In China].

_____. (2022). Peasant Painting. [Online].

Available from: <https://baike.so.com/doc/6539532-6753271.html>

[accessed 5 July 2022]. [In China].

Haitao Wang, the research Perspectives of Hmong's Lusheng Dance at Guizhou

[accessed 25 September 2020]. [In China].

Henyan Qiao Vision of Humanity humanistic value of the wenshan Hmong Martial Arts

Appreciation [accessed 25 September 2016]. [In China].

Talk about traditional culture. (2022). The origin and main activities of the Hmong

Flower Mountain Festival. [Online].

Available from:<http://www.chinawenhua.com.cn/zminzu/2018/2237.html> [accessed 26 May 2018]. [In China].

Wing Hui Arts Centre. (2022). A new exhibition of Master Zhang Tonglu's complete series. [Online]. Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/9186654-9519894.html> [accessed 28 June 2014]. [In China].

Zhanku. (2022). Visual elements. [Online]. Available from:https://www.sohu.com/a/201839193_530965 [accessed 2 November 2017]. [In China].

360 encyclopedias. (2010). A brief history of the Hmong. [Online]. Available from: https://wenku.so.com/de2c404c561a949a3c71f5c548fadb8b6?src=ob_zz_360wenku [accessed 22 December 2010]. [In China].

_____. (2018). Yang gong guo, Lecturing. [Online]. Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/1034243-10938876.html> [accessed 18 November 2018]. [In China].

_____. (2020). pinching enamel. [Online]. Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/6277261-6490699.html> [accessed 25 September 2020]. [In China].

_____. (2020). Ping po, Bullfight. [Online]. Available from: Hmong people painting in Pingpo [accessed 5 December 2020]. [In China].

_____. (2020). Zhang ze duan, Along the River During the Qingming Festival. [Online]. Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/5366651-5602376.html> [accessed 22 March 2020]. [In China].

_____. (2022). Art aesthetics. [Online]. Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/1034243-1093840.html> [accessed 12 December 2023]. [In China].

_____. (2022). Naive art. [Online].

Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/5327532-5562704.html>

[accessed 11 March 2021]. [In China].

_____. (2023). Composition. [Online].

Available from:<https://baike.so.com/doc/5953799-6166742.html>

[accessed 7 February 2023]. [In China].

360-person library (2015). Henri Julien Felix Rousseau, Dream. [Online].

Available from:[http://www.360doc.com/content/15/09/13/16/2153789_498875869.s](http://www.360doc.com/content/15/09/13/16/2153789_498875869.shtml)

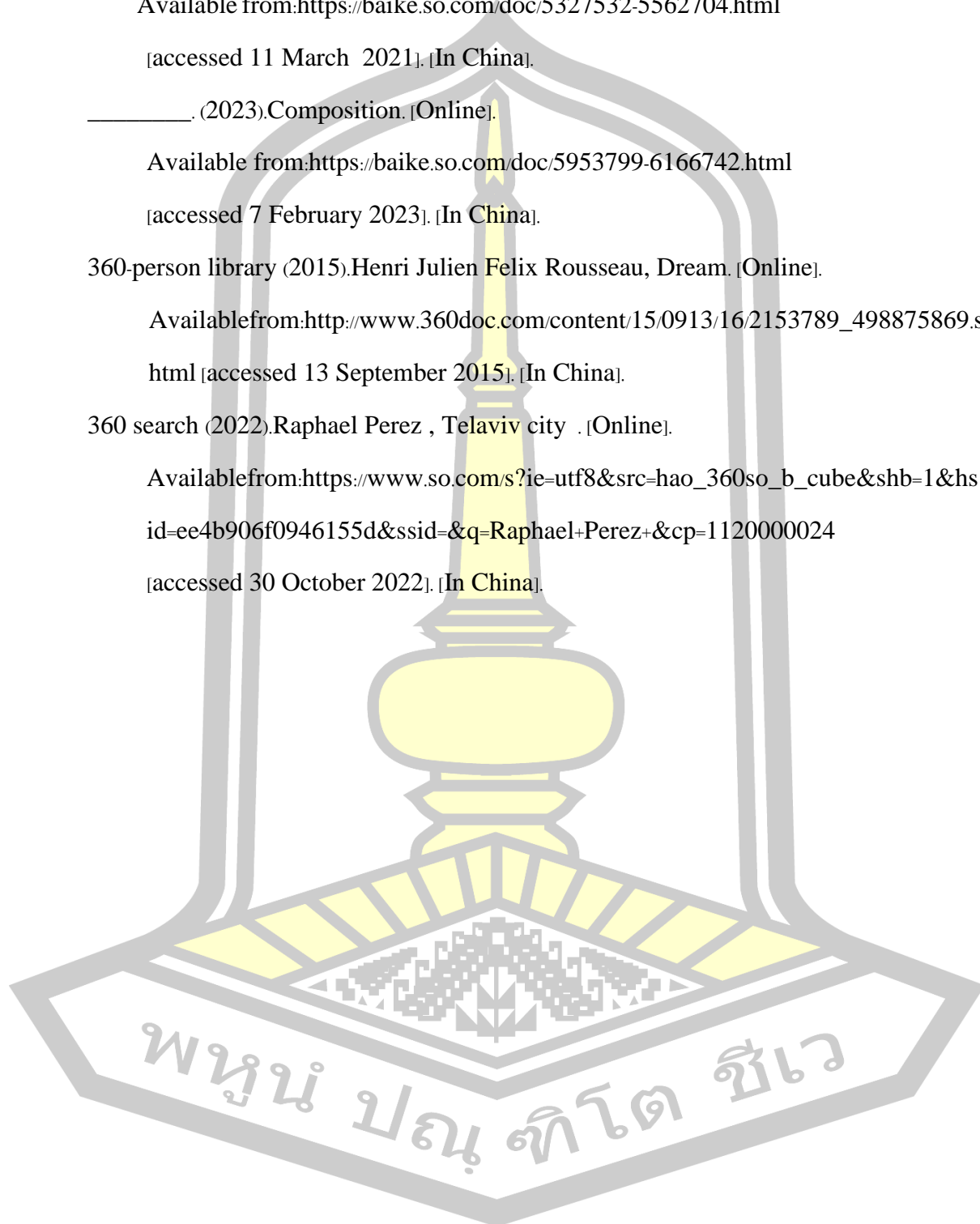
html [accessed 13 September 2015]. [In China].

360 search (2022). Raphael Perez , Telaviv city . [Online].

Available from:[https://www.so.com/s?ie=utf8&src=hao_360so_b_cube&shb=1&hs](https://www.so.com/s?ie=utf8&src=hao_360so_b_cube&shb=1&hsid=ee4b906f0946155d&ssid=&q=Raphael+Perez+&cp=1120000024)

[id=ee4b906f0946155d&ssid=&q=Raphael+Perez+&cp=1120000024](https://www.so.com/s?ie=utf8&src=hao_360so_b_cube&shb=1&hsid=ee4b906f0946155d&ssid=&q=Raphael+Perez+&cp=1120000024)

[accessed 30 October 2022]. [In China].



BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Mr.Jiwei Tao
DATE OF BIRTH	July 18, 1990
PLACE OF BIRTH	Wenshan, Yunnan, China
ADDRESS	Pingyuan Town, Yanshan County, Wenshan City, Yunnan Province, China
POSITION	Teacher
PLACE OF WORK	Baoshan University, Baoshan City, Yunnan Province, China
EDUCATION	2018 Bachelor of Arts In Art Design (B.F.A.) Baoshan University 2023 Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.) Program in Visual Arts Faculty of Fine-Applied Arts and Cultural Science, Mahasarakham University

