



Discussion on Mosaic Art in Public Space

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Abstract: Mosaic art acts on the public space. In modern European countries, Mexico, Russia, the United States, North Korea, etc., there are different cultures and materials, and it presents a diverse face from a global perspective. In the context of rapid and stable economic development in my country, public spaces have been repeatedly mentioned. Whether it is public venues, art parks or public rest areas, these places have become the daily activities of ordinary people in my country, the construction of public places and the people the continuous improvement of the quality of life has also significantly improved people's awareness of public space. The article analyzes the formation and origin of mosaic art and public space, and discusses the way of mosaic craftsmanship in space and the manifestation of different spaces, as well as its long-term hidden plasticity. It also discusses the effect of mosaic art in urban public spaces. Prospects for development trends.

Keywords: Public Space; Public Art; Mosaic; Public Environment

Introduction

Mosaic art relies on physical space in public space. Like architectural structure, it is constructed with materials as a medium. Attached to the physics, it becomes the creation of the architectural creation. The entity it constitutes exists in the environment with planarity and three-dimensionality. It is magnificent, permanent and rich in decoration, which is unmatched by other art forms. Mosaic art in public spaces needs to be integrated with the surrounding environment when setting up, and even needs to be used as a part of mosaic works. This is an important factor in the principle of public design in public spaces^[1]. The hard materials used in mosaic inlay form the picture in the artist's arrangement and combination, and construct a brand-new physical object. The visual experience in art and space is brand new. This re-created visual space extends an unmeasurable imagination, supplementing and changing the finiteness of physical space^[2]. As a typical public art, it is to allow more people to participate in art. When more people start to be interested in public affairs and art in public space, the artist's creative purpose can be realized, and the art works give people the enjoyment of beauty^[3].

1. The formation of public space and the history of mosaic art

1.1 The formation of public space

Public space, as the name implies, is a public place for the public to conduct activities. This concept has been recognized by the public a long time ago. Some scholars even believe that with the emergence of public space in human society, this kind of consciousness becomes material. Existing space, and has always been a free space shared by the public. With the continuous development of modern society in recent years and the continuous improvement of people's living standards, public space is not only a space for people's daily activities, but more importantly, it also needs to give people a certain social feeling in public space. As an important part of the city, space, whether it is a long-term social development or evolution or formed by nature, or after the emergence of human society, through certain planning to form its spatial form, it occupies the

overall environmental display Very important position. With the continuous progress and development of society, public space has also been effectively developed in such an environment. The continuous improvement of the quality of life of modern people has led to higher and higher requirements for public space^[3].

1.2 The origin and development of mosaic art

The generation of mosaic inlay can be traced back to ancient Greece. In the early days of ancient Greece, architects directly applied black and white marbles to the decoration of buildings by interlacing each other. In the early mosaics, only a small part of the rich and powerful were eligible to use it, not only because of its expensive price. It is also due to its greater difficulty in construction, so the mosaic at that time is more important as a symbol of identity and status. Until the ancient Roman period, in the early stage of Christianity, Christians entered Rome to preach. Due to illegal preaching, gatherings were usually only held in dark basements or building passages, and because most of the believers were unable to read and understand normally, Preaching can only be carried out by painting on the wall. At this time, mosaic painting has become an important tool for believers to preach.

With the rise of Christianity, mosaic inlay craftsmanship has prevailed and are widely used in squares, bathrooms, and halls. Thousands of stones are used to form patterns. Mosaics in the ancient Roman period have the characteristics of realism. Artisans created works of light and shadow by distinguishing the subtle differences of colors. Moreover, with more accurate perspective and modeling, mosaics played an important role in the spiritual life of the ancient Romans. Mosaic materials in this period developed from small stones to stained glass. It took at least 8-9 centuries of evolution to complete the innovation of mosaic mosaics from two-color patterns to complex patterns. In late ancient Rome, a large number of mosaics used colored glass. In the Byzantine period, most of the mosaics used translucent small pieces of glass. In order to unify the color blocks, the background color was drawn under the glass to see. After the Middle Ages, the mosaics were used by the church and obtained through light effects. The mysterious religious nature of the church was influenced by this period, and the religious message of mosaics continues to this day.

The mosaic of stained glass is the most important form of European mosaic craftsmanship. It was popular in the 12th to 15th centuries and was used in the making of church window frames. After the 15th century, the mosaic technology gradually declined. Mosaic was defined as small pieces of glass, stone, porcelain and other hard materials, and even all the colored small block materials that can be used for mosaics are also called mosaics.

2. The presentation of mosaic art in space

Traditional Western buildings use stone, which is suitable for mosaic inlay decoration, while traditional Chinese buildings are mainly civil structures and are not suitable for mosaic materials. Until modern reinforced cement entered China, my country's mosaic inlay art began to take off. Since its development, there are a large number of public spaces that need to be beautified. Mosaic mosaic art is especially applicable. Open and semi-open spaces have high sunlight intensity or wet and rainy conditions. Drawing murals are not suitable. Mosaic mosaic murals can not only produce wonderful changes in color, light and shadow, etc., It also has the advantages of moisture resistance, sun protection, and resistance to discoloration. Most of the mosaic art in public spaces appear in the center of the public space, and the mosaic works placed in the center of the space will be expressed in a grid or pixelated form according to the composition of the space environment. , Its unique visual effect will change according to the distance of the viewer's location, forming an interaction in people's distant and close appreciation.

It is worth noting that the creation of mosaic art in public spaces is not all large-scale, especially in the “Mosaic China-Mosaic Art Invitation Exhibition” national tour exhibition sponsored by the China Artists Association Mural Art Committee from 2017 to 2020. The works show the rich possibilities of various mosaic crafts in artistic creation. In addition to large mosaic murals suitable for public spaces, there are more easel paintings that form new artistic expressions through media replacement, which are more suitable for fine arts. In museums, exhibition halls or indoor spaces, due to the change in size, the works are more detailed and appealing, and the content expressed is more vivid and connotative. People have enough time to stop and admire in the rich public space, and gain the influence of art in the process of viewing.

3. The display of mosaic art in different space environments

The magnificent mosaic art has brought more creative images to the daily life of modern people. Various mosaic art designed in public spaces can integrate art with people's lives, and art is not limited to. In the past works of art, the application of mosaic art directly changed the embarrassing situation of art serving only a few people. In the modern social environment, mosaics are not only used in the creation of traditional murals, but a larger number of excellent works have been widely used in subway stations, large shopping malls and urban supporting art parks, emphasizing innovations in themes and techniques. The relationship between the work and the space. Decorative materials of various colors and patterns cover the concentrated building surface, and the artist gives full play to his imagination and creativity on such a surface, and through various mosaic techniques, mosaic art becomes a symbol of a building or a region. Sex symbols, which symbolize more of the dream city. With the gradual development of science and technology today, mosaic art is integrated into our lives in various ways to increase the artistic atmosphere of public spaces, so that people can stop and stay in front of art works in the fast-paced life and work, and more and more. The public art environment gives people a beautiful experience.

Conclusion

Mosaic, as a traditional Western art form, has created its brilliance from the Meso River Valley, ancient Greece, ancient Rome to the medieval Renaissance. Its artistic value is closely related to the aesthetic method of Western countries that has long infiltrated and integrated art into public spaces. Indivisible. my country's mosaic art is often used in mural creation, and its development is closely related to urban planning and architectural design. It promotes the traditional regeneration of materials and crafts, combines with contemporary Chinese art background and technological innovation, and then radiates to urban public art and intergrowth in the public environment, mosaic art can move towards a broader public space.

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