

The Embodiment of Philosophy in Traditional Chinese Color Paper-Cutting Art

Fang Tian Ph. D*

College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Melaka,
78000, Melaka, Malaysia

ORCID : <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-4647-9785>

tianfang@xmdbedus.cn

HASLINDA BINTI ABD. RAZAK Ph. D

Senior Lecture, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)
Cawangan Melaka, 78000, Melaka, Malaysia

ORCID : <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1735-8696>

haslinda802@uitm.edu.my

LIZA MARZIANA BINTI MOHAMMAD NOH Ph. D

Senior Lecturer, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM),
Cawangan Melaka, 78000, Melaka, Malaysia

ORCID : <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6168-7085>

lizamarziana@uitm.edu.my

MOHD JAMIL BIN HAJI MAT ISA Ph. D

Senior Lecture, College of Creative Art, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah
Alam, 40450, Selangor, Malaysia

ORCID : <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7764-323X>

jmi@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: This article takes the Chinese traditional color culture philosophy foundation in the folk art embodiment as the research topic, takes the paper-cut art as the example, deeply discusses the Chinese traditional culture color, the philosophy thought and the cultural value in the paper-cut art application and the embodiment. This paper introduces the origin, development and characteristics of Chinese traditional color culture, and the important position of philosophical thought in Chinese traditional culture. By analyzing the historical origin, production technology and symbolic significance of paper-cutting art, this paper expounds the application and expression of traditional colors in paper-cutting art, and the embodiment of philosophical thoughts in paper-cutting art. By summarizing the importance and influence of the philosophical foundation of Chinese traditional color culture in folk art, this paper points out that its inheritance and development in folk art is of great significance to promotion and inheritance of Chinese traditional culture. Research in this paper not only helps to deeply understand rich connotation and unique charm of Chinese traditional culture, but also provides new ideas and reference for development of folk

art. By discussing the philosophical basis of Chinese traditional color culture, we can better understand the connotation and value of folk art, promote the inheritance and innovation of folk art, and promote the prosperity and development of Chinese traditional culture.

Keywords: Folk Art; Paper-Cut Art; Cultural Embodiment; Chinese Color Culture

1. INTRODUCTION

The embodiment of the philosophical foundation of Chinese traditional color culture in folk art--Taking paper-cutting art as an example, it is an important subject to deeply explore close relationship between Chinese traditional culture and folk art. As an important part of Chinese traditional culture, paper-cut art has become one of the treasures of Chinese culture with its unique color application and exquisite skills. By analyzing the philosophical basis of color culture in paper-cut art, this paper discusses its embodiment in folk art, with a view to revealing the profound inside information and unique charm of Chinese traditional culture for readers. Color is an indispensable element in artistic creation, which endows works with life and soul. Colors not only have visual aesthetic feeling, but also carry profound cultural connotation and humanistic spirit. In Chinese traditional color culture, the theory of five elements occupies an important position. According to the theory of five elements, gold, wood, water, fire and earth interact and restrict each other, which constitutes the basic law of all things in the universe. In the application of color, the theory of five elements also has guiding significance. For example, red and blue match, symbolizing that gold gives birth to wood, wood makes fire, fire gives birth to soil, and soil gives birth to gold, implying nature and harmony; Yellow matches blue, symbolizing Jin Kemu, Mu Ke Tu, Tu Ke Shui, Shui Ke Fire and Fire Ke Gold, implying restraint and balance. These color combinations not only have aesthetic value, but also embody the philosophical thoughts of Chinese traditional culture. Paper-cutting art combines color and lines perfectly through cutting, engraving and dyeing, creating a colorful artistic world. In Chinese traditional color culture, each color has its own unique symbolic meaning and philosophical connotation. Red represents joy and enthusiasm, blue symbolizes wisdom and far-reaching, and yellow represents power and honor. The application of these colors in paper-cutting art not only increases the visual effect of the works, but also conveys people's yearning for a better life and awe of nature and the universe. As an important part of Chinese folk art, paper-cut art has unique artistic charm in its color application. In paper-cut works, the use of color is often closely related to the theme and meaning of the works.

For example, red paper-cut works are often used in festive occasions, meaning happiness and auspiciousness; Blue paper-cut works are often used to depict scenes such as the ocean and starry sky, with broad and profound meanings (Frantz et al., 2023). The use of these colors not only enriches the visual effect of paper-cut works, but also endows the works with profound cultural connotation and humanistic spirit. The use of color in paper-cutting art also pays attention to the harmony and unity of contrast and harmony. In paper-cut works, the contrast and harmony of colors interweave with each other, forming a colorful artistic effect. For example, the contrast between red and blue makes the work more visual impact; The harmony of yellow and blue makes the works more harmonious and unified. The use of this contrast and harmony not only shows the unique charm of paper-cutting art, but also embodies the philosophical thoughts of Chinese traditional culture. As an important part of Chinese folk art, paper-cut art is widely used in Chinese folk art. Whether it is the decorations on festive occasions such as Spring Festival and wedding, or the ornaments in daily life such as window grilles and door gods, paper-cutting art plays an important role. On these occasions, paper-cut works convey people's pursuit of happiness and good fortune and yearning for a better life with their unique colors and patterns. This paper will take the paper-cut art as an example to deeply discuss the embodiment of Chinese traditional color culture in folk art. By analyzing the color application, cultural implication and philosophical thoughts of paper-cut art, we can not only understand the rich connotation and spiritual value of Chinese traditional color culture, but also further reveal the cultural heritage and artistic charm contained in folk art.

2. OVERVIEW OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL COLOR CULTURE

2.1 Origin and Development of Chinese Traditional Color Culture

The origin of Chinese traditional color culture can be traced back to the distant primitive society. In primitive society, people began to use natural pigments to decorate their lives, including hematite, loess, limestone and so on. By grinding and mixing these natural pigments, people create colorful painted pottery, murals and other artworks, showing their unique understanding of color and aesthetic pursuit. With the progress of society and the development of civilization, Chinese traditional color culture is constantly evolving. In ancient times, the use of color and symbolic meaning gradually related to religion, imperial power and other social fields. For example, yellow was regarded as a royal symbol in ancient China, while

red represented joy and auspiciousness. The symbolic meanings of these colors evolve constantly in different historical periods and cultural backgrounds, forming colorful cultural phenomena. At the same time, the use of color in folk art is also full of practicality and folklore (Li & Mansor, 2023; Lin & Choi, 2021). In folk paper-cutting, New Year pictures and other art forms, the use of color not only increases the visual effect of the works, but also conveys people's yearning for a better life and awe of nature. The use of color in these works is often closely related to folk activities and festivals, which embodies the rich and colorful cultural traditions of the Chinese nation. In Chinese traditional color culture, the concept of five elements and five colors and the theory of five elements coexistence play an important role (Wang & Han, 2020). Table 1 shows theory of Yin-Yang and Five Elements in Chinese traditional color culture.

Table 1: Yin-Yang and Five Elements Theory in Chinese Traditional Color Culture

Five Elements	Symbolic Meaning	Attribute
Wood	Vitality, growth	blue, blue
Fire	Enthusiasm, light	Red, orange
Soil	Stable and heavy	Yellow, brown
Gold	Hard and sharp	White, silver
Water	Flow, change	Black, blue

In addition, Chinese traditional color culture also pays attention to the symbolic meaning and implication of color. Different colors have different symbolic meanings and meanings in different historical periods and cultural backgrounds, such as red representing joy and enthusiasm, blue symbolizing wisdom and far-reaching, etc. Figure 1 shows the evolution of Chinese traditional color culture.

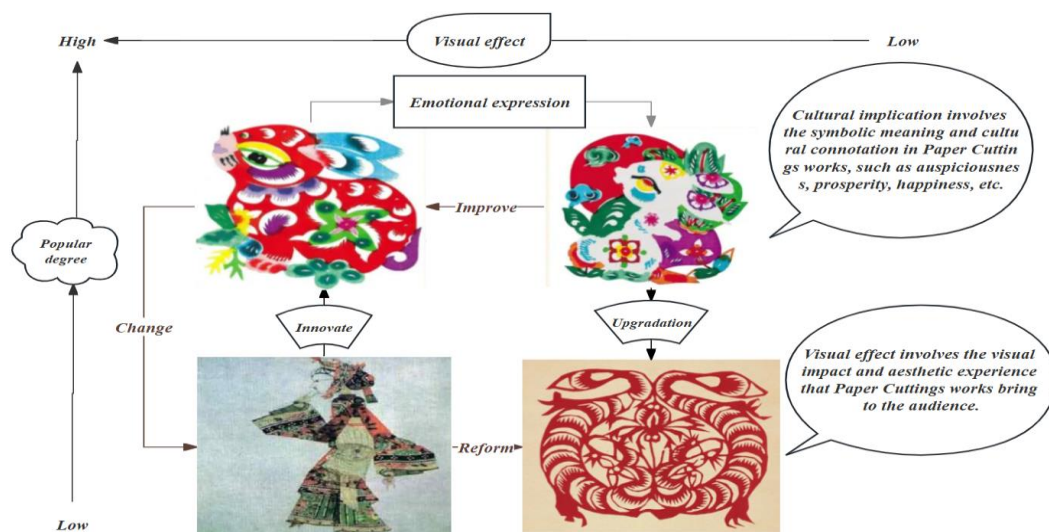


Figure 1: The evolution process of Chinese traditional color culture

2.2 Characteristics of Chinese Traditional Color Culture

Chinese traditional color culture is characterized by rich colors, strong symbolism, emphasis on harmony, emphasis on moral and close connection with life. Rich color means that there are many kinds of colors in Chinese traditional color culture, and each color has its own unique symbolic meaning and implication. These colors are used flexibly in works of art, forming colorful artistic effects. Strong symbolism means that in Chinese traditional color culture, each color has its specific symbolic meaning. For example, red stands for joy and enthusiasm, while yellow stands for honor and authority. This symbolism makes color have strong expressive force in expressing emotion and meaning (Tang & Liu, 2021). Paying attention to harmony means that Chinese traditional color culture pays attention to the harmonious collocation of colors. In works of art, the use of color needs to follow certain laws and principles to achieve overall harmony and unity (Y. Chang et al., 2023; Wu, 2024). Paying attention to implication means that in Chinese traditional color culture, the use of color often contains profound implication. These meanings are closely related to people's beliefs and values, and reflect people's understanding and pursuit of life. Closely connected with life means that Chinese traditional color culture is closely connected with people's daily life. In clothing, architecture, home and other fields, the use of color reflects people's pursuit of beauty and love for life. Table 2 shows the theory of five elements and five colors in paper-cutting art.

Table 2: The theory of five elements and five colors in paper-cutting art

Five Colors	Symbolic Meaning	Representative Element
Blue	The color of oriental wood symbolizes growth and prosperity	Trees, flowers, blue leaves, etc
Red	The color of southern fire symbolizes enthusiasm and vitality	Flames, sun, red flowers, etc
Yellow	The color of Chinese soil symbolizes stability and authority	Land, gold, yellow flowers, etc
White	The color of western gold symbolizes purity and light	Metal, moon, white flowers, etc
Black	The color of northern water symbolizes mystery and depth	Ocean, night, black flowers, etc.

Chinese traditional color culture has the characteristics of richness, symbolism, harmony, implication and close connection with life. These characteristics make Chinese traditional color culture occupy an important position in Chinese traditional culture, and have a far-reaching impact on modern art and design. Figure 2 describes the significance of different types

of paper-cutting from different angles

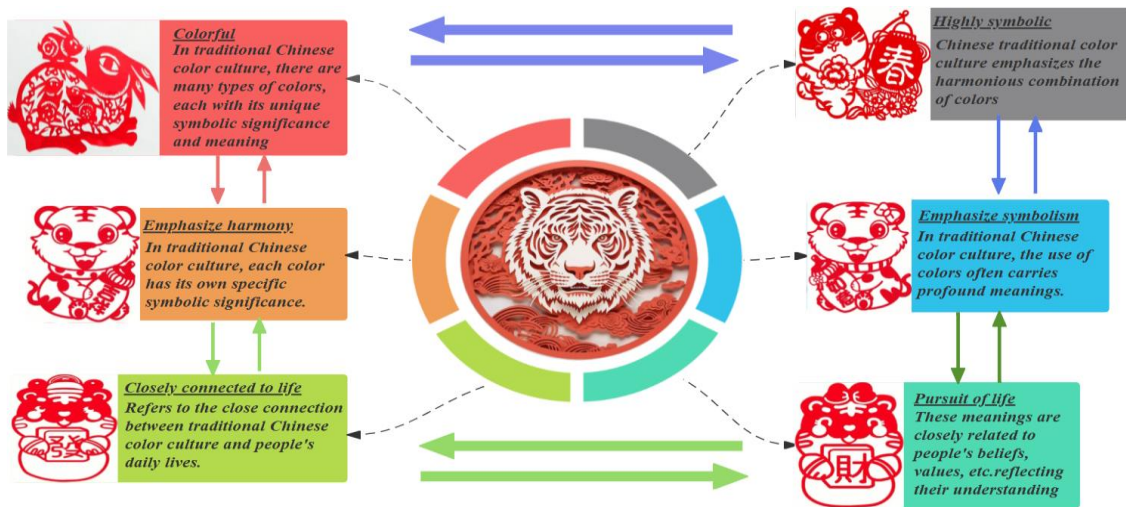


Figure 2: Meaning of different types of paper-cutting

2.3 Symbolic Significance of Chinese Traditional Color Culture

The symbolic meaning of Chinese traditional color culture is an indispensable part of Chinese culture. Each color carries profound cultural connotation and historical memory. Through the use of color, people can convey rich emotions and meanings. Red symbolizes joy, enthusiasm, auspiciousness and happiness in Chinese traditional culture. It represents festive festivals, auspicious blessings and happy life. In traditional festivals such as Spring Festival, red is widely used for decoration and gifts to express joy and blessings (Xue, 2019). At the same time, red also symbolizes authority and dignity, and represents power, status and honor. Yellow symbolizes dignity, authority, solemnity and sacredness in Chinese traditional culture. It represents imperial power, royalty and sacred religious sites. In ancient times, yellow was the exclusive color of the royal family, and only members of the royal family could use it (Liu & Lu, 2020). Yellow also symbolizes wisdom and light, representing the power of wisdom and bright future. Blue symbolizes wisdom, calmness, composure and profundity in Chinese traditional culture. It represents deep thinking, calm judgment and deep emotion. Blue also symbolizes peace and tranquility, representing inner peace and external harmony (T.-C. Chang et al., 2023). blue symbolizes vitality, vigor, peace and hope in Chinese traditional culture. It represents the flourishing of life, the harmony of nature and the hope of the future. blue also symbolizes wealth and prosperity, and represents economic prosperity and social progress (Cui & Yu). Purple symbolizes mystery, nobility, elegance and dignity in Chinese traditional culture. It represents mysterious power, noble identity and elegant

temperament. Purple also symbolizes purity and sacredness, representing pure mind and sacred religious place. Table 3 shows the symbolic meaning and implication of color in paper-cut art.

Table 3: Symbolic meaning and implication of color in paper-cutting art

Color	Symbolic Meaning	Moral
Red	Festive and auspicious	Happiness, prosperity
Yellow	Honor, authority	Solemn, dignified
Blue	Calm and calm	Wisdom, depth
blue	Vitality, vigor	Nature, Harmony
White	Pure and flawless	Pure and noble
Black	Mysterious and solemn	Power, mystery

The symbolic meaning of Chinese traditional color culture is not only the attribute of color itself, but also the specific meaning and emotional expression given to color by people. These symbolic meanings are widely used in Chinese traditional culture (Lingyi), becoming an indispensable part of people's lives, and also reflecting the unique understanding and aesthetic pursuit of color by the Chinese nation. Figure 3 illustrates how the cut color is selected.

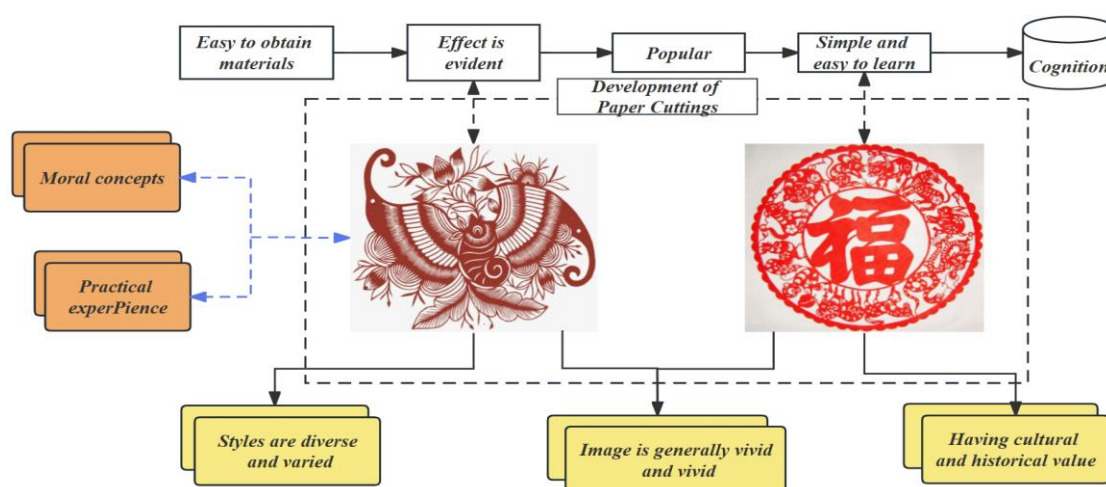


Figure 3: The process of paper-cut color selection

3. APPLICATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL COLOR CULTURE IN PAPER-CUTTING ART

3.1 Application of Red in Paper-cut Art

Red is one of the most commonly used colors in paper-cutting art. In paper-cut works, red is usually used to express festive, warm and auspicious feelings. For example, during traditional festivals such as Spring Festival, people decorate their rooms with red paper-cuts to increase the festive

atmosphere and festive feeling. Red also has rich symbolic significance in paper-cutting art. In Chinese traditional culture, red represents festive, auspicious, happy and other beautiful meanings. Therefore, in paper-cut works, red is often used to express these meanings (Li, 2021). For example, red paper-cutting with happy characters is often used in weddings and other occasions to express blessings and good wishes for newlyweds. Red also has unique aesthetic value in paper-cutting art. In paper-cut works, the use of red can increase the visual impact and artistic appeal of the works. At the same time, red also has strong expressive force and plasticity, which can be used with other colors to create more colorful artistic effects. Red is widely used in paper-cutting art. It is not only one of the most commonly used colors, but also has rich symbolic significance and unique aesthetic value.

3.2 Application of White in Paper-cut Art

White is the background color commonly used in paper-cutting art. In many paper-cut works, white is used as the background color, which contrasts with various bright colors, making paper-cut works more vivid and vibrant (Tang, 2021). White also has symbolic significance in paper-cutting art. In Chinese traditional culture, white represents purity, sacredness and elegance. Therefore, in paper-cut works, white is often used to express these meanings. For example, white lotus paper-cuts are often used in Buddhist and other religious places to express respect and worship for gods. White also has unique aesthetic value in paper-cutting art. In paper-cut works, the use of white can increase the freshness, simplicity and elegance of the works (Wang, 2020). White also has strong expressive force and plasticity, which can be used with other colors to create more colorful artistic effects. White is widely used in paper-cutting art. It is not only a common background color, but also has symbolic significance and unique aesthetic value.

3.3 Cultural Implication of Traditional Colors in Paper-cut Art

In the art of paper-cutting, the use of color has profound symbolic significance. Different colors often represent different meanings and emotions. For example, red symbolizes joy, auspiciousness and happiness in paper-cutting art, and is often used to express festive festivals and blessings; Yellow symbolizes dignity, authority and solemnity, and is often used to express respect for imperial power and dignity. The symbolic meaning of these colors not only reflects people's unique understanding

and aesthetic pursuit of color, but also reflects the profound cultural connotation given to color in Chinese traditional culture. The application of traditional colors in paper-cutting art is also closely related to folk customs. Folk customs and folk cultural characteristics in different regions are often reflected by the use of colors in paper-cut works. For example, during traditional festivals such as Spring Festival, people will decorate their rooms with red paper cuts to increase the festive atmosphere of the festival; In some minority areas, the use of color in paper-cut works reflects the local unique national culture and aesthetic style. The combination of these colors and folk customs makes paper-cut works have more regional characteristics and ethnic customs (Tang & Liu, 2021). Figure 4 shows the application of traditional Chinese colors in paper-cutting art.

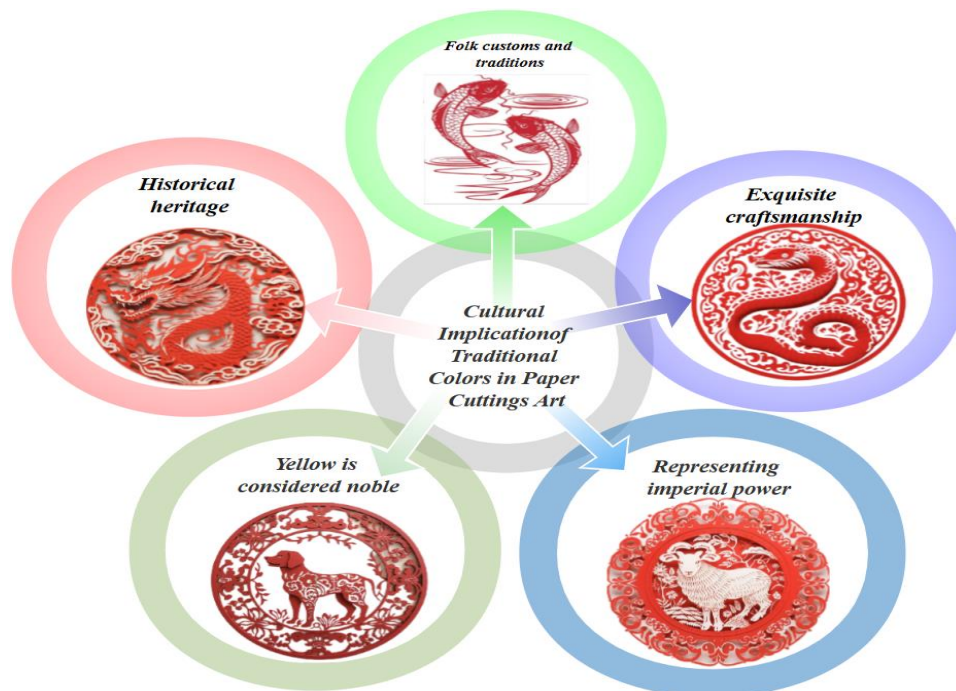


Figure 4: Application of Chinese traditional colors in paper-cutting art

The application of traditional colors in paper-cutting art also bears the mission of historical inheritance. In Chinese traditional culture, the use of color is often closely related to historical events and cultural traditions (Zhan). For example, in ancient times, yellow was the exclusive color of the royal family, representing imperial power and dignity; In modern times, people still regard yellow as a symbol of honor and authority. The use of these historical colors makes paper-cut works more historical and cultural. The application of traditional colors in paper-cutting art is also closely related to emotional expression. Different colors can often convey different emotions and artistic conception. For example, red paper-cut

works can often convey festive and warm emotions; Blue paper-cut works can create a quiet and profound atmosphere. The use of these colors not only enriches the artistic expression of paper-cut works, but also enables the audience to feel the emotion and artistic conception conveyed by the works through colors (Liu et al., 2023). Table 4 shows the rules and principles of color application in paper-cutting art.

Table 4: Laws and principles of color application in paper-cutting art

Cultural Connotation/Humanistic Spirit	Describe	Example
Fear and Respect for Nature	Through the use of color, express awe and respect for nature, for example, blue represents vigor and vitality. At the same time, it reflects the harmonious coexistence between man and nature.	blue paper-cut works, such as landscapes, flowers and plants, express love and awe for nature.
Understanding and Respect for Human Society	Through the use of color, we can express our understanding and respect for human society. For example, red represents joy and happiness. At the same time, it reflects the harmonious coexistence between people and society.	Red paper-cut works, such as decorations for festive occasions such as Spring Festival and wedding, reflect the understanding and respect for human society.
Embodiment of Humanistic Spirit	Through the use of color, it conveys unique humanistic spirit and aesthetic pursuit. Such as the pursuit of beauty and the love of life. At the same time, it embodies the idea of people-oriented and harmony between man and nature.	Blue paper-cut works, such as starry sky and ocean, reflect the exploration of the mysteries of the universe and the yearning for a better life.

The application of traditional colors in paper-cutting art also reflects the exquisite technology. In the process of paper-cutting, artists need to master the deployment and use skills of various colors to create colorful artistic effects (Liu & Zhang, 2024). At the same time, artists also need to choose appropriate color matching and application methods according to different themes and needs, so as to make their works more in line with the theme and aesthetic requirements. The application of these techniques not only reflects the ingenuity and innovative spirit of artists, but also makes traditional colors more perfectly displayed in paper-cutting art (Qian, 2023).

4. EMBODIMENT OF PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT IN CHINESE TRADITIONAL COLOR CULTURE

4.1 Philosophical Thoughts in Chinese Traditional Color Culture

The philosophical thought in Chinese traditional color culture is a profound understanding and interpretation of nature, universe and life. It is based on Yin-Yang and Five Elements and Five Elements and Five Colors, which corresponds colors to five elements and emphasizes the harmony and harmony of colors (Li et al., 2022). This philosophy embodies the unique aesthetic pursuit and humanistic spirit of Chinese traditional culture, and also embodies people's awe and respect for nature, universe and life.

In Chinese traditional color culture, color is not only a visual element, but also a symbol and implication. Different colors represent different meanings and symbolic meanings, such as red represents festive and auspicious, yellow represents noble and authoritative, etc. This color symbol theory not only embodies people's unique understanding and aesthetic pursuit of color, but also reflects the profound cultural connotation given to color in Chinese traditional culture. The philosophy of Chinese traditional color culture also emphasizes that the application of color should follow certain laws and principles. For example, the law of the coexistence of the five elements is applied to the collocation and application of colors to achieve the purpose of harmony and harmony (Guan & Pan, 2020). This philosophy embodies the holistic view and dialectical thinking of Chinese traditional culture, and also provides rich inspiration and creative sources for Chinese traditional art and design. Table 5 shows the rules and principles of color application in paper-cutting art.

Table 5: Laws and principles of color application in paper-cutting art

Laws/Principles	Describe	Example
The Coexistence of Five Elements	Gold begets water, aquatic wood, wood makes fire, fire begets soil, and soil begets gold. The collocation of colors should follow the principle that the five elements coexist to achieve harmony and harmony.	Red and blue match, symbolizing that fire gives birth to wood, and red and blue match, symbolizing that fire gives birth to water.
Five Elements Interaction	Jin Kemu, Muketu, Tukeshui, Shuikehuo and Huokejin. Color matching should avoid the combination of five elements to avoid conflict and imbalance.	Yellow and purple match to avoid the conflict of Jin Kemu; blue matches brown to avoid the conflict between wood and soil.
Harmony and Principle of Harmony	Color collocation should pay attention to harmony and harmony, and avoid too strong contrast and conflict. Through the contrast of light and shade, warmth and purity of colors, we can achieve visual balance and harmony.	When red and blue match, you can adjust the light and shade of blue or warm and cold to achieve the effect of harmony and harmony.

The philosophy thought in Chinese traditional color culture is a profound and unique aesthetic pursuit and cultural spirit. Figure 5 describes the development of Chinese paper-cutting. It reflects people's awe and respect for nature, universe and life, and also reflects people's pursuit of beauty and aesthetic taste (Zhu, 2019). This philosophy not only affects the formation and development of Chinese traditional color culture, but also provides rich inspiration and creative sources for Chinese traditional art and design.

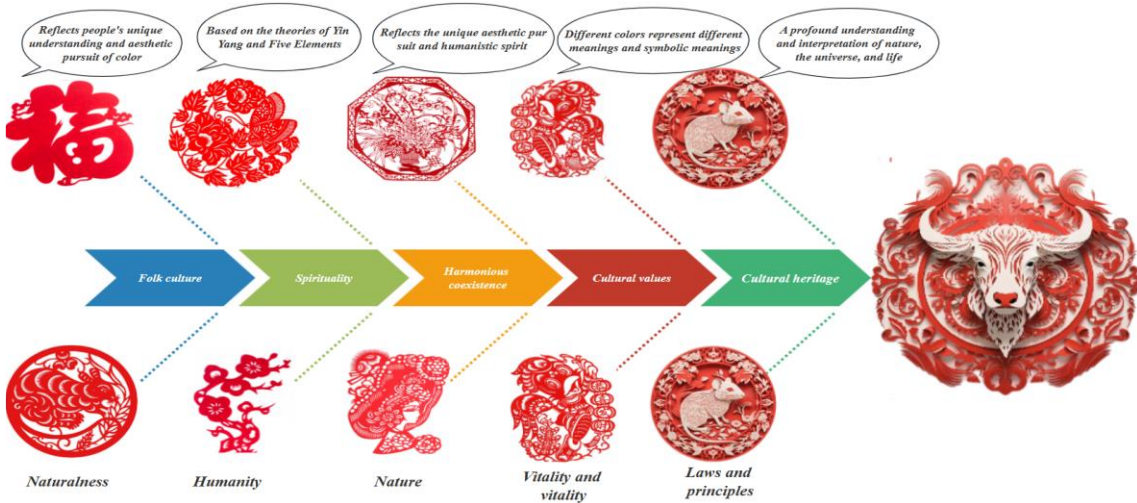


Figure 5: The development process of Chinese paper-cutting

4.2 Unity of Nature and Humanity

The unity of naturalness and humanity is one of the important characteristics of Chinese traditional color culture. Naturality refers to the connection and interaction between color and nature. In Chinese traditional color culture, the use of color is often closely related to the natural environment. For example, blue represents vigor and vitality, which echoes the natural blue; Blue represents tranquility and depth, echoing the blue of the sky (Zou, 2021). This natural color application reflects people's awe and respect for nature, and also reflects the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Humanity refers to the connection and interaction between color and human society. In Chinese traditional color culture, the use of color is often closely related to the culture, history, religion and other factors of human society (AILI, 2021). For example, red symbolizes joy, auspiciousness and happiness in Chinese traditional culture, so it is widely used in weddings, Spring Festival and other festive occasions; Yellow symbolizes dignity, authority and solemnity in Chinese traditional culture, so it is widely used in solemn places such as palaces and temples. This humanistic color application reflects people's understanding and respect for human society, and also reflects the harmonious coexistence between people and society. The unity of naturalness and humanism means that the use of color should not only follow the laws and principles of nature, but also reflect the cultural, historical and religious factors of human society. In Chinese traditional color culture, this unity is reflected in the use of color, which not only pays attention to the harmonious coexistence with nature, but also pays attention to the harmonious coexistence with human society (Wang, 2021). For example, in temple architecture, the use of color should not only follow the laws and principles of nature, but also reflect the solemnity and sacredness of Buddhist culture; In the wedding decoration, the use of color should not only follow the laws and principles of nature, but also reflect the joy and happiness of the wedding. Table 6 expresses the cultural values in paper-cut art.

Table 6(a):Cultural Values in Paper-cut Art

Cultural Values	Describe	Example
Respect Nature	The colors and patterns in paper-cutting art are often based on nature, such as flowers and animals, which reflects the awe and respect for nature.	blue paper-cut works, such as landscapes, flowers and plants, express love and awe for nature.

Table 6(b): Cultural Values in Paper-cut Art

Cultural Values	Describe	Example
Meaning Good Fortune	Many works in paper-cut art symbolize good fortune, such as words and patterns such as "Fu" and "Shou", which express the pursuit of happiness and longevity.	Red paper-cut works, such as decorations for festive occasions such as Spring Festival and wedding, reflect the pursuit of happiness and auspiciousness.
Inherit Culture	Paper-cut art is a traditional folk art form. Through inheritance and development, it not only retains the essence of traditional culture, but also promotes the national spirit.	Inheritors of paper-cutting art show paper-cutting skills and inherit traditional culture.

The unity of naturalness and humanity is one of the important characteristics of Chinese traditional color culture. It embodies people's awe and respect for nature and human society, and also embodies harmonious coexistence between man and nature and between man and society (Yang, 2023). This unity not only affects the formation and development of Chinese traditional color culture, but also provides rich inspiration and creative sources for Chinese traditional art and design. Figure 6 describes the meanings of different colors in paper cutting.

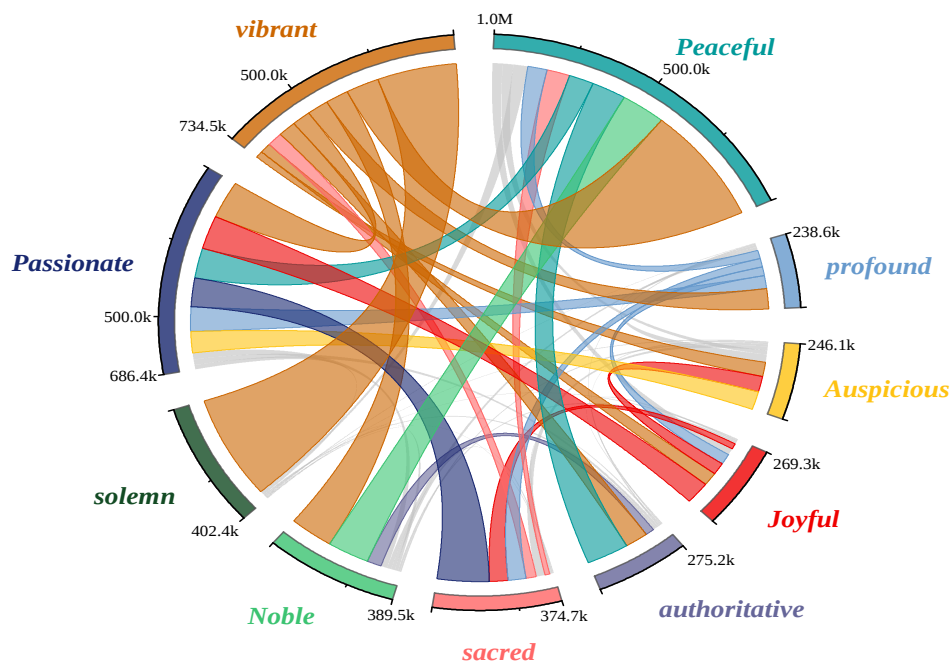


Figure 6: Meaning of different colors in paper cutting

4.3 Cultural Values in Paper-cut Art

As a kind of folk culture, paper-cut art has profound cultural heritage,

and its cultural value has been paid more and more attention. Paper-cut art embodies the pursuit and yearning for truth, goodness and beauty. Paper-cut works show the pursuit of beauty and love for life through unique skills such as shape, color and pattern (Ding & Sandu, 2021). At the same time, paper-cutting art also embodies the idea of people-oriented, harmony between man and nature, and emphasizes the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Paper-cut art is an important carrier of Chinese culture, and it is the product of Chinese culture and historical accumulation for thousands of years. It embodies the modeling consciousness, aesthetic ideal and philosophical concept of folk art, and at the same time provides a broad development space for artistic creation. Through the deep combing of the spirit, formal characteristics and symbolic implication of paper-cut art, it is conducive to better inheriting the hierarchical structure of paper-cut art and perceiving the original taste of folk paper-cut in practice. Paper-cut art can give people enough free imagination space, make thinking unconstrained style, and enrich the content of culture and art. Through the study and appreciation of paper-cutting art, imagination and creativity can be stimulated, and aesthetic taste can be enhanced. Paper-cut art also has unique artistic charm and aesthetic value. It is not only an art form, but also a means of cultural inheritance and education (Zhao, 2023). By learning and inheriting paper-cutting art, we can cultivate teenagers' good conduct and aesthetic ability and promote their all-round development. The cultural values in paper-cut art reflect the pursuit and yearning for truth, goodness and beauty (Y. Chang et al., 2023; Yuanqing & Ghani, 2023).

5. CONCLUSION

The philosophical basis of Chinese traditional color culture has been fully reflected in paper-cutting art. As an important part of Chinese folk art, paper-cut art is deeply influenced by traditional color culture philosophy in its color application and artistic expression. Philosophical thoughts such as Yin-Yang Five Elements Theory and Five Elements and Five Colors Theory have been applied concretely in paper-cutting art, expressing awe and respect for nature, universe and life through the symbolic meaning and implication of color. At the same time, paper-cut art also embodies the holistic view and dialectical thinking of Chinese traditional culture, and achieves the pursuit of beauty and aesthetic taste through the harmony and harmony of colors. As an important carrier of Chinese traditional color culture, paper-cut art not only has unique artistic

charm and aesthetic value, but also carries rich cultural connotation and humanistic spirit. Through the study and inheritance of paper-cut art, we can better understand the philosophical basis and spiritual connotation of Chinese traditional color culture, and further promote development and innovation of Chinese folk art.

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