Highlights in Art and Design
ISSN: 2957-8787 | Vol. 2, No. 3, 2023

Explore the similarity of impressionist music and impressionist painting

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Abstract: The 19th, the end of the century, impressionist painting and impressionism music in the background of innovation, the development of impressionism witnessed the transformation of western traditional art and the rise of modern art, in the history of western art left a heavy, painting, music and other art genres, discipline fusion reached a new step. This paper analyzes and compares the subject matter, structure and expression techniques of impressionist painting and music, explores the similarities of two different arts, and explores the important role of the interaction and integration of art in the development of art.

Keywords: Impressionist music; Impressionistic painting; Comparative study.

1. Introduction

Music and painting are both important forms of human expression of emotions and thoughts. Music is the art of time, and painting is the art of space, which seems very different, but they have developed many similarities in mutual influence. In music, the requirement of "picture" is always implemented, and the musical term "rhythm" is equally important in painting composition, contrast and color. In the course of the development history of art, the production time and motivation of the same music and painting schools have similar backgrounds. As the famous French literary theorist Danner, "the production of works of art depends on the spirit of The Times and the surrounding customs" as one of the laws of the production of art works. This paper combines the historical background and artistic characteristics of impressionist painting and impressionist music schools, and analyzes the close connection between impressionist painting and music by analyzing the representative works of impressionist painting and music.

2. Overview of impressionist painting

In the second half of the 19th century, impressionism painting in the philosophy of indirect guidance and a variety of art forms under mutual influence, its emergence becomes an important turning point of western art history, the painter breaks through the traditional painting program, in a new idea, the innovation challenges the conservative painting concept, and effectively improve the restrictive ideas existing in the traditional culture idea.

First is the indirect guide philosophy, in the early 19th century, Schopenhauer's pessimistic will highly, after the war of the European middle class, after the same Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, on the basis of only will, and put forward their own "superman philosophy", denial of the traditional moral culture at the same time, put forward to centered on the will of people to build a new world view and value systems. In Schopenhauer and Nietzsche emphasizes people and self-centered pessimistic philosophy, under the influence of literary aestheticism and symbolism movement in Europe, the literary movement about "art for art", the pure pursuit of artistic beauty and the pursuit of sensory enjoyment, with pure artistic beauty to deny the pain and evil of the real world and evil.

In addition, the birth and independent and distinctive style of impressionist painting is inseparable from the inheritance and development of other painting schools. These schools mainly included realist paintings and the Barbizon School. The realistic school advocates the use of realistic techniques to describe what we see at the moment, and truly reflects the political form, economic form and the real life of all strata of human society under the background of The Times. The realist painter went into the nature and turned his eyes to the working people. The life of the workers became the theme of the picture expression. Courbe, the representative of the realistic painting, once said: " I will not draw angels, because I have never seen them." Barbizon school also against in studio outdoor landscape, put forward the slogan" in the face of nature, the scene sketch ", natural scenery in Barbizon painting painter's gradually becomes an independent subject appeared in the canvas, they not only realistic objective depiction of nature, also focus on the inner meaning of nature, which makes their paintings were the neoclassical school no fresh, color also gradually become bright, make the pictures has new vitality.

In "irrationalism" philosophy of indirect guidance and other schools under the direct influence of painting, impressionist painting with innovative attitude in France, they are more emphasized the subject of the creator, the creator on the basis of realistic objective description breaks through, impressionist painter break the traditional way of expression, through light and color instant change, excluded the history, subject, story, all other forms of theme content, expressed a more direct, pure, rich and colorful visual world. The independent aesthetic consciousness, makes the western traditional art can carry the thoughts, feelings and others special meaning, painting is no longer for some public service accessories, as Monet when it comes to the nature of impressionist art, " art will only attract most crazy or fool, or a respect for this eccentric and grandstanding."

3. Impressionist music overview

In 1887, The term impression are mofficially formally in music, Judges at the French Academy of Fine Arts criticized Debussy's second symphony suite, Spring, " written during his study in Rome, asked him to be "wary of vague impressionism," later, Debussy did not avoid impressionism,

instead, impressionism in music; In 1894, critics use the word impressionism to praise Debussy's String Quartet; After 1905, Impressionism no longer has any derogatory elements, used to generalize entirely about Debussy and music similar to his style, but among all the impressionist musicians who really grasps the essence and verve of impressionism is Debussy, Debussy is almost the impressionist music itself, some music historians have summarized impressionist music today as just a Debussy's movement.

The birth of impressionist music has its music own development the trajectory and law, and on the artistic performance, genre form and music style present a strong inheritance, but different historical period of a music style will be affected by specific historical and cultural background and literary trend, cultural trend, which means that the birth of impressionist music is music development rules, and because of the influence of the outside world. After more than a hundred years of development in romantic music, immersed in the increasingly artificial expressions of personal emotion, the listeners began to tire of it and seek other new forms of expression, In Chopin's emphasis on harmony a color in music, Grig's hazy, colorful harmonies and the semitonally system in Wagner's work, Impressionist music has already begun to show traces, up to the twentieth century, some innovative composers such as Debussy, Ravel and others realized that this was the best time to break through the 19th century musical style and create new musical styles, Impressionism music was thus born.

The birth of impressionist music is not only the result of conforming to the development law of musical style itself, but also the great influence on symbolism literature and impressionist painting. Was born in the mid-19th century symbolism literature, it emphasizes the creation to reflect the subjective feelings, with the symbol suggests that people's mental state and ideas, the purpose is to people from reality, into an illusory "concept" of the world, Debussy is attracted to it, he only an opera "merits and palisander" based on the symbol dramatist metro link drama, Debussy once said: "I read" metro and palisander " script is in 1893, first read, deeply excited, perhaps privately, the play can be adapted into an opera." Debussy and many other works also materials and symbolism literature or drama, he has some art songs such as" moonlight "" mandolin ", etc. Are also based on the symbolist poet Paul Vereeniging works, thus, impressionism music and symbolism literature, they influence each other, mutual penetration, impressionism music also thus a kind of ethereal artistic conception and hazy mysterious atmosphere.

Impressionism school, whose influence reached its peak in the early 1890s, also gave Debussy great creative inspiration, he was active in the circle of painters, especially for the impressionist painters, and often visit art exhibitions, his work,, The Sea, it was at the exhibitions of the National Gallery in London and Paris that they saw the depiction of the sea, Impressionist painting by seizing the change of light and color to show the instantaneous impression of things has brought great inspiration to Debussy's creation, he focuses more on the effects of moments when things change, special emphasis on factors that can be perceived immediately, He excels through colorful harmony and sound changes, to show the impression of a scene, his prints and images are deeply influenced by impressionist paintings.

4. The connection of Impressionist painting and impressionist music

4.1. Subject matter and content of impressionist painting and impressionist music

The innovation of impressionist painting broke the academic rules and conventions of representing the aristocracy and the upper culture, because most impressionist painters came from the emerging class. Therefore, expressing full affirmation and support for the cultural life needs and rights of the emerging class, coupled with the influence of realism and the Barbizon school, The content of impressionist painting is no longer a revolutionary historical event and grand mythological scenes, they chose to walk out of the studio, with the common natural scenes around you, vivid and interesting life scenes, or ordinary people as the main themes, Whether it's Monet's Sunrise Impression, Water Lily or Renault's Girl on the Piano or Swing, all restore one real scene after another in the life, remove the gap between the studio and the reality, make art even closer to this class of life.

Debussy, the founder of Impressionist music, loved nature all his life and did not love politics. Debussy once said that music is an art of unrestrained passion, an outdoor art, an element of nature, and an art echoing the breeze, blue sky and sea. For this reason, he also criticized most other families for not listening to the voices of nature around them. Under the influence of personal factors and impressionist painting, Impressionism music and impressionism a painting in the choice of subjects, Impressionist music has abandoned the grandeur of traditional music, serious and solemn historical and mythological themes, In the Impressionist music, more expressions is the surging waves of the sea, the soft moonlight sparkling water and the crowded people on the town streets, these ordinary and objective scenes were loved by Debussy, Debussy created a series of works on such subjects. For example, The Sea, Moonlight, Spring, The Night of Granada, Debussy once wrote in a "Program Note" that "Cloud" describes the constant scenery of the sky and the slow and solemn movement of the clouds. Ravel, another representative of Impressionism, also created many works with similar themes, such as The Mirror, The View and The Fountain. They all love the ever-changing natural scenery and find an instant impression in these constantly changing things.

4.2. The structure of Impressionist painting and impressionist music

The impressionist painting appeared with a tendency to contrast with traditional painting in all aspects, under the influence of the realistic painting, Impressionist painters put more emphasis on presenting the real scene on the canvas, against the rigor in traditional painting, The regular composition pattern, Value people's intuitive perception of a scene, as a scene or character we suddenly see when we turn around carelessly, The painter paints things from an accidental perspective, The images of things depicted are often different from what we imagine in our habits, but this is what the Impressionist sought is true, so the picture composition presents a kind of randomness and contingency, Like Manet's, Lunch in the Studio, there are no literary themes and stories that the audience needs to know, There is no complete composition available, Character is flat, just through the proportion of the characters to arrange them in the

two spatial times, this composition was almost nonexistent before the advent of impressionist painting, But this casual, non-idealized composition is closer to life.

The musical structure of impressionist music is no more irregular than classical and romantic music, The boundaries of the passage is not obvious, In the traditional curved structure, usually presents the basic theme of the piece more than three times, The structure with different insert contents is defined as the rondo formula, but in Debussy's work, often a part of the non-reproduction part, causes the overlap of reproduction factors between the main and inserted parts, In addition, the boundaries of the musical paragraphs are blurred, making the musical work loose and free in structure, For example, Sail, Fog, as a whole, The work is more trilogy, But from the internal tonality and accompaniment the texture, It's actually a rondo-style one, only the use of collage style in the reproduction content, A variety of non-reproduction parts appear in the melody, thus reflects the composer's free structural conception when creating. In addition, some works cannot be divided into the traditional trilogy, sonata and other musical structures, which belongs to the non-standardized musical structure. The composer combines two or more musical structures to create.

4.3. The association between impressionist painting and impressionism music in the techniques of expression

Impressionist music was born in the same historical background as impressionist painting, and was also influenced by impressionist painting. Therefore, the works also show a vague and hazy characteristic, which is mainly caused by the short and changeable motivation, colorful harmony, irregular rhythm and unclear tonality. Impressionist music representative character Debussy think, motivation is the power of creative, he painted the theme of the scene, in the second movement of "sea" "spray game", the theme of the music with extremely decorative and freestyle, these transformations constantly motivation and rhythm to form a whole, Debussy took the rapid sound type, depicts the sea waves rolling and changeable moment vivid image. In harmonic aspect, Debussy abandoned the classical technique of harmony writing, In the famous music piece, The Moonlight, the piece unfolds with a chord in bD major, subsequently, in the second subsection, off to level VI harmony, greatly increase the ambiguity of tonality and the ambiguity of the music, Up to 19 bars of the seventh chord, and not resolved to the main chord. Instead, continuing to go off-tune, until the Six-level chord, to solve to the main chord, In these developments, there is little in sight of the traditional sense of harmony in the embodiment of the harmonic function, this is somewhat like the painting in impressionist painting, no clear lines are visible from these paintings, There is no clear outline, it's just that the various colored dots come together. The composition of a hazy feeling. In his work, the melody is no longer the dominant piece of music, but the harmony as color and light occupies a more important position.

5. Conclusion

Through the comparison between impressionist painting and impressionist music, it is not difficult to find that different art forms present the same characteristics of The Times, which makes them also show the consistency in the aesthetic characteristics. Impressionist painting and impressionist music for the pursuit of color hazy beauty, so that painting and music can be more closely fit. In impressionist painting and impressionist music in their works, they all show the love of nature and life, through the emphasis on the color technique of expression, using unprecedented color vocabulary, present people a new visual and auditory world, create a true, a dream of art, added endless charm for painting and music art.

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