

Analysis and Research on "Fighting the Epidemic with Art" under Cite Space Visualization

Shuang Liu

Sichuan Minzu College, Kangding, 626001, China

Abstract: Art creation is not only a depiction of objective things, but also demonstrates the creator's deep concern and reverence for society, life, and the heart. Under the influence of the COVID-19, artistic creation presents a series of new features and requirements. This study selected journal papers from the CNKI database from 2020 to 2022 with the theme of "art" and "anti-epidemic", and used Cite Space visualization software to visualize and analyze 1092 articles. Research has found that firstly, art colleges are the main force in publishing articles, and collaborative research needs to be further strengthened; Secondly, jointly innovate online and offline to broaden new teaching models; Finally, the impact of the epidemic on artistic creation is limited, and the film market remains prosperous.

Keywords: "fighting the epidemic with art", online teaching, art college, visual analysis

1. Introduction

In early 2020, a sudden outbreak of the epidemic disrupted people's normal lives. Literary and artistic workers silently turned their creative enthusiasm into a concern for the epidemic, and fully participated in the fight against the epidemic in the form of vivid literary works, using "art" to fight the epidemic and fulfilling the mission of "art for the people". This research selects the periodical papers with the theme of "art" and "anti epidemic" from 2020 to 2022 in the CNKI database, and uses Cite Space visualization software to conduct a visual analysis of 1092 documents, trying to explore the new characteristics of art creation, education and teaching under the COVID-19 epidemic.

2. Research methods and data sources

This study borrows Cite Space visualization analysis software and uses the CNKI database as the search source, with "art" and "anti epidemic" as the theme word. The literature type is selected as "journal", and the journal level is limited to all. The time limit is from 2020 to 2022, and a total of 1092 target literature were retrieved [1]. Then create a graph based on keywords, author collaborations, and institutional publications, and conduct analysis and research.

3. Graph analysis of "fighting the epidemic with art"

3.1 Author graph analysis

Through investigation and research, it was found that there is a relatively close cooperative network between Dong Feng, Wang Tingxin, Meng Jianjun, Zhang Jie, Zhang Rui, Fan Dian, and Yu Jiangang, with close research cooperation. The formation of a bilateral cooperative connection between Liu Lifu and Wu Wenlong, Kong Zhiguo and Luo Jianbo, Mori Mae Seiji and Du Yingchun indicates the existence of collaborative research among these scholars in the field of "fighting the epidemic through art". At the same time, several scholars such as Liu Lifu and Wu Wenlong have large keyword nodes, indicating a relatively in-depth academic research on "fighting the epidemic with art". As shown in Figure 1.

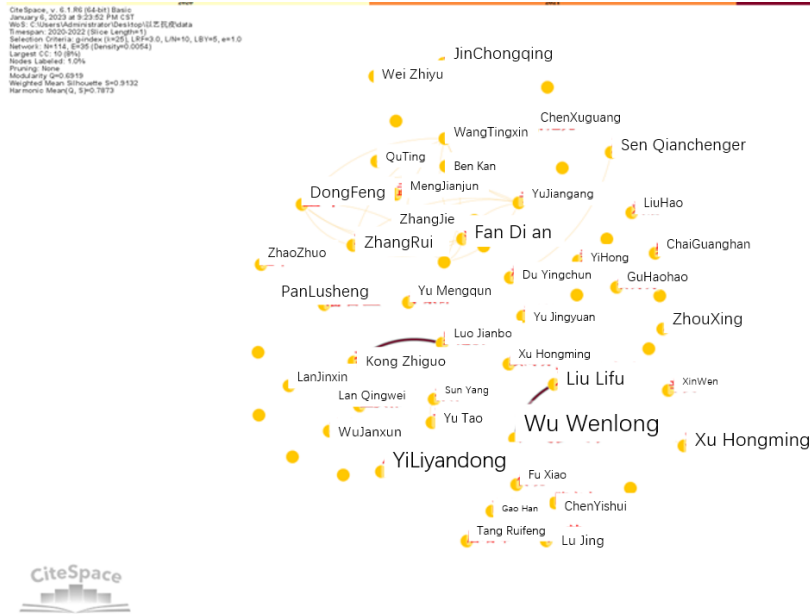


Figure 1: Author collaboration knowledge graph

3.2 Institutional network analysis

Through investigation and research, it has been found that different research institutions in China independently publish articles, have connections or research network relationships, and form collaborative research. Among them, there is a cooperative connection between Beijing Normal University and the China Film Criticism Society, as well as between the Central Academy of Fine Arts and the China Academy of Fine Arts. Shanghai Academy of Drama has also formed cooperative research with other research institutions. However, overall, the research network and connections are relatively sparse, and collaborative research needs to be further strengthened [2]. As shown in Figure 2.

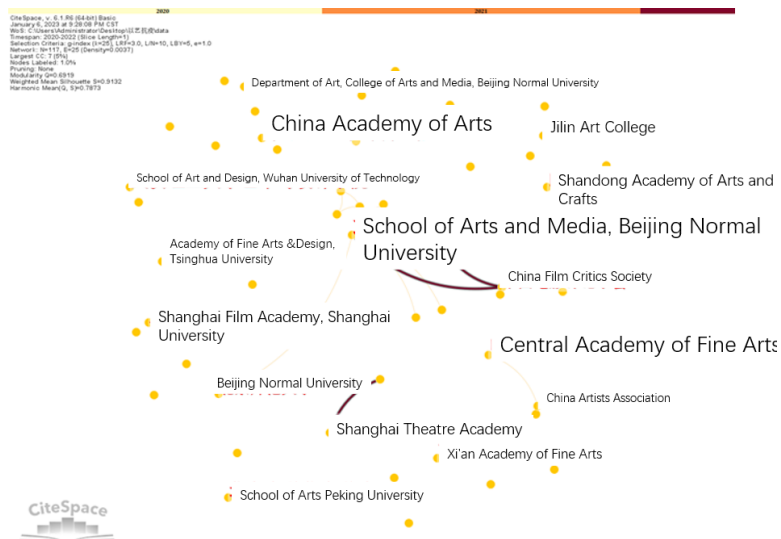


Figure 2: CNKI organization published a knowledge graph

Through investigation and research, it is found that Beijing Normal University, Chinese National Academy of Arts, Central Academy of Fine Arts and other institutions have become the main force in the research of "fighting the epidemic with art". The institution with the highest number of publications is the School of Art and Media at Beijing Normal University, with a total of 11 publications over the past three years; The cumulative number of articles issued by the Chinese National Academy of Arts and the Central Academy of Fine Arts in three years is 9 and 7; The number of articles published by other art colleges is relatively small, and the cumulative number of articles published by the top ten institutions is 60. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The publication of "fighting the epidemic with art" in domestic colleges and universities from 2020 to 2022

Ranking	Institution name	Number of posts	Percentage
1	School of Arts and Media, Beijing Normal University	11	18.3%
2	China Academy of Arts	9	15.0%
3	Central Academy of Fine Arts	7	11.7%
4	Shandong Academy of Arts and Crafts	6	10.0%
5	Shanghai Film Academy, Shanghai University	5	8.3%
6	Shanghai Theatre Academy	5	8.3%
7	Academy of Fine Arts, Tsinghua University	5	8.3%
8	Jilin Art College	4	6.7%
9	School of Art and Design, Wuhan University of Technology	4	6.7%
10	Xi'an Academy of Fine Arts	4	6.7%

3.3 Keyword analysis

According to the query, according to the node size, the largest keyword node is epidemic prevention and control; the second is the epidemic situation, online teaching, the Covid-19, the film market, online teaching, contemporary art, theme creation, curators and turnover. By using an Excel spreadsheet to calculate the frequency of keyword occurrences in CNKI, the top 10 word frequency rankings were obtained, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Keyword co-occurrence statistics

Ranking	keyword	Frequency of occurrence	Time
1	Epidemic prevention and control	65	2020
2	epidemic situation	53	2020
3	Online teaching	29	2020
4	Covid-19	26	2020
5	Film Market	17	2020
6	Online teaching	16	2020
7	Contemporary art	16	2020
8	Theme authoring	11	2020
9	Curator	11	2020
10	Turnover	11	2020

In the knowledge graph of Table 2, the keyword node with the largest epidemic prevention and control frequency is 65 times; The second ranked epidemic has a cumulative frequency of 53 occurrences; The frequency of online teaching and Covid-19 is higher than 20, the frequency of keywords such as film market, online teaching and contemporary art is more than 10 times, and the top ten keywords are all in 2020, with a relatively continuous and stable research duration [3].

3.4 Keyword clustering analysis

According to the survey, seven different colored labels represent seven clusters, namely "epidemic prevention and control", "transaction volume", "online teaching", "epidemic", "streaming media", "online movies", and "post epidemic" [4]. Among them, the label of each cluster is the most important keyword in the co-occurrence network, and the larger the cluster number, the less keywords it contains. If the contour value of the clustering label is greater than 0.700, it indicates that the clustering result is reliable, while if it is not, the credibility of the clustering result is lower. As shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Keyword clustering graph

According to the survey, it was found that the contour values of all 7 clusters were greater than 0.8, indicating that the clustering results were good. Based on the comprehensive clustering information obtained, it can be clearly stated that the focus of research on "fighting the epidemic with art" is on epidemic prevention and control, theme creation, post epidemic, and art museums, involving multiple perspectives such as digitization, art design, communication, and the film industry, as well as various methods such as online teaching and online teaching, presenting new characteristics and new prospects of art development in the era of the epidemic [5]. As shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Keyword clustering statistics

Cluster ID	Silhouette	Top Terms(LLR)	Time
0	0.915	epidemic prevention and control; theme creation; Posters	2020
1	0.937	Turnover; Basel; Artifacts and artworks	2020
2	0.877	online teaching; online teaching; Art design	2020
3	0.839	Epidemic situation; contemporary art; disseminate	2020
4	0.979	streaming; film market; Film industry	2020
5	0.97	Web Movies; fighting the epidemic; realism	2021
6	0.952	post-pandemic; Digitization; art gallery	2020

3.5 Keyword timeline analysis

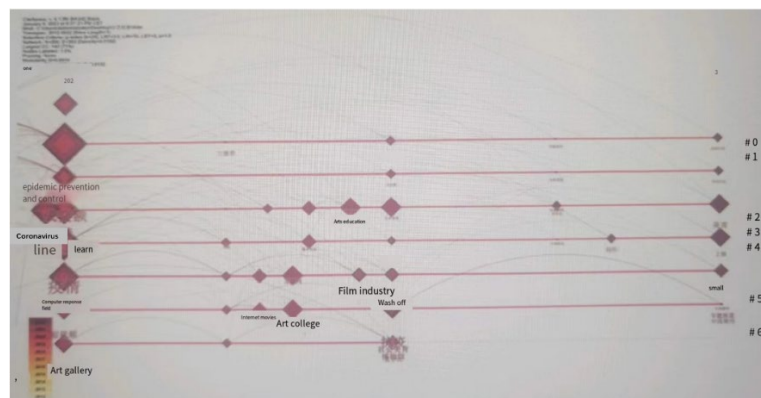


Figure 4: CNKI keyword timeline knowledge graph

According to the survey, the core keywords are: epidemic prevention and control, turnover,

COVID-19 epidemic, online teaching, epidemic, film market, short video and art gallery [6-8]. In addition, the research content focuses on tasks such as epidemic prevention, creation, and art education, as well as innovative methods such as streaming media, online movies, and the internet, as well as media integration. By analyzing the keyword time zone view, we further clarify the research direction and stage focus of "fighting the epidemic with art", and provide guidance for the sustainable development of artistic creation innovation. As shown in Figure 4.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Art colleges are the main force for publication, and collaborative research needs to be further strengthened

According to the knowledge graph published by institutions, on the one hand, institutions in the field of "fighting the epidemic with art" are mostly art universities. Among them, the School of Arts and Media, Beijing Normal University, Chinese National Academy of Arts, Central Academy of Fine Arts and other colleges have made greater contributions to the publication of articles. However, overall, the number of publications is relatively small, and the collaborative network and connections for publications are relatively sparse. The collaborative publication methods need further development. According to the author's published knowledge graph, there is a relatively close cooperation network formed between Dong Feng, Wang Tingxin, Meng Jianjun, Zhang Jie, Zhang Rui, Fan Dian, and Yu Jiangang, with a relatively dense cooperation network. In addition, cooperative networks are relatively rare, with mostly unidirectional and bidirectional connections for publishing. Different scholars' research in the field of "fighting the epidemic through art" shows more independent publishing characteristics, and collaborative publishing needs to be further deepened. Therefore, under the impact of the epidemic, art universities have implemented closed management or students studying from home, which has had a certain degree of impact on communication and cooperation between different universities and offline academic sharing among different scholars [9-11]. In the post pandemic era, in order to achieve the sustained prosperity and development of art, universities and scholars should actively offer suggestions and suggestions. On the one hand, various universities are actively utilizing emerging technologies such as the Internet and streaming media to build various online communication platforms and address the reality of inconvenient offline communication due to the impact of the epidemic. On the other hand, relevant scholars should actively use various academic exchange groups, such as QQ groups, WeChat groups, and even short video platforms such as Tiktok, Kwai, to actively learn new ideas and new requirements, and contribute to the depth of art research.

4.2 Online and offline collaborative innovation, expanding new teaching models

According to keyword co-occurrence and keyword clustering graphs, teaching models in the context of the epidemic have become a research focus for many relevant scholars. Online teaching and online teaching are located in the second category of labels, with a contour value of up to 0.8 and high research enthusiasm. At the same time, online teaching and online teaching rank third and sixth in the co-occurrence graph, with a frequency of 29 and 16 occurrences, respectively. The research is relatively in-depth. Under the trend of national epidemic prevention and control, schools have responded to the call of the Ministry of Education by using online teaching to carry out art education and exploring new online teaching models that cover the entire education system. Online teaching has unparalleled advantages. On the one hand, it can achieve resource sharing and partially solve the problem of unequal educational levels in the western, central, and eastern regions. On the other hand, it can achieve teaching tasks at home, allowing students to listen and learn at home without being affected by the epidemic. But online teaching also has inherent drawbacks [12]. For example, in art teaching, the proportion of practical learning is higher than theoretical learning, with limited practical space for home teaching, inadequate teacher supervision, and relatively poor teaching effectiveness. Therefore, under the influence of the epidemic, innovation in teaching methods should leverage strengths and avoid weaknesses, and create new teaching models.

4.3 The impact of the epidemic on artistic creation is limited, and the film market remains prosperous

In the past three years, the film market has been severely affected by the epidemic, and many scheduled films have been forced to be postponed. Even in such circumstances, there are still films that

have set box office records, such as "Hello Li Huanying", "Chinatown Detective 3", "Changjin Lake", "Shuimen Bridge", etc. simultaneously. According to the timeline graph of keywords, online movies, film industry, creation, streaming media, etc. have become the main keywords with high frequency. From this, it can be seen that people's demand for movies has not decreased due to the epidemic. On the contrary, the epidemic has increased people's demand for blockbusters. As is well known, as one of the main forms of artistic creation, movies not only allow people to slow down their pace of life and relax after busy work, but also illuminate various aspects of life, resonate with the public, and even imagine the future, bringing spiritual joy to people. Nowadays, watching movies has become an important way of life for Chinese people.

References

- [1] Li Xiao, Ji Zhiliang. *The Battle of Sunduan: The Artistic Presentation of "Fengqiao Experience" in the New Era* [J]. *Journal of China Radio and Television*, 2022(11):106-109.
- [2] Lu Jianing. *Chinese Style Written in Video Poetry -- On the Audio-visual Style Presentation of thematic TV drama creation in recent years* [J]. *China Television*, 2022(10):6-13.
- [3] Duan Yanwen, Fan Jiashuo, Gao Cunling. *China journal and the new crown pneumonia and epidemic prevention disease resistant special report* [J]. *Journal of publication wide-angle*, 2022 (01): 11-17.
- [4] Gao H. *Win the war against COVID-19 by rallying people and inspiring morale with the "art of great Beauty"* [J]. *China Higher Education*, 2020(05):11-12.
- [5] Cui Zhijin, Yao Peng. *Research on the types of anti-epidemic artworks in China* [J]. *Art Communication Research*, 2021(03):30-39.
- [6] Muyasel Totti. *Rise in recent years, unit play analysis* [J]. *Journal of contemporary television*, 2021 (8): 61-64.
- [7] Wu Wenke, Zhao Qian, Tian Li, Wang Jing. *Research Report on the Development of Chinese Folk Art in 2020* [J]. *Journal of Cultural and Artistic Research*, 2018, 14(03):35-46+113.
- [8] Zhao H. *Gathering of visual power -- Highlights of public welfare poster works in the Fight against the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)* [J]. *Decoration*, 2020 (02): 50-61.
- [9] Li Xinfeng, Qin Pei, Zhang Xinke. *Development Report of Art Theory Discipline in 2020* [J]. *Art School*, 2019, 37(03):17-42+58.
- [10] Ren Shengshu, Yang Xiaowei. *Review on Hot Phenomena of Chinese Drama in 2020* [J]. *National art research*, 2021 (02): 46-54.
- [11] Zhen Wei, Huang Mengna. *A Review of the Hot Phenomena of Chinese Art in 2020* [J]. *National art research*, 2021 (02): 31-36.
- [12] Wang Yichuan. *The creation of ultra-alienated Auditory Aesthetic Field -- the impression of anti-epidemic theme music and geoaesthetic code* [J]. *Literary criticism in China*, 2020 (11): 6-11.