

Research on the necessity of teaching traditional calligraphy in primary schools

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Abstract: Calligraphy is a uniquely Chinese traditional art form, and China has attached great importance to calligraphy education since ancient times. Modern calligraphy education has undergone two historical changes: brushes and hard pens. Emphasis on elementary school calligraphy education not only meets the requirements of quality education in elementary school but is also important to inherit and carry forward the excellent cultural traditions of the Chinese nation.

Keywords: traditional calligraphy, primary school inheritance

1. Calligraphy education

1.1. Ancient calligraphy education

Ancient Chinese calligraphy education for children was the most extensive and concentrated. Ancient children's education was mainly classical education, supplemented by calligraphy; literacy and writing were the basic content of children's calligraphy education, and also implicitly required scribal studies, so the textbooks and models used were mostly written. Calligraphy education for children was not only practical in nature, but also adhered to the pursuit of beauty. Since the end of the Han Dynasty and the Wei and Jin Dynasties, a large number of famous calligraphers have emerged, and calligraphy education in children's kindergartens has become more focused on the artistic quality of calligraphy.

1.2. Inheritance of ancient and modern calligraphy education

Calligraphy education in both ancient and modern times has the basic teaching task of literacy and writing, and both attach importance to "Chinese characters" and carry on the teaching tradition. The teaching of Chinese character fonts, methods of forming Chinese characters, and Chinese characters can be appropriately enhanced. Even elementary school students should not deliberately avoid the cognition of traditional and variant characters. In the content of the materials, we should pay attention to the cultural and educational functions of the learning model itself. In terms of teaching methods, we should draw on the "teacher demonstration method. In terms of learning methods, equal emphasis should be placed on copying, with particular emphasis on the role of "copying", which can significantly improve the accuracy of imitation. Chinese characters are comprehensive scripts with a perfect combination of sound, form and meaning. The physical beauty of Chinese characters is unique among all countries in the world. It has the charm of poetry and the artistic conception of painting. For thousands of years, the writing skills used in it have become the art of calligraphy, an elegant cultural art with a unique charm and an artistic treasure of our Chinese nation. As a must-have quality for elementary and middle school students, the art of calligraphy should not only cultivate good writing habits and strong writing skills, but also be combined with calligraphy education.

2. Primary school calligraphy learning is conducive to the development of quality

2.1. It can promote intellectual development

Long-term experiments in teaching calligraphy to children have proven that children's attention, observation, expressiveness, and aesthetic ability can all be improved through the practice of calligraphy.

From a psychological perspective, the process of learning calligraphy for children is a complex process of mental activity. The first is to exercise the stability of attention. By practicing calligraphy for

a long time, children can focus and stabilize their attention on a particular learning goal (e.g., textbook, calligraphy, etc.) for a longer period. The principles of learning illustrate that only by maintaining a stable attention can one have a relatively complete understanding in learning, and based on that understanding can one gain confidence in learning. With self-confidence, talents are good at accumulating and playing to their psychological strengths, developing their psychological energy, and laying a good foundation for growth.

In addition, observation is the gateway to intelligence and a prerequisite for performance. Calligraphy is based on the observation of images. Both the teacher's teaching and the student's learning require demonstration and communication of specific images. The purpose is to give the student an understanding of the regularity of the specific image or images. Students move from listening to explanations to practicing as children carefully observe the teacher's demonstrations or look at static lines and shapes from stencils, and then dynamically connect to writing. With this repeated practice, students' eyes, brains, and hands are exercised. This process is also a process of "enlightenment" and requires the initiation of figurative thinking. Therefore, learning calligraphy is also helpful for children to improve their thinking skills and performance.

However, elementary education basically covers children up to the age of 12, that is, children. Therefore, calligraphy education is of great importance to primary education.

2.2. Calligraphy is of great significance to the cultivation of students' temperament

2.2.1. It enables students to understand Chinese traditional culture and art.

The most basic thing is to know how calligraphy is an art and how it has developed. The culture of calligraphy includes the evolution of Chinese characters, the culture of writing instruments, and the connotations of poetry, which are closely related to the traditional culture of China.

Chinese characters developed from written symbols to oracle bone script, then to seal script and regular script. From engraving to writing with feathers and brushes, and then to the formation of various calligraphic fonts, it is an artistic process that has developed with the times and reflects the progress of Chinese writing culture.

2.2.2. Learning calligraphy can cultivate students' good writing habits.

The famous calligraphy educator Chen Zhenlian once said, "The art of calligraphy is the most ideological and simplest kind of beauty in aesthetics" At its most basic, it has to be expressed in terms of horizontal and vertical, lifting and pressing, weight and lightness. Higher levels of expression, movement, rhythm, artistic conception, spirit, and style require long-term study and training, from the shallow to the deep.

Students should start learning by strictly and seriously copying books, the so-called addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, all of which are the art of calligraphers. Careful and careful copying is the only way to start learning the necessary steps of calligraphy, which enables students to feel the essentials of learning calligraphy and slowly develop their writing ability and writing skills, especially the imitation in writing, to achieve eye, heart and hand, so the student's eyes, brain. Hand coordination, but also active observation, analysis, thinking, so as to exercise - a student to do things carefully and complete the word. Students must be able to have a good development of their study and writing habits.

Learning calligraphy also allows students to feel the connotations of poetry and calligraphy and to develop their noble sentiments. Chinese calligraphy not only allows one to experience the beauty of the words, but also the connotations of the poetry.

3. Calligraphy promotion is an important form of traditional cultural inheritance

Shen Yinmo, a famous Chinese jurist, once said, "Calligraphy is a vehicle for students to understand the long history and splendid national culture of the Chinese nation, and a motivation to inspire their national self-esteem and self-confidence" Calligraphy is an organic combination of the skill and spiritual world of the writer. Therefore, to improve their calligraphy attainments, it is important not only to improve their skills, but more importantly, to cultivate their spiritual and cultural qualities. Therefore, calligraphy education should pay special attention to the infiltration of traditional culture.

4. Different forms of calligraphy education can improve students' interest in learning

Tolstoy noted that "successful teaching requires not compulsion, but interest." Students become interested in what they are learning. Then they will have a strong desire to know. By actively learning and thinking, teachers can achieve twice the effect with half the effort. This is also true for teaching calligraphy. Interest can lead students to get close to Chinese characters, like them and write them well.

4.1. Connecting calligraphy to life

The teacher asks students to observe or look at calligraphy in their lives and discover how calligraphy affects or works in their lives, thus stimulating their interest in learning calligraphy. Students can also be organized to play various word games in which the content of the text is displayed in different fonts. Interesting games not only motivate students to learn. They can also improve their appreciation and observation skills.

4.2. Carry out multiple calligraphy activities

Students' interest is formed and strengthened by affirmation. Therefore, teachers can organize club activities and implement a system of management and guidance by professional calligraphy teachers to urge students to practice calligraphy. They also cooperate with local calligraphy associations to build various platforms for students to practice their writing skills, improve their calligraphy, cultivate their interest in learning calligraphy, and allow them to reveal their individuality in practicing calligraphy.

4.3. Proper control of practice time

While the teaching of elementary school calligraphy does not place much emphasis on layout and planning, it does place a high demand on the writing. For example, the size and layout of the entire character, the length of each stroke, the articulation between strokes, etc., all require time to be worked out. Therefore, it is important to schedule calligraphy practice in a reasonable amount of time, 20-30 minutes a day is appropriate. This way, students will have enough time to practice and will not be perfunctory or lose interest because of the length of time.

5. Summary

Chinese calligraphy is concerned with the techniques of brushwork, pointing and drawing, and structure. Only with the mastery of these techniques can one present a full aesthetic experience. But calligraphy should not be devoid of individuality either. If there is a lack of individuality, the entire writing process is a copy and paste, and the joy of learning calligraphy will be lacking. If all calligraphers imitated their predecessors, Chinese characters might still be stuck in the oracle bone and seal script. Taking the essence and discarding the dross is the way to develop Chinese calligraphy.

Throughout the history of calligraphy, it has been a process of continuous improvement and innovation.

Now is also the heyday of calligraphy. A large population, parents' desire to see their children grow up, people's love for traditional Chinese culture, and many other factors have contributed to the current boom. While addressing aesthetic issues at the mass level, the focus is on the integration of the creator's personality. Individuality does not necessarily have vitality, but part of that vitality is embodied by individuality. Protecting commonalities and developing individuality is a good way to inherit calligraphy.

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