




The Evolution and Contemporary Expression of Traditional Chinese Patterns: Water Patterns and Cloud Patterns as Examples

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ABSTRACT

This study takes water patterns and cloud patterns as examples to explore the evolution and contemporary performance of traditional Chinese patterns. Firstly, the background and importance of traditional Chinese patterns in the field of cultural pedagogy are introduced. Subsequently, the purpose and significance of the research are expounded, in order to deeply understand and excavate the development and contemporary expression of traditional Chinese patterns. According to the purpose of the study, the two main research methods of this study were analysis of literature and field research. Through the study of the evolution process of water pattern and cloud pattern, the changes and evolution laws of water pattern and cloud pattern in different historical periods and regions are found. The results show that the water pattern and the cloud pattern have the same material matrix, different modeling structure, and different dyeing materials, which are graphics evolved from traditional patterns, representing the meaning of heart, chest, belly and auspiciousness, respectively. Therefore, traditional patterns can provide inspiration for modern design, extend the role and use of traditional patterns, and provide reference and reference for archaeological pattern research.

Keywords: China, Traditional Patterns, Evolution, Contemporary Performance, Water Pattern, Moire.

INTRODUCTION

As an important archaeological result, traditional Chinese patterns carry rich cultural connotations and artistic values, and have always attracted the attention of scholars. With the changes of the times and the development of society, traditional Chinese patterns are also constantly evolving and changing (Ascani, Nair, & Iammarino, 2023), and present different forms in archaeological excavations, and have an impact on contemporary expression design, so it is necessary to conduct in-depth research and exploration (Barthel, Massiot, & Lavaud, 2023). We can deeply understand and excavate the development and contemporary expression of traditional Chinese patterns, and provide reference and reference for cultural and pedagogical research in related fields (H. Chen, Xu, Zhang, Wang, & Lu 2023). When discussing the evolution and contemporary expression of traditional Chinese patterns, this paper takes water patterns and cloud patterns as examples for in-depth study (J. Chen, Wang, Yuan, & Yang 2023). What are the changes and evolution of water patterns and cloud patterns in different historical periods and regions? What are their manifestations and influences in contemporary cultural education? So as to enhance the understanding and awareness of traditional Chinese patterns (W. Chen et al., 2023). On the one hand, through the study of the evolution and contemporary expression of traditional Chinese patterns, its rich cultural connotation and artistic expression can be revealed, and provide strong theoretical support for cultural inheritance and dissemination. On the other hand, the research results have important practical significance for promoting the protection, inheritance and promotion of traditional Chinese patterns, which is helpful to excavate and utilize the cultural value of traditional patterns and promote the development of contemporary culture and education (Y. Chen, Kang, Kim, Xu, & Lee, 2023). As an important form of traditional

Chinese pattern, cloud pattern plays an important role in the process of historical development. This paper will analyze the case study of cloud patterns to gain insight into their evolution, cultural connotation and artistic expression (Chiu, Wang & Lin, 2023). Taking traditional Chinese patterns as the research object, this study comprehensively analyzes the two representative water patterns and cloud patterns of traditional Chinese patterns through diachronic retrospection and contemporary comparison (Du et al., 2023). Based on the above results, the further application of its contemporary performance is discussed, and the important research content is as follows (Feng et al., 2023).

First, Multiple historical periods and regions will be selected for in-depth study of cloud patterns. Through the analysis of the structure, dyeing and shape of the pattern, the changes and evolution laws of the pattern in different periods and regions are revealed (Gao, Liu, Chen, & Dong, 2023). Among them, the patterns include the cloud patterns on Ming Dynasty porcelain, the cloud patterns in Song Dynasty scrolls, and the cloud patterns in modern architectural decoration. Through the study of these cloud samples, we can deeply understand the change trend of cloud pattern and grasp the law of its development and evolution (Geng & Zhi, 2023).

Second, Analyze the cultural connotation of the pattern. As an important image element in traditional Chinese culture, patterns have rich symbolic significance and cultural connotations (Gu, Lai, Chang, & Chen, 2023). By analyzing the shapes, patterns and meanings in different moire samples, the cultural connotations of different moire patterns can be interpreted in detail. For example, patterns are given the meaning of auspiciousness, auspiciousness and beauty in traditional Chinese culture, and it represents happiness, harmony and a satisfying state of life (Guo et al., 2023). By analyzing the cultural connotation of cloud patterns, we can better understand the important position and far-reaching significance of cloud patterns in traditional Chinese culture (Hou, Gou, Chen, & Chu, 2023).

Finally, The artistic expression of patterns will be explored.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Characteristics of Traditional Chinese Patterns

Traditional Chinese Patterns

Patterned burial objects in archaeology, decorative patterns and colors of tomb walls, are mainly the main decorative forms of noble tombs. Chinese traditional patterns originated in the Qin and Han periods, have a history of 2,000 years, commonly used in burial fabrics, gold and silverware (Hu et al., 2023), murals, etc., Chinese traditional patterns through the initial period of antiquity, Qin, Han, Wei and Jin budding, Sui, Tang, Song and Yuan development, Ming and Qing era peak period is a historical period of evolution. The shape of the traditional pattern is changeable (Jia et al., 2023), the color is gorgeous, vividly reflects the ancient graceful and gorgeous, rich and colorful aesthetic style, and is still widely used in various handicraft products in China (Q. Kong et al., 2023), the water pattern is the representative of the traditional Chinese pattern, it imitates and reproduces the landscape as the core of fabric expression, and the fine stitches of water waves and waves present a dynamic sense of water flow, and are widely used in traditional Chinese clothing, fabrics, ancient tomb walls. Relatively speaking, the cloud pattern is evolved on the basis of water pattern, often combined with the theme (Y. Kong, Xue, Xu, & Li, 2023), Shenlong, Dengxian and other themes, is an important shading of brocade "color", cloud pattern focuses on the creation of a sense of ethereal, often with exquisite design of spike-like cloud pattern covering the entire surface, in the traditional Chinese pattern has a different kind of transcendent beauty, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Undulating Patterns in Ming Dynasty Chinese Traditional Clothing

The line shapes of the two patterns in Figure 1 are shown in Figure 2.

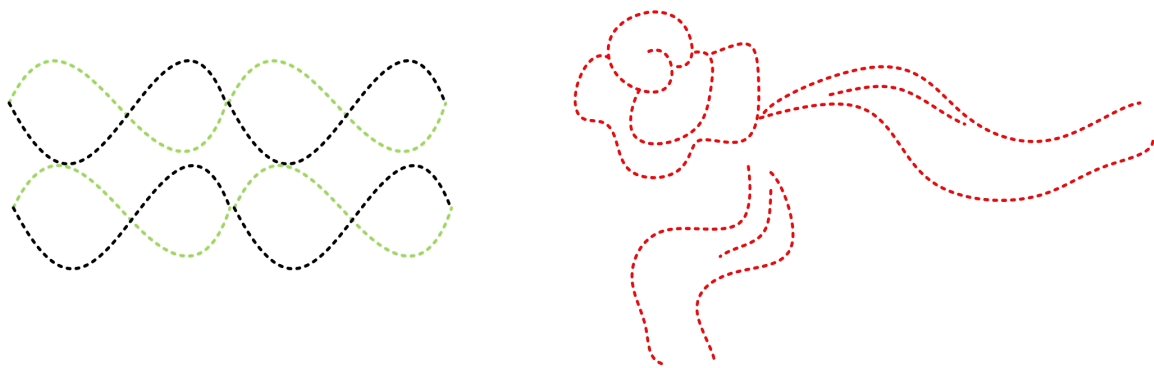


Figure 2. Line Comparison of Water Patterns and Cloud Patterns

The lines of water and cloud patterns in Figure 2 are S-shaped lines and drawn in the form of intermediate symmetry, reflecting the "Confucian" golden mean (B. Li, Scott, Wang, & Xiao, 2023). Among them, there is a similar relationship between water pattern and cloud pattern, and the water pattern mainly changes horizontally, and the cloud pattern shows random change in horizontal direction. The former reflects the stormy waves of water and the magnificence of water, while the latter reflects the delicate and dynamic cloud patterns, so there is a difference between the two.

METHODOLOGY

The Historical Evolution of Traditional Chinese Patterns

Introduction to the Study of Traditional Patterns

This study selects traditional patterns as a case study and analyzes their evolution and contemporary performance in detail, aiming to deeply understand and explore the development and contemporary performance of traditional Chinese patterns (J. Li et al., 2023). Traditional patterns are an important part of traditional Chinese patterns, which have rich changes and evolution laws in different historical periods and regions.

(1) Traditional patterns use the water body as the keynote for the arrangement and combination of the composition of the picture, and in specific artistic practice, it is often coordinated with the landscape, island, and seascape. To summarize their artistic style with three keywords, it can be called continuous, gradual, and integrated. As far as the artistic experience is concerned, the water pattern is not fixed in the visual experience, but simulates dynamic scenes and places, and the animals in the ocean and the fairy mountains are abstract images, which also reflect the continuity of vision, and the overall picture brought by this is a continuous form filled in the entire space.

(2) As far as the evolution of artistic patterns is concerned, the cultural consciousness and artistic consciousness of traditional pattern design are gradually increasing, from the traditional pattern design of Chinese artworks of previous generations, you can see the formal beauty brought by water patterns and wave continuity, but these continuous material materials not only control the rhythm of the sight, but also have symbolic meaning, the further the evolution, the stronger the inner symbolism, "water" In Chinese culture, it is considered to be the most soft and rigid existence, it is combined with the immortal mountain to become a symbol of seeking immortals, combined with the sea beast to become a template for exploration, in the late Chinese Empire, water patterns were also used to describe the crisis suffered by the country, cultural expression and artistic creation are not completely separated, but a dynamic process.

(3) From a contemporary perspective, the use of traditional patterns not only reflects the worship and praise of water by the ancient Chinese people, but also conveys Chinese's pursuit of a pleasant and harmonious life. In modern society, this cultural connotation has a positive guiding effect on shaping people's aesthetic taste and improving the quality of life. Through the above case analysis, through the detailed study of cloud samples from multiple periods and regions, the change law of cloud patterns in different historical periods and regions can be revealed; the cultural connotation of cloud patterns can be analyzed to deeply understand the rich significance of cloud patterns in traditional Chinese culture; and the exploration of the artistic expression of cloud patterns can explore its potential artistic value and application prospects.

Through the case study of traditional patterns, it deeply explores its evolution, contemporary expression and cultural connotation. By analyzing the historical evolution and contemporary performance of traditional patterns, we can better understand and explore the development context and artistic charm of traditional Chinese patterns. In addition, the research results also provide reference and reference for cultural pedagogy research in related fields, which has important practical significance for the protection, inheritance and promotion of traditional Chinese patterns.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Changes in the Form and Angle of Traditional Patterns

The pattern of the Xia Shang period is mainly thundercloud pattern and water ripple, mainly quadrangular and digonal superposition, the line is thicker, and the curvature is small, the angle of the turning point is about 90° , showing square and linearity, as shown in Figure 3.

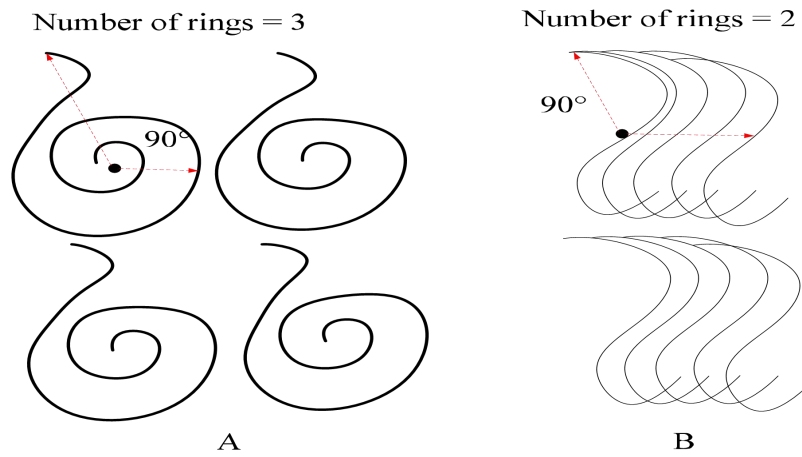


Figure 3. Comparison of Patterns During the Xia Shang Period

Note: A is a thundercloud pattern, B is a water ripple.

In the pre-Qin period, it was a cirrus pattern and a ring stripe, with thicker strips, a turning angle of about 45° , and a waveform. During the Chu and Han dynasties, the cloud head produced a small tail, the line was thick, and the turning angle was about 30° . At both ends of the moire and water patterns, the turning angle is approximately 25° . In the Sui and Tang dynasties, the turning angle of cloud patterns and water patterns was about 15° , and the lines of cloud patterns and water patterns gradually became thinner and the lines were simplified. During the Song Dynasty, cloud patterns and water patterns were simplified, and small tails and curved curves in the clouds appeared, as shown in Figure 4.

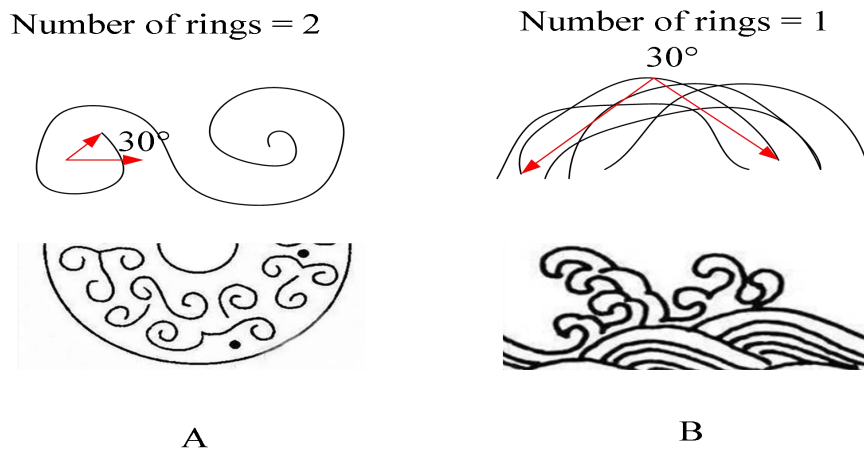


Figure 4. Cloud Patterns and Water Patterns in the Pre-Qin, Sui and Tang Dynasties

The cloud patterns and water patterns in the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties were more complex, with random turning angles and diversity characteristics, mostly overlapping semi-arcs. The Chinese pattern of any period is based on the thundercloud pattern of the Xia Shang period, which has evolved and contains the meaning of smooth wind and rain, as shown in Figure 5.

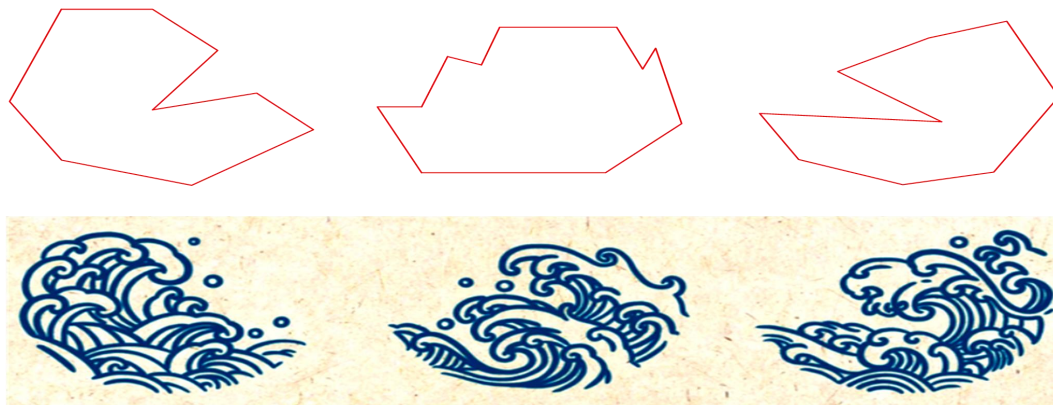


Figure 5. Qing Dynasty Water Pattern Pattern

The comparison results of Figure 3~4 show that the foundation of Chinese patterns was laid in the Xia Shang period, and the lines of the patterns were changed in the pre-Qin and Han dynasties, so that the line angle was continuously reduced and closer to streamlined. The Song Dynasty simplified the pattern and increased the number of rings of the pattern, but the basic structure of the pattern did not change. The patterns of the Ming and Qing dynasties developed in a complex and diverse direction, and merged with other patterns. Chinese patterns have a unique status and rich cultural connotation in historical development and evolution, not only symbolizing the worship of nature in human society, but also representing the imperial authority and strictness, which is the main pattern used by the royal family. In the late Qing Dynasty, Chinese patterns became increasingly popular, and Western design concepts and ideas were incorporated to modernize and popularize traditional Chinese patterns.

Dye Comparison of Traditional Patterns

In the process of the evolution of traditional Chinese patterns, we first delve into the role of pattern dyes in different historical periods. Through the collection and collation of documentary materials, we find that the water pattern can be traced back to the Shang and Zhou period in ancient China, and in the subsequent historical period, the traditional pattern gradually developed into different varieties and styles. In this process, dyes have an important influence on traditional Chinese patterns. In the Tang and Song Dynasties, the colors of traditional patterns were more diverse, not only red, black, but also blue, cyan, such as waves, auspicious clouds and other patterns are containing muscovite, Han blue, etc., the diversity of dyes enhances the expressiveness and artistry of the pattern. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, the composition of dyes was more complex, and apatite was added to make the color of the pattern more vivid, and more decorative details could be displayed, such as the depression, protruding position, etc. of the pattern, and its specific evolution process is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Pattern Dyes in Different Periods

Evolutionary Period	Patterns	The Main Dyes
Xia Shang, Pre-Qin period (BC211-AD700)	Water streaks	Calcium carbonate, kaolin, iron red, apatite, muscovite, copper powder
	Moire	
Han, Tang and Sui dynasties (AD700-AD1200)	Water streaks	Cinnabar, hematite, limestone, carbon black, amorphous carbon black, han violet, han blue, muscovite, silver powder
	Moire	
Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties (AD1200-AD1800)	Water streaks	Cinnabar, hematite, limestone, apatite, carbon black, amorphous carbon black, han violet, han blue, patina, silver powder
	Moire	Cinnabar, hematite, apatite, carbon black, muscovite, patina, copper powder, silver powder

Note: The data in the table comes from Baidu, CNKI and other websites.

As can be seen from Table 1, there are great similarities in the evolution of corrugated and watery dyes. The dyeing materials of Xia Shang, Pre-Qin water pattern and cloud pattern were similar, and the dyes of water pattern and cloud pattern changed greatly during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dyes. The difference between moire and water patterns is mainly muscovite, han blue, apatite, etc. The moire gradually evolved from the water pattern, from blue to white. There is a big difference between the dyes of water pattern and moire, mainly because copper powder, silver powder and other materials are added to the moire pattern, highlighting the color difference of the pattern. The percentage of pattern dyes in Ming and Qing dyes is basically the same, and there are changes, but the magnitude and trend of change are basically the same, indicating that the dyes in Ming and Qing dyes are basically the same, which further proves the dyeing process of the pattern at that time. Water patterns and cloud patterns first appeared in ancient Chinese culture, and were first formed through the observation and imitation of water and clouds in nature, but the restrictions of dyes made the color of water patterns and cloud patterns dull. With the development of society and the evolution of art, water patterns have gradually been integrated into many fields such as architecture, handicrafts, and clothing. In the Song Dynasty, the dyeing of water patterns reached its peak, making water patterns appear frequently in porcelain, painting and other fields. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, water patterns gradually evolved into more detailed and refined forms, becoming jewels in decorative arts. Cloud patterns and water patterns are inextricably linked, but they also have their own unique development trajectories. Cloud patterns first appeared in ancient Chinese culture, and their shapes and lines were similar to the shape of clouds, meaning peace, beauty and auspiciousness, and the main dyes were muscovite and kaolin. In the Han Dynasty, cloud patterns were widely used in palaces, temples, mausoleums and other buildings, becoming an important symbol to express the rights and interests of rulers and pray for blessings, and using Han blue as an auxiliary ingredient to enhance the color of cloud patterns. With the continuous development of dyes, the color of the moire is more diverse, the durability of the color is extended, and its range of appearance is also expanded. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the influx of Western painting art and dyeing techniques made the expression of moire more diverse, and the application range was wider, not only in architecture and furniture, but also widely used in painting, embroidery and other art forms.

Structure of Traditional Patterns

Through field research, the evolution of water patterns in different regions was investigated in detail, and it was found that the style and expression of water patterns were different in different regions, and they had certain regional characteristics. For example, the water patterns in North China are simple and geometric, showing a combination of straight lines and curves; the water patterns in the Jiangnan region are soft and curved, showing more of a sense of flow. The water pattern is more unique in the southwest, presented in a delicate and complex way, as shown in Figure 6.



Southern water pattern

Northern water pattern

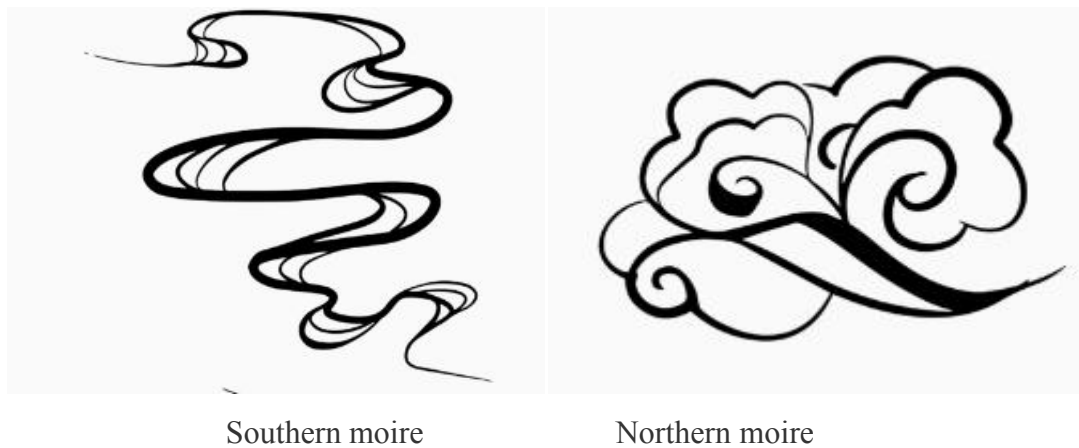


Figure 6. Comparison of North and South Cloud Patterns and Water Patterns

As can be seen from Figure 6, the northern water pattern is simpler, mainly caused by rough waves and harsh climate, representing a feeling of clear waves. The water waves in the south are relatively peaceful, so the lines are complicated, giving people the feeling of small family jasper. Similarly, the northern part is more coarse, so the lines are simple, while the southern painting technique is delicate and more subtle in terms of grain. Therefore, the evolution of water patterns is not only affected by historical, regional and other factors, but also closely related to the development of society, culture and art. In traditional culture, people give rich meanings and symbols to water patterns, and regard them as symbols of different types of water bodies, representing vitality and mobility. The historical evolution of water patterns not only enriches the connotation of traditional Chinese culture, but also influences contemporary artistic creation and design. In the field of modern design, water patterns are often used in architectural decoration, clothing design, etc., giving works unique artistic appeal and visual impact. At the same time, with the development of modern technology, water patterns have also been widely used in digital design and virtual reality, bringing more diverse expressions and possibilities to works. The use of moire in art is widespread and deep, not only in traditional art forms such as painting, sculpture and ceramics, but also in modern architecture, clothing and home design. Through the analysis and comparison of the artistic expression of cloud patterns in different art forms, its unique artistic characteristics and expressions can be revealed. For example, in painting, cloud patterns convey the flexible and changing beauty of natural landscapes through flowing lines and changing forms; In architecture, moire patterns create a sense of flow and comfort in the space through the use of curves and curved surfaces. By in-depth study of the artistic expression of cloud patterns, we can explore its potential artistic value and provide reference and inspiration for contemporary art creation.

The Evolution of Traditional Patterns on Contemporary Expression and Influence

Contemporary Expression and Influence of Water Pattern Patterns

As an important part of traditional Chinese patterns, the contemporary expression and influence of water patterns are of great significance in the study of cultural pedagogy. This chapter will conduct an in-depth discussion on the contemporary expression and influence of water patterns, in order to provide reference and reference for cultural pedagogical research in related fields.

Water Patterns Promote the Diversification and Innovation of Contemporary Design

In artistic creation in different fields, water patterns are widely used and present a variety of expressions. For example, in the art of painting, artists use water patterns to express the flow and change of water, making the works more vivid and artistic. In ceramic art, water patterns are used in the decoration of porcelain, giving works unique aesthetic value and artistic charm. In addition, in the fields of clothing design and architectural decoration, it is embedded in many existing crafts and fully integrated with it, resulting in a new art form, and the contemporary expression of the visible water pattern also presents a variety of forms and styles, enriching the connotation of art and design.

Water Patterns are Found in Different Periods of Social Culture

With the development of social economy and the change of people's aesthetic concepts, the contemporary expression of water patterns has gradually shown a trend of diversification. On the one hand, water patterns, as an important symbol of traditional Chinese culture, have been widely inherited and protected in modern society. In many cultural and educational activities and art exhibitions, water patterns are used as important cultural elements to promote the charm and value of traditional culture. On the other hand, with the diversification and

fragmentation of contemporary art forms, water patterns are constantly innovating and changing. Through the reinterpretation and re-creation of water patterns, some artists integrate contemporary art language and aesthetic concepts to present new art forms and connotations.

Deposition of Cultural Connotations of Contemporary Expressions

The contemporary expression of water patterns is not only reflected in the field of art, but also has a positive impact on society and culture. First of all, as an important part of traditional Chinese culture, water patterns have rich historical and cultural connotations. Through the research and inheritance of water patterns, it can promote people's cognition and understanding of traditional culture, enhance cultural self-confidence, and shape the national spirit. Secondly, the contemporary expression of water patterns is closely related to the development of art education and cultural and creative industries. Through the application and innovation of water patterns, it can stimulate people's creativity and artistic aesthetic awareness, and promote the development of art education and the prosperity of cultural and creative industries. Finally, the contemporary representation of water patterns can also provide important resources and media for social and cultural communication and communication. In the context of globalization, water patterns, as China's unique cultural symbols, have extensive dissemination and influence, which can promote the spread and exchange of Chinese culture around the world.

The contemporary manifestation and influence of water patterns is a complex and changeable issue that needs to be explored in a multidisciplinary cross-integration and comprehensive study. Through the in-depth study of the contemporary expression and influence of water patterns, we can promote the development and innovation of traditional Chinese patterns in cultural pedagogical research, and further explore their significance in contemporary society. At the same time, the protection, inheritance and promotion of water patterns also have important practical significance, which can make positive contributions to the inheritance and development of Chinese culture.

Contemporary Manifestations and Influences of Moire Patterns

As a traditional Chinese pattern, the cloud pattern has a long process of evolution, and in the process of evolution, due to the different culture, religion, aesthetics, craftsmanship level of each era, it is applied to different materials and clothing, resulting in different forms. Compared with other patterns, it is thicker and more delicate in form, and pays more attention to plane combination in structure, reflecting the important role of geometric design in traditional Chinese patterns, and has both symmetrical beauty and sense of order in terms of visual effects, and it has a wide influence in Chinese culture. This study aims to reveal the changes and values of cloud patterns in contemporary society by conducting in-depth research on the contemporary manifestations and effects of cloud patterns.

Awaken the Potential Artistic Charm of Contemporary Design

The contemporary manifestation of moire patterns in contemporary society is reflected in several aspects. For example, in the field of architectural design, moire patterns are widely used in architectural decoration and sculpture. With its soft curves, it can give architectural works a unique artistic expression. At the same time, in clothing design, cloud pattern is also a common design element, which can add a sense of flow and artistic atmosphere to clothing. In addition, moire patterns are also widely used in calligraphy and painting, and it is used by artists to express artistic conception, portray images, and present rich emotions in works of art.

Carry Forward the Traditional Culture of the Chinese Nation

The contemporary representation of moire patterns also has a profound impact on society. First of all, as a traditional art form, cloud pattern is applied and developed in contemporary society, providing people with a platform for dialogue with traditional culture. Through the use and study of cloud patterns, people can better understand and inherit Chinese traditional culture, so that it can be more widely disseminated and promoted in modern society. Secondly, the application of cloud patterns in the contemporary market also produces economic benefits. With the continuous development of China's economy, the demand for traditional culture and artwork is also increasing. As a design element rich in cultural connotation and artistic value, moire pattern has huge market potential and has a positive role in promoting product quality and increasing added value.

Enhance the Cohesion of Contemporary People

The contemporary representation of moire patterns also has a positive impact on individuals. As an art form with unique charm, cloud pattern has received widespread attention and love in contemporary society. Whether in public places or in personal life, cloud patterns can bring the enjoyment of beauty and the cultivation of emotions. Through the study and appreciation of cloud patterns, people's aesthetic awareness and aesthetic ability have been improved. At the same time, cloud patterns can also stimulate people's interest in traditional culture, enhance their sense of belonging and cultural identity, and provide an effective way for modern people's physical

and mental health and spiritual sustenance.

As an important type of traditional Chinese pattern, the contemporary expression and influence of cloud pattern are deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Cloud patterns are applied in many fields in contemporary society, enriching artistic creation and lifestyle, displaying the traditional aesthetics of the Chinese nation, and making positive contributions to the inheritance and innovation of traditional culture. The research results have important practical significance for the protection, inheritance and promotion of traditional Chinese patterns, and also provide reference and reference for cultural pedagogy research in related fields.

CONCLUSION

Summary and Outlook

Summary of the Work of this Article

Through the discussion of the evolution and contemporary expression of traditional Chinese patterns, the development trajectory and influence of these traditional patterns are deeply understood by taking water patterns and cloud patterns as examples. It is found that water patterns and cloud patterns show different changes and evolution laws in different historical periods and regions, which reflects the diversity and richness of traditional Chinese patterns. Through the study of its evolution, we not only have a deeper understanding of the cultural connotation of traditional Chinese patterns, but also discover their profound artistic expression.

The main contributions of the research are as follows:

(1) With the help of analysis methods and quantitative evaluation, the four key periods of the development of traditional Chinese patterns are summarized.

(2) This paper proposes a structured summary of the distinction between water patterns and moire types, specific cultural meanings, and the application of contemporary art, and promotes them to the overall application of traditional Chinese patterns.

(3) Show the application potential of traditional Chinese patterns in the creation of contemporary art.

From the perspective of this study, there are some shortcomings that require further in-depth study. First of all, due to the limited time and limited resources of the study, this study only selects water patterns and cloud patterns as representative studies, and fails to cover the evolution and contemporary performance of all traditional patterns. Secondly, this study adopts two research methods: literature and field research, but this may be limited by time and space and sample selection. Therefore, future research can further expand the research time and geographical scope, and try to use other research methods, such as archaeological and anthropological research methods, to obtain more comprehensive and detailed research results.

Research Outlook

In view of the future research direction and practical suggestions, the following points are put forward.

(1) Continue to promote the protection of traditional Chinese patterns, strengthen the inheritance and promotion of traditional handicraft techniques, and protect and inherit the cultural heritage value of traditional patterns.

(2) Drawing on relevant foreign experience and theories, it combines traditional Chinese patterns with modern design, and explores the integration and innovation of tradition and modernity.

(3) Through organizing exhibitions, holding forums and other activities, strengthen academic exchanges and cooperation, and provide more platforms and opportunities for the research and promotion of traditional Chinese patterns.

Through the study of the evolution and contemporary expression of traditional Chinese patterns, the author comprehensively excavates and analyzes their cultural connotations and artistic expressions. Although there are some shortcomings in this study, the results have important practical significance for the protection, inheritance and promotion of traditional Chinese patterns. Future research can further explore the evolution law and artistic expression of traditional patterns, and explore the integration and innovation of tradition and modernity, so as to provide more enlightenment and possibilities for the research and practice of traditional Chinese patterns.

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