



Aesthetic Art in Films — Taking "The Battle at Lake Changjin" as an Example

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DOI: 10.32629/asc.v3i3.930

Abstract: The film is an art form that carries a variety of music, art and painting. The aesthetic art in the film is transmitted through audio-visual language. In the film "The Battle at Lake Changjin", the aesthetic art of the film is incisively and vividly reflected in two aspects: first, the beauty of content; second, the beauty of form.

Keywords: film, aesthetic art, content, form

1. Beauty of content

1.1 Beauty of characters

1.1.1 The beauty of naming characters

The three brothers in the film are called Wu Baili, Wu Qianli and Wu Wanli respectively; Wu Baili, the eldest brother, has already died at the beginning of the film. Wu Qianli, played by Wu Jing, is the second brother, and Wu Wanli, played by Yiyang Qianxi, is the third brother. From the name alone, it is very aesthetic. Here, it does not simply refer to Wu Baili, Wu Qianli and Wu Wanli, but tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers who participated in the war to resist US aggression and aid Korea. Like a hundred thousand in case, they are advancing layer by layer, and the revolutionary ranks are constantly growing. At the same time, it also points to the brothers who have traveled thousands of miles to protect their homes and defend their country; Duan Yihong's "Tan Ziwei" is "talking and laughing and making a difference" in terms of name alone; Zhu Yawen's "Mei Sheng" is like his name. Plum blossom stands proudly in the wind and snow and is tenacious, always bringing hope for his comrades in arms; Li Chen's "Yu Congrong" is "energetic" in terms of name, Hu Jun's "Lei Gong" died bravely for the safety of his comrades in arms. Han Dongjun's "Ping He" is also aesthetic in name. Ping He reads "peace" upside down. At the same time, it also refers to being calm, calming the mountains and rivers.

1.1.2 The beauty of characters

The character image of Wu Qianli is a person who loves his brother, respects his parents, respects his brother and unites his comrades in arms; For example, on the cruel battlefield, he always thought that the war was over and he would go back to build a house for his parents; At first, Wu Wanli's character image was just a wild child who was not disciplined and uninhibited. Later, after the baptism of war, he gradually grew into a real soldier with strong will; Tan Ziwei's character image is a modest battle hero. When he taught Wu Wanli what a real battle hero is, he moved countless people. Mei Sheng is a person who has both wisdom and courage, a delicate life and both literature and martial arts. For example, he can speak English, always bring the picture of his daughter with him, always leave the hope of life to his comrades in arms, and leave the danger to the person who is willing to contribute; And "Lei Gong" is an experienced, coarse and fine artillery, an old man with great ambition. In his eyes, all the soldiers of the seventh company are his children and pay their precious lives for their comrades in arms; In the face of the cruelty of the war, "Pinghe" is so calm, calm and calm. The blocker with 100 shots and 100 hits has saved his comrades in danger several times. It seems that he is here, which can calm the mountains and rivers.

1.2 The beauty of theme

The film "The Battle at Lake Changjin" pays tribute to the most lovely people in China. As a war film reflecting the theme of resisting US aggression and aiding Korea, it is the main theme. For example, the ice sculpture company has moved thousands of Chinese people. Without these Chinese soldiers who dare to sacrifice and are willing to sacrifice, we would not have a better and happy life today. This lamentable theme truly explains what is the beauty of the theme.

1.3 The beauty of image

Mao anying, played by Huang Xuan in the film, resolutely took part in the war to resist US aggression and aid Korea. "The children of hundreds of thousands of people went on with an order. I Mao anying have any reason not to go." when Mao anying made a heroic sacrifice in order to go back to get the map, the film did not exaggerate through the pictures and

lines, but white snowflakes floated in the sky. On the one hand, this image indicates Mao anying's heroic sacrifice; On the other hand, it also indicates that Mao anying's holy soul has achieved eternity; Moreover, in front of the soldiers on the train, people threw cotton padded clothes at the soldiers one after another, and 50000 Li received a fiery red scarf; On the one hand, this fiery red scarf symbolizes beautiful and ignorant love, on the other hand, it symbolizes the fire of revolution. Young soldiers like 50000 Li are boiling with blood and have a fiery patriotic heart, "a single spark can start a prairie fire"; Moreover, Zhang Xiaoshan, a little soldier who has a good relationship with Wu Wanli, died heroically under the bombing of American planes. Wu Wanli watched his former comrades in arms turn into a pool of blood mud. Wu Wanli took Zhang Xiaoshan's necklace similar to a telescope with him. Here, the necklace symbolizes the sacrifice of Zhang Xiaoshan; Another is that Mei Sheng always holds a picture of his daughter, which symbolizes family affection on the one hand and the future generation of the motherland on the other;

2. Beauty of form

2.1 The beauty of montage

Montage technique is used incisively and vividly in the film; For example, on Thanksgiving Day in the west, our Chinese soldiers to resist US aggression and aid Korea ate frozen potatoes that were hard frozen; Soldiers in the U.S. Army eat big fish and meat. Frozen potatoes and rich delicacies form a sharp contrast here, which is a typical application of contrast montage; At the same time, the use of parallel montage, the eastern and Western battlefields, and the two time and space are carried out at the same time. For another example, Wu Qianli is bombing the US military communication tower with his brother troops, while Lei Gong leads another team of soldiers to cover the radio station and continue to move forward, which is also a classic use of parallel montage. Moreover, when the US military bombed Dayu cave, on one side, President Peng took refuge in the air raid shelter, there was a strong tremor. On the other side, Mao anying went to pick up the map on the wall and finally made a heroic sacrifice. It is a typical application of cross montage.

2.2 The beauty of color

"The Battle at Lake Changjin" itself is an epic war film, which integrates the romantic style into the color tone of the whole film; For example, soldiers' military uniforms are all grass green. Although the color of military uniforms is dark, green symbolizes positive and energetic, as well as life and peace. After the train leaves, people throw cotton padded clothes and warm clothes at the soldiers, especially the red scarf thrown by a young female soldier to 50000 Li. Red symbolizes the soldiers' blood on the battlefield and ignorant love, The enthusiasm to defend the motherland, the determination to win the war, and the sincere patriotism. At the same time, red is also the color of the five-star red flag. At the same time, Yu Congrong and Wu Wanli flirted with each other in the carriage. Wu Wanli wanted to jump the train in a hurry, and the soldiers stopped one after another. At this time, everyone was attracted by the magnificent scenery of the great wall outside the carriage. At this time, the tone was bright; When Mao anying died, the snow was all over the sky, and Chairman Mao was dejected alone. It was a dark color, symbolizing the feeling of sadness.

2.3 The beauty of the lens

The scenes of "The Battle at Lake Changjin" have a sense of hierarchy, including long-range, panoramic, medium range, close-up and close-up. Lens movements, such as war scenes, mostly use the same lens, which makes people immersive. It seems that they have personally experienced this cruel war. For another example, another team led by Lei Gong painstakingly sniped at the backup forces of the U.S. Army. Lei Gong captured the U.S. soldiers. The overhead shot used in the lens highlights the heroic spirit of Lei Gong and our soldiers. For another example, when Lei Gong and Zhang Xiaoshan died, Wu Wanli recalled their words and warm scenes in his mind, which is a typical use of stream of consciousness lens. At the same time, this section of the great wall uses a pan camera to show the grandeur of the Great Wall. It can be said that "The Battle at Lake Changjin" truly interprets the beauty of the lens.

3. Conclusion

In a word, "The Battle at Lake Changjin" gives us an audio-visual feast and interprets the real aesthetic art in the film.

Acknowledgments

This paper is funded by the following fund project: The youth academic project of Guangzhou Huashang University "Research on the communication law and aesthetic characteristics of films in the new media era + 2021hsqx29".

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