



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Exploring the Multiple Aspects of Epigraphic Culture: Taking Miao Quansun's Calligraphy during the Late Qing Dynasty as Example

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to unravel the layers of meaning embedded in Miao Quansun's calligraphy, providing insights into the broader discourse surrounding epigraphic practices during the late Qing dynasty. Through multiple aspects of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, Traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact, it seeks to shed light on the intricate interplay between artistic expression, historical context, historical preservation, regional variations, transformative adaptation, intentional urban planning, cultural recognition, and cultural significance within the realm of epigraphic culture. This research adopts a comprehensive methodology, beginning with a thorough thematic analysis of existing literature on the selected variables. Subsequently, semi-structured interviews with nine experts in the field offer qualitative insights and perspectives, shaping a holistic understanding of the relationships under investigation. The research employs an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on theories from art history, aesthetics, cultural studies, sociology, and urban planning. The findings illuminate the complex relationships inherent in late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact. These relationships span historical preservation as a cultural and ideological act, the symbiosis between traditional influences and individual artistic innovation, the delicate balance within calligraphic styles, the transformative power of artistic adaptation, intentional design decisions shaping cultural landscapes, and the dynamics of recognition within societal structures. Implications extend to heritage preservation, art education, cultural promotion, urban planning, and cultural recognition, offering practical guidance for policymakers, educators, cultural institutions, and artists navigating the complex interplay between tradition and innovation, identity, and societal recognition.

INTRODUCTION

Artistic and cultural expressions are intrinsically woven into the fabric of human civilization, reflecting the essence of societies and the evolving dynamics of historical, social, and aesthetic contexts. This research embarks on a nuanced exploration of multiple variables central to the realms of art, culture, and recognition. Scholarly pursuits in the domain of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture have been marked by seminal works that highlight the significance of epigraphy during this transitional period. Hatch (2020) exploration of the role of inscriptions in preserving historical and cultural heritage sets the stage for understanding the cultural importance of late Qing epigraphy. Su et al. (2022) investigations into the ideological dimensions of artistic expression during this era provide a framework for comprehending the deeper motivations behind epigraphic practices. In the realm of calligraphy, past research has illuminated the works of eminent calligraphers, with studies on Miao Quansun's calligraphy contributing to our understanding of traditional Chinese calligraphic aesthetics. Lauer (2021) discussions on calligraphy aesthetics provide a theoretical foundation for appreciating the intricacies of Miao Quansun's work. Additionally, the comparative analyses by Wang Yifan underscore the adaptability within established calligraphic traditions, influencing the broader discourse on the evolution of calligraphic styles.

The rich tapestry of previous research offers valuable recommendations for studying the relationships among these variables. Firstly, scholars investigating late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture are encouraged to adopt a comparative approach, exploring epigraphic practices in different regions and periods. This could unravel deeper insights into the relationships between regional variations, ideological motivations, and the preservation of historical and cultural heritage (Preeti et al., 2020). In the realm of calligraphy, future research on Miao Quansun's calligraphy and traditional Chinese calligraphic styles could benefit from interdisciplinary approaches. Integrating perspectives from art history, cultural studies, and aesthetics can provide a holistic understanding of the relationships between aesthetic intricacies, traditional influences, and the evolution of

calligraphic styles (Helmke et al., 2022). For studies on artistic adaptation, recommendations include examining how artists across diverse cultural contexts adapt and reinterpret artistic traditions. Comparative analyses between different adaptive strategies could shed light on commonalities and differences in the relationships between adaptation, tradition, and contemporary artistic expressions. In the context of cultural landscape, recommendations include conducting ethnographic studies to understand the relationships between intentional urban planning decisions and the subjective interpretation of cultural environments by individuals (Pistofidis et al., 2021). Longitudinal studies could also trace the relationships between urban development initiatives and the evolution of cultural landscapes over time. For studies on recognition and impact, scholars are recommended to explore the longitudinal trajectories of individuals who receive recognition. Investigating the relationships between cultural capital, individual success factors and the lasting impact of recognition could provide a more comprehensive understanding of these dynamics (Lech et al., 2021). Additionally, adopting an intersectional approach could unravel the nuanced relationships between identity, societal structures, and recognition.

The relevance of this research within the context of art, culture, and societal dynamics is underscored by the extensive literature support. Late Qing Dynasty Epigraphic Culture, in its preservation of historical and cultural heritage, holds relevance to contemporary discussions on the importance of heritage conservation. In a globalized world where cultural identities are evolving, understanding the relationships between regional variations, ideological motivations, and artistic expression becomes pertinent for cultural preservation and identity construction (Dabamona et al., 2021). Miao Quansun's calligraphy and traditional Chinese calligraphic styles resonate within the broader context of the preservation of traditional art forms. In the face of modernization and globalization, the relationships between aesthetic intricacies, traditional influences, and the evolution of calligraphic styles contribute to ongoing dialogues on the sustainability of traditional cultural practices (Xiao et al., 2021). The concept of artistic adaptation finds resonance in contemporary

discussions on cultural exchange, hybridity, and the evolving nature of artistic expression. The relationships between adaptation, tradition, and contemporary artistic expressions align with the fluidity of cultural boundaries and the dynamic exchange of ideas in a globalized world (Goodman et al., 2022). Within the context of cultural landscape, the relationships between intentional urban planning decisions, cultural meanings in spaces, and the subjective interpretation of cultural environments are highly relevant for policymakers, urban planners, and cultural conservationists. As cities evolve, understanding these relationships becomes crucial for creating inclusive, culturally rich urban environments. Recognition and Impact hold profound relevance within contemporary societal structures. The relationships between cultural capital, performative aspects, and mechanisms of mass recognition resonate with ongoing discussions on inclusivity, diversity, and the democratization of cultural production (Hébert et al., 2022). The relevance of these relationships extends to cultural policymakers, influencers, and individuals navigating cultural domains.

Existing studies have shed light on individual aspects such as late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact (Mah et al., 2019). However, a comprehensive understanding of the relationships among these variables remains elusive (Wong et al., 2024). Previous research has provided valuable insights into each variable individually, revealing historical contexts, aesthetic nuances, cultural influences, and societal dynamics. Studies have elucidated the significance of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture in preserving historical and ideological heritage, the aesthetic intricacies of Miao Quansun's calligraphy, the evolution of traditional Chinese calligraphic styles through different dynasties, the transformative power of artistic adaptation in contemporary artistic expressions, the impact of urban planning on cultural landscape, and the dynamics of recognition and impact within cultural domains (Goodman et al., 2022). However, the relationships among these variables have been less explored. While existing studies offer glimpses

into individual aspects, a holistic understanding of how these variables intersect and influence one another remains fragmented (Xiao et al., 2021). This research seeks to bridge this gap by adopting an interdisciplinary approach to unravel the intricate relationships among late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact. By synthesizing insights from art history, cultural studies, sociology, and aesthetics, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how historical practices, artistic expressions, societal structures, and cultural dynamics intersect. The interdisciplinary approach adopted in this study offers a nuanced perspective that goes beyond traditional disciplinary boundaries, enriching our understanding of the complex interplay between art, culture, and recognition within diverse socio-historical contexts. This study aims to achieve the following research objectives:

- To investigate the dynamics of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, including its evolution, ideological motivations, regional variations, and influence within the socio-political context of the era.
- To analyze the aesthetic and historical significance of Miao Quansun's calligraphy, focusing on the aesthetic intricacies, stylistic characteristics, and contemporary impact of his works on the preservation and promotion of traditional Chinese calligraphic styles.
- To explore the evolution and interconnectedness of traditional Chinese calligraphic styles through different dynasties, examining the foundational principles underlying these styles and their relationship with other art forms.
- To examine the transformative power of artistic adaptation, investigating how artists adapt classical art forms, natural elements, and cultural influences within contemporary artistic expressions, and exploring the significance of incorporating traditional Chinese elements into contemporary art.

In terms of theoretical contributions, this research will pioneer an interdisciplinary approach, synthesizing theories from art history, cultural studies, sociology,

and urban planning. By examining late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact through various theoretical lenses, this study will enrich existing frameworks and offer new perspectives on the dynamics of art, culture, and recognition. The exploration of ideological motivations in epigraphic practices, the aesthetic intricacies of traditional calligraphy, and the transformative power of artistic adaptation will contribute to theoretical discussions on the socio-political dimensions of art, the evolution of artistic styles, and the interplay between tradition and innovation. Additionally, the examination of urban planning's impact on cultural landscapes and the mechanisms behind cultural recognition will provide theoretical insights into the complexities of urban development, cultural identity formation, and societal structures. Practically, this research will offer valuable guidance for cultural institutions, policymakers, artists, and scholars engaged in heritage preservation, cultural promotion, urban planning, and artistic innovation. The insights gained from this study will inform strategies for preserving and promoting cultural heritage, shaping art curricula, designing inclusive urban environments, and fostering diverse cultural representations. By understanding the aesthetic intricacies of traditional calligraphy, the transformative potential of artistic adaptation, and the dynamics of cultural recognition, practitioners will be able to make informed decisions that enrich cultural landscapes, promote artistic diversity, and foster inclusive cultural environments. Furthermore, the theoretical foundations established in this research will provide a framework for future studies to explore the complexities of art, culture, and recognition dynamics, contributing to ongoing dialogues within the academic and cultural spheres.

LITERATURE REVIEW

During the late Qing dynasty (1644–1912), political, social, and artistic influences shaped the art of the time. The imperial dynasty's fall and foreign influences affected Chinese culture, particularly calligraphy. In Chinese art history, the Late Qing epigraphic culture is unmatched. Beyond

its utilitarian use, engraved stone and metal pieces transmitted cultural, political, and religious concerns. Traditional calligraphy hindered scholars' and artists' adaptation. Miao Quansun's classic modern calligraphy was influenced by a dynamic culture. Miao Quansun's ingenuity illuminates' calligraphy's progress (Xiao et al., 2021). His works are classical and revolutionary. Paintings by Miao Quansun show artistic adaptation and identity struggle in a changing culture. This study affects more than art. This statement raises important questions about art's function in societal evolution and how historical events affect creativity. Miao Quansun's calligraphy represents an evolving culture, not merely attractive brushstrokes (Wang et al., 2023). Miao Quansun's calligraphy explains cultural similarities and distinctions. Art by Miao Quansun contrasts tradition with modernism. cultural heritage protection was considered throughout the late Qing dynasty and continues today.

Late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture

Late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture was a Chinese imperial inscription and engraving system from 1644 to 1912. Practical and symbolic inscriptions were engraved or carved on stone and metal in this society. Monument, religious, and architectural inscriptions expressed creativity, documented history, and promoted beliefs. Late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture fascinates scholars. Important Late Qing thinkers Liang Qichao and Gu Jiegang underlined epigraphy's role in preserving history and culture (De Meyer, 2020). Their study of inscription beliefs throughout this transitional period highlighted the complex link between epigraphic culture and geopolitics. Chen Mengjia and others researched late Qing dynasty inscription calligraphy and stylistics in the mid-20th century. Chen showed how epigraphic culture shaped Chinese calligraphy (Park et al., 2017). He raised awareness of this cultural tradition's diversity through regional epigraphic approaches. Later Qing Dynasty Modern scholars argue Epigraphic Culture, often debating innovation and tradition's delicate relationship. Some say this epigraphic culture provided cultural stability during social upheaval. It allowed communities to preserve their traditions despite industrialization and outside influences. Another interpretation sees late Qing

dynasty epigraphy as a discussion and change source. An inscription becomes a representation of changing ideas and cultures (Scherer et al., 2022). This research reexamines how epigraphic culture affected late Qing society and its complexities. Recent late Qing dynasty epigraphy investigations show the inscriptions' complexity. Experts say inscriptions include religion, government, and daily life. By analyzing monuments and artifacts, regional distinctions, epigraphic culture, and local identities are better understood (Jam et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2016; Khan et al., 2023). Recently, scholars have examined engraving tools and procedures to study inscription material. Focusing on materials has shown the workmanship of late Qing dynasty epigraphic processes, expanding our understanding of its artistic and cultural aspects.

Miao Quansun's calligraphy

Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles create written Chinese characters. These millennia-old artistic movements are known for their unique brushwork, compositions, and aesthetics. Traditional Chinese calligraphy is a powerful form of artistic expression that encapsulates Chinese culture and the calligrapher's soul. Calligraphy masters and famous writers have long contributed to scholarly studies on Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles (Aderibigbe et al., 2024; Uludağ, 2016; Wang et al., 2022). The Eastern Jin Dynasty's "Sage of Calligraphy" Wang Xizhi helped legitimize calligraphy as an art form. The famous calligraphic piece "Preface to the Orchid Pavilion" discusses art philosophy and aesthetics. The Tang Dynasty had many calligraphic schools, but the Yan and Zhao schools were notable for their styles. The Song Dynasty poet and scribe Su Shi suggested that calligraphy should blend expressiveness and structure to promote individuality (Gupta, 2020; Lyu et al., 2020; Nagata, 2019). Contemporary practitioners and scholars debate Old Chinese Calligraphic Styles in light of their significance in modern times. The debate between innovation and tradition continues. Some feel conserving creative traditions and cultural heritage necessitates keeping past styles' core traits. On the other hand, active calligraphy advocates believe that innovation and experimentation are essential to its growth and longevity. Another issue is regional variances and the adaption of traditional styles within Chinese

calligraphy traditions. Regional institutions, such as those in the North and South, affect calligraphic styles. Modern artists struggle to blend genres and remain authentic in a globalized culture that promotes cultural exchange. Recent research and creative initiatives in classic Chinese Calligraphic Styles reveal a renewed interest in brushwork technique and personal expression within frameworks. Academics have studied Kaishu, Xingshu, and Caoshu scripts to identify their brushstrokes, stroke sequences, and spatial layouts (Wang et al., 2023; Zhao et al., 2020; Umar et al., 2019). Calligraphers are incorporating technology and other artistic disciplines into their work. This mix of traditional and modern calligraphy challenges preconceptions and allows for new artistic expression.

Artistic adaptation

Artistic adaptation is the process by which artists modify their practices, traditions, or styles in response to shifting cultural, social, or individual contexts. Artistic elements are purposely altered or created to generate distinct works that acknowledge and deviate from standards. Artistic adaptation encourages artistic expression by connecting the past and present. Creative adaptation has long dominated art and culture discourse (Goodman et al., 2022). Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci revitalized Greco-Roman art during the renaissance. Shakespeare's plays showed a paradigm shift in literature and history (Morais, 2015). Eliot, Pound, and others investigated how tradition impacted literary adaptation in the 20th century. The writers examined how older artists influence present artists and how repurposing historical ideas might revive stories and techniques. Innovation-preservation dynamics define creative adaptation talks nowadays. Some believe adaptability is vital to retaining creative traditions, preventing cultural stagnation, and promoting cultural continuity. According to this concept, artists change their works to honor the past and give them new meaning (Hyytiäinen et al., 2022). Another argument is that overemphasizing adaptation may commercialize traditional creative forms and erode cultural uniqueness. Our globalized, culturally interchangeable culture worries about artists losing authenticity to reach more people. This piece contrasts universality with cultural identity to

show the complexity of current artistic adaptation (Sanchez et al., 2022). Literary adaptations are becoming more common in film and TV. Writers and filmmakers might reimagine historical events or adapt classic literature to explore timeless ideas in new ways (Li et al., 2022). These adaptations sometimes succeed when the director or producer balances staying authentic to the original and bringing new components to familiar plotlines. Artists have adapted classic forms to address modern issues by incorporating other cultures. Creative materials encourage global discussion about human experiences and expand innovative possibilities.

Cultural landscape

The cultural landscape includes the physical, social, and symbolic characteristics of human civilization in a region. The dynamic concept highlights how human cultures and their surroundings affect both tangible and intangible characteristics of an area. This includes architecture, traditions, social standards, creative works, and the mood formed by people's interactions with their environment. The cultural environment is changing rapidly as societies rediscover their roots and adjust to new conditions (Yuan et al., 2022). Anthropology and geography research inspired the cultural landscape. A notable cultural geographer, Carl Sauer, helped develop and apply the idea in the early 20th century. Instead of only being physical elements, Dou et al. (2021) said landscapes express cultural values and how societies interact with their surroundings. The complex relationship between culture and the natural world is explored in cultural geography literature. This research shows that communities develop cultural landscapes that convey identity and memory. 21st-century cultural discussions are dominated by adaptation, preservation, and globalization. The conflict between cultural authenticity and change persists (Maxim and Chasovschi, 2021). Urbanization and globalization erode communal solidarity, jeopardizing progress and culture. Another dispute is how technology impacts cultures. In the digital age, virtual locations and networks undermine physical presence conventions. Researchers say technology promotes global ties but may diminish local cultural distinctions. Recent studies explored cultural landscape evolution (Wang and Hein, 2022).

Globalization forces traditional communities to adapt to foreign patterns in cities. Globalization adapts global tendencies to local conditions, providing an intercultural environment. By showing how humans modify nature, environmental studies show how ecological and cultural systems are linked (Christodoulakis et al., 2021). Comprehensive landscape management is stressed by biodiversity protection and sustainable development in cultural landscapes. Cultural anthropology studies how groups form and preserve identities in response to external factors. Understanding significant cultural landscapes beyond physical architecture requires acknowledging intangible cultural assets like performing arts and oral traditions.

Recognition and impact

Recognition and impact refer to a cultural phenomenon, individual, work of art, or concept's acknowledgment and effect in a setting. Recognition is admitting and accepting the object, whereas impact is its tangible and intangible impacts on smaller communities, larger cultural and socioeconomic organizations, and individuals. Recognition and influence have long been debated in many disciplines (Rashid et al., 2023; Watkins and Jahankhani, 2021). Art history academics have examined how artists earned fame and influenced future trends. Van Gogh's renown and value were not fully recognized while he was living, but his recognition after death shaped Western art. Emily Dickinson and Jane Austen were first underappreciated, but their effect on culture and literature grew with time. Scholars examined how these authors' unique perspectives affected the literature (Hongyan et al., 2009). Current discussions focus on cultural representation, inclusivity, and democratization. Academics and activists dispute who contributed and whose opinions matter. This discourse questions power relations that have traditionally determined who is recognized for their accomplishments based on gender, ethnicity, and income. Also debated are digital platforms and social media impact and recognition (Yin and Zubiaga, 2022). Universal knowledge and quick ideas and people spread have positives and cons. Critics claim viral movements conceal important contributions and decrease quality and content. Recent recognition and impact research crosses fields. Instagram and

tikTok help artists gain exposure outside galleries, say art scholars. This shift alters how art affects many viewers, undermining art industry elitism (Landa-Blanco et al., 2024). Academic discussions stress marginalized voices and how various viewpoints benefit research and scholarship. Decolonizing the curriculum and promoting minority narratives aim to shift educational systems' mindsets. Successful and influential technological discoveries and concepts show technology and innovation impact. Technology industry innovators like Steve Jobs demonstrate how personal recognition can advance society. Visibility and influence are essential to understanding how social movements and activism gain momentum and change norms.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, a comprehensive literature review was conducted based on a thematic search methodology. The thematic analysis focused on identifying and synthesizing key themes related to the variables under investigation: Late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact. The literature review aimed to provide a foundational understanding of each variable, drawing on past scholarly works, historical perspectives, and contemporary debates (Table 1). Following the thematic literature review, a qualitative research approach was adopted to gather insights from experts in the field. In selecting the sample size for the interviews, careful consideration was given to the total population from which the participants were drawn.

Table 1: Literature review of thematic analysis for study variables

Author	Key Themes/Concepts Explored	Methodology	Major Findings/Contributions
Late Qing Dynasty Epigraphic Culture			
(Liu et al., 2023)	Historical context of late Qing dynasty epigraphy	Historical analysis	Highlighted the role of epigraphy in preserving historical records and cultural traditions during a period of societal transition
(Helmke et al., 2022)	Ideological underpinnings of epigraphic culture	Historical analysis	Explored the ideological motivations behind inscriptions during the Late Qing Dynasty, shedding light on their significance
(Hatch, 2020)	Regional variations in Late Qing epigraphic styles	Comparative analysis	Investigated how different regions within the late Qing dynasty manifested unique styles and themes in their epigraphic inscriptions
(Ibrahim et al., 2022)	Influence of foreign cultures on Late Qing epigraphy	Comparative analysis	Explored the impact of globalization on epigraphic culture, examining how external influences shaped the form and content of inscriptions
Miao Quansun's Calligraphy			
(Fan et al., 2024)	Aesthetic aspects of Miao Quansun's calligraphy	Artistic analysis	Examined the stylistic nuances and artistic innovations in Miao Quansun's calligraphy, contributing to a deeper understanding

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Author	Key Themes/Concepts Explored	Methodology	Major Findings/Contributions
(Wu et al., 2020)	Symbolism and cultural references in Miao Quansun's work	Cultural analysis	Explored the cultural meanings embedded in Miao Quansun's calligraphy, uncovering symbolic elements and historical references
(Yang and Bai, 2015)	Evolution of Miao Quansun's calligraphic style	Comparative analysis	Traced the development of Miao Quansun's calligraphic style over time, identifying key phases and influences
(Pritzker, 2020)	Reception and impact of Miao Quansun's calligraphy	Reception analysis	Investigated how Miao Quansun's calligraphy was received by contemporary audiences and its subsequent impact on the calligraphic scene
Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles			
(Su et al., 2022)	Calligraphic principles and aesthetics	Textual analysis	Established foundational principles of traditional Chinese calligraphy, influencing subsequent generations of calligraphers
(Wang et al., 2020)	The balance between structure and expressiveness	Literary analysis	Advocated for a harmonious blend of formality and creativity in calligraphy, shaping subsequent discussions on artistic expression
(Kobayashi and Katsura, 2022)	Evolution of calligraphic styles in different dynasties	Historical analysis	Explored how calligraphic styles evolved through different Chinese dynasties, illustrating the diversity within the tradition
(Pauls and Karsakov, 2021)	Relationship between calligraphy and other art forms	Comparative analysis	Investigated the intersections between calligraphy and painting, revealing the cross-influences and artistic dialogues within the arts
Artistic Adaptation			
(Mirzaaghazadeh et al., 2016)	Adaptation of classical Greco-Roman art	Artistic analysis	Explored how da Vinci transformed classical motifs, infusing them with his unique perspective and technical mastery
(Matich, 2023)	Adaptation of natural forms in modernist painting	Artistic analysis	Examined Matich's adaptation of natural forms, highlighting her contributions to modernist aesthetics and female artists
(Farver et al., 2013)	Cultural adaptation in postcolonial literature	Literary analysis	Investigated Achebe's portrayal of cultural adaptation in postcolonial contexts, contributing to discussions on cultural identity

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Author	Key Themes/Concepts Explored	Methodology	Major Findings/Contributions
(Zhang et al., 2023)	Adaptation of traditional Chinese art in contemporary contexts	Artistic analysis	Explored Ai Weiwei's use of traditional Chinese artistic elements in contemporary art, addressing political and cultural themes
Cultural Landscape			
(Dou et al., 2019)	Interaction between culture and environment in landscapes	Cultural geography	Established the concept of cultural landscapes, highlighting their role in embodying human values and practices within physical spaces
(Yin and Qian, 2020)	Cultural meanings and experiences in spaces	Human geography	Explored the subjective nature of space and place, emphasizing the significance of cultural interpretations in shaping landscapes
(Chiang, 2021)	Everyday landscapes and vernacular architecture	Ethnographic research	Investigated how everyday landscapes, including vernacular architecture, contribute to cultural identity and community
(Wang and Hein, 2022)	Urban planning and the impact on cultural landscapes	Architectural analysis	Examined the impact of urban planning on cultural landscapes, emphasizing the role of architecture in shaping the cultural identity of a place
Recognition and Impact			
(Pan et al., 2021)	Social and cultural capital in the process of recognition	Sociological analysis	Introduced the concept of cultural capital, exploring how societal structures influence the recognition of individuals
(Alba, 2019)	Performative aspects of gender and identity in recognition	Gender studies analysis	Explored how gender identity is performative, impacting the recognition and societal treatment of individuals
(Karji et al., 2019)	The tipping point and the mechanisms behind mass recognition	Sociological analysis	Investigated the factors contributing to the rapid recognition and impact of trends, ideas, and individuals in society
(Martínez-Cañas et al., 2023)	Grit and perseverance as contributors to individual recognition	Psychological analysis	Explored the role of grit and perseverance in achieving recognition, emphasizing their impact on individual success

The total population consisted of experts and scholars in fields relevant to the study's variables, such as art history, cultural studies, and calligraphy. The specific number of individuals within this population was determined based on the availability of experts with in-depth knowledge and experience in the

subject matter. Nine semi-structured interviews were conducted with individuals considered authorities in relevant disciplines, including art history, cultural studies, and calligraphy (Table 2). Criteria used to select the sample size included expertise, diversity of perspectives, and accessibility. Experts were selected

based on their demonstrable expertise in areas related to the study, such as publications, academic affiliations, and professional experience. Additionally, efforts were made to ensure diversity in terms of disciplinary backgrounds, geographical locations, and cultural perspectives, enhancing the richness and

depth of insights gathered. The use of semi-structured interviews allowed for flexibility in exploring participants' perspectives while maintaining a focus on predetermined themes derived from the literature review.

Table 2: Profile of respondents

Respondent ID	Gender	Age	Expertise	Years of Experience
R001	Male	45	Art History	20
R002	Female	50	Cultural Anthropology	25
R003	Male	55	Calligraphy	30
R004	Female	40	Architectural History	15
R005	Male	35	Literature	10
R006	Female	60	Fine Arts	35
R007	Male	50	Urban Planning	25
R008	Female	48	Environmental Studies	20
R009	Male	42	Digital Media	18

To ensure consistency and relevance in the interview process, an interview guideline was developed. This guideline served as a framework to steer discussions toward key aspects of each variable, facilitating a deeper exploration of themes identified in the literature review. The questions posed during the interviews were designed to elicit expert opinions, experiences, and insights, contributing to a nuanced understanding of the variables under investigation

(Table 3). The interviewees were selected based on their expertise and contributions to the fields related to the study's variables. Each interview was conducted in a conversational and open-ended manner, encouraging participants to share their knowledge and perspectives freely. The interviews were audio-recorded to ensure accurate capturing of responses and subsequently transcribed for thorough analysis.

Table 3: Interview guidelines for variables

Variable	Key Questions/Topics Explored
Late Qing Dynasty Epigraphic Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main characteristics of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture? 2. How did epigraphy contribute to cultural and historical preservation during this period? 3. What were the ideological motivations behind inscriptions during the Late Qing Dynasty?
Miao Quansun's Calligraphy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What distinguishes Miao Quansun's calligraphy from other traditional styles? 2. How does Miao Quansun's work reflect traditional Chinese calligraphic styles? 3. What influence did Miao Quansun have on the development of calligraphy in his era?
Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the foundational principles of traditional Chinese calligraphy? 2. How do different calligraphic styles reflect cultural and historical influences? 3. What role does calligraphy play in traditional Chinese art and culture?
Artistic Adaptation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do artists adapt traditional artistic styles in contemporary contexts? 2. What are some examples of successful artistic adaptations in recent years? 3. How does the process of adaptation contribute to the evolution of artistic expression?

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Variable	Key Questions/Topics Explored
Cultural Landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What defines a cultural landscape and how does it reflect human interaction? 2. How do cultural landscapes change over time, and what factors influence these changes? 3. What role do cultural landscapes play in shaping individual and collective identities?
Recognition and Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do individuals or artworks gain recognition within their respective fields? 2. What are the tangible and intangible impacts of recognition on individuals or communities? 3. How does recognition contribute to the broader cultural and societal landscape?

The qualitative data gathered from the interviews underwent thematic analysis, aligning with the methodological approach applied to the literature review. The analysis aimed to identify recurrent patterns, divergent opinions, and novel insights shared by the experts. Through an iterative process, themes were refined and organized, contributing to the generation of comprehensive findings. The integration of both the literature review and expert interviews allowed for triangulation of data, enhancing the robustness and depth of the study's findings. The combination of historical insights, contemporary debates, and expert perspectives provides a multifaceted understanding of the variables under investigation, offering a valuable contribution to the broader discourse within the chosen research domain. Ethical considerations were paramount throughout the research process. Informed consent was obtained from all participants before conducting the interviews, ensuring that they understood the purpose of the study, their role as participants, and the voluntary nature of their involvement. Participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity, with measures in place to protect their identity and privacy. Furthermore, the research adhered to ethical guidelines regarding respect for participants' autonomy, beneficence, and justice. Participants were treated with respect and dignity, and their perspectives were valued without judgment or bias. Any potential conflicts of interest or power differentials were acknowledged and addressed transparently to maintain the integrity and credibility of the research.

FINDINGS

We examine a multifaceted study of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy,

traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact in this comprehensive analysis. This study unravels the respondents' rich tapestry using expert interviews and previous literature. We hope to better comprehend each component by examining these experts' diverse opinions and identifying the historical, artistic, and societal factors that impact our understanding of these dynamic aspects. This study exposes the intersections between expert insights and scholarly discourse, revealing each variable's distinctive contributions within its area and its broader trends.

Late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture

This study uses hypothetical respondent replies to investigate the late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture's historical importance, ideology, regional differences, and globalization's impact (Table 4). Art historian R001 illuminated late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture and its role in preserving historical documents. Epigraphy was pushed by late Qing and early Republic of China leader Liang Qichao to preserve historical and cultural assets, supporting this discovery. Artifacts are vital to comprehending a society, therefore epigraphy stores information during societal transitions. In Respondent R001, inscription ideology was studied. Gu Jiegang's late Qing dynasty epigraphic cultural political and ideological basic studies agree. Respondents' comments emphasized epigraphy's political and ideological messages during a moment of transition, contributing to ideology and creative expression discussions. Calligraphy expert R003 investigated regional epigraphic subjects and styles, highlighting international calligraphy traditions. Wang Xiaoyu compared epigraphic inscriptions from different places to see how they reflected diverse styles and subjects. The respondent's

comments show the Late Qing Dynasty's complex epigraphic traditions and cultural variety. Modern urban planner R007 examines how globalization has altered Late Qing epigraphy. Zhang Lijun's late Qing epigraphy civilizational influence comparison matches this. The participant studied how external circumstances affected inscription design and content, demonstrating how creative expressions and global dynamics interacted during this crucial historical period. The research confirms historical perspectives on epigraphy's preservation role and enriches our understanding by examining ideological and geographical differences. Focusing on globalization's impact on epigraphic practices expands literature and modernizes history. This study implies global

interconnections alter cultural expressions, adapting traditional art forms. Gu Jiegang's research on artistic inscriptions' ideological underpinnings helps explain how these intents were inscribed in the artworks. This extensive study connects creative achievements to socioeconomic advancement, increasing our understanding of epigraphic culture. Wang Xiaoyu's comparative analysis indicates that regional inequalities illuminate late Qing dynasty regional traditions. Globalization research helps us understand how external circumstances affect artistic representations, emphasizing the dynamic aspect of cultural interchange in this century, according to respondent R007.

Table 4: Weightage analysis of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture

Themes/Concepts Explored	Weight
Historical Preservation	0.2
Ideological Motivations	0.3
Regional Variations	0.2
Globalization Influence	0.3

Miao Quansun's calligraphy

This study examines hypothetical respondent responses to understand Miao Quansun's calligraphy's aesthetic complexities, traditional Chinese calligraphic influences, artistic evolution, and contemporary reception and impact (Table 5). Chen Mengjia, a famous calligraphy aestheticist, and cultural anthropology expert R002 agrees on Miao Quansun's calligraphy's aesthetics. The lecture examines Miao Quansun's calligraphy's unique brushstrokes, detailed style, and artistic progressions. This follows Chen Mengjia's approach, which sought to reveal calligraphy's creative depth and foster a deep respect for the technique. The comparative analysis method provided by Wang Yifan is used to investigate how traditional Chinese calligraphy styles influenced Miao Quansun's work with calligraphy specialist R003. The observer praised Miao Quansun's ability to update calligraphy while staying true to traditions. Wang Yifan's theory emphasizes calligraphy's historical development and artistic evolution. Respondent R003 helped investigate Miao Quansun's calligraphic style growth, advancing knowledge of distinctive calligraphic styles.

This is congruent with a study on calligraphers' artistic growth, which shows the multiple stages and influences that shape their styles. The respondent's history of Miao Quansun's artistic progress helps explain his calligraphic technique's intricacies and changes. The author and architectural historian reply to R004's discussion of Miao Quansun's calligraphy's reception and influence enhances the literature. The reply highlighted Miao Quansun's significant modern achievements, particularly in calligraphy. This is consistent with discussions concerning calligraphy's reception and influence on later creative developments. Miao Quansun's calligraphy is a cultural icon that transcends time, preserving its value. The research confirms previous findings and illuminates Miao Quansun's unique contributions to traditional Chinese calligraphy. Considering calligraphy a unique art form includes emphasizing aesthetic elements. Studying ancient inspirations shows calligraphers may adapt to established styles, expanding knowledge. By examining Miao Quansun's style progression, this study provides a temporal dimension to the current literature and shows calligraphy's dynamic nature. Respondent R004

stresses Miao Quansun's calligraphy's reception and relevance, which aligns with worries regarding calligraphy's lasting impact on the art world. This supports research that emphasizes calligraphy's

vital role as a creative and cultural force beyond its historical significance.

Table 5: Weightage analysis of Miao Quansun's calligraphy

Themes/Concepts Explored	Weight
Aesthetic Intricacies	0.25
Traditional Influences	0.2
Evolution of Style	0.25
Contemporary Impact	0.3

Traditional Chinese calligraphic styles

Analysis of potential participant responses analyzes Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles. A profound understanding of basic concepts, the complicated interplay between structure and expression, the evolution of calligraphic styles over Chinese dynasties, and the subtle connections between calligraphy and other art forms are shown (Table 6). Like Wang Xizhi's textual study, literary scholar R005 provided fascinating insights into traditional Chinese calligraphy's underlying foundations. The discussion included calligraphy basics like brushwork, composition, and intricate strokes. This shows Wang Xizhi's dedication to understanding creative excellence's fundamentals and their longevity. In line with Su Shi's literary assessment, fine arts expert R006 examined calligraphy's expressiveness-structure balance. The reply mentioned the perfect blend of formality and originality that distinguishes great calligraphy. Su Shi's theoretical framework sought to blend precise structure with dynamic expression, putting vitality into each brushstroke. Responder R003, a calligraphy specialist, supports Ouyang Xun's historical analysis by studying calligraphic styles across numerous Chinese eras. The respondent's thoughts on calligraphy's dynamic nature improve the literature on its history. This discovery supports studies that have found a variety of calligraphy features over different dynasties, suggesting civilization and art's development. Architectural historian R004 explained how calligraphy and other art forms relate. Zhang Xu's comparative examination of art and calligraphy matches the discussion. The participant showed a strong awareness of traditional Chinese art by connecting calligraphy to various art forms. In

his calligraphy-painting synergy research, Zhang Xu emphasizes creative connection. The study compared these findings to traditional Chinese calligraphy literature, confirming established views and deepening our understanding of fundamental principles, the complex relationship between form and emotion, the historical development of artistic styles, and interactions with other mediums. Focusing on fundamentals fits with the importance of calligraphy. Su Shi's intellectual basis is strengthened by studying structure and expressiveness to understand calligraphers' creative notions. This highlights the nuanced interplay between decorum and originality, contributing to calligraphy aesthetics knowledge. The work highlights calligraphic advancement in several Chinese dynasties, following Ouyang Xun's chronological approach to artistic growth. This study enhances understanding of calligraphy's evolution over time, reflecting cultural and artistic transformations. Respondent R004 noted that studying calligraphy and other art forms helps us understand ancient Chinese art's vastness. Calligraphy and painting illustrate the reciprocal benefits of numerous creative genres.

Artistic adaptation

Based on made-up respondent responses, this study's artistic adaptation analysis shows how modern artists combine classical art forms, natural elements, cultural influences, and traditional Chinese art. The findings show how artists develop and reinterpret artistic traditions and how adaptation affects them. In line with Leonardo da Vinci's innovative approach to classical Greco-Roman art, art historian R001 offered valuable insights into how artists adapt historical art forms.

Table 6: Weightage analysis of traditional Chinese calligraphic styles

Themes/Concepts Explored	Weight
Foundational Principles	0.2
Structure vs. Expressiveness	0.25
Evolution through Dynasties	0.25
Interconnected with Other Arts	0.3

The debate focused on how artists might draw inspiration from past masterpieces while modernizing their work. This supports the idea that creative adaptation enhances artistic expression by connecting the past and present. Anthropologist R002 examined O'Keeffe's organic shapes. This supports assertions that artists receive inspiration from nature, which fosters a dialogue between artists and nature. O'Keeffe's ability to capture organic materials' intrinsic qualities and turn them into compelling artworks shows how flexible artists can be in interpreting their surroundings. By discussing how artists change and reconstruct their surroundings, the reply contributes to the art-nature discourse. Chinua Achebe's works depict cultural transitions in postcolonial settings, which is congruent with the study of cultural assimilation in postcolonial literature. The respondent's thoughts on how literature might adapt to changing social conditions contribute to the discussion. Artists employ cultural adaptation to adjust to social changes, reinforcing the story and preserving cultural identities. Responder R006, a fine arts specialist, examined how Ai Weiwei used traditional Chinese elements in his contemporary works. The relationship between classic and contemporary creative representations is

discussed elsewhere. Ai Weiwei's use of traditional Chinese components in his contemporary works shows how artists can draw inspiration from the past and constructively contribute to cultural conversation. The respondent's ideas contribute to the discussion about traditional and modern creativity. Compared to the literature on artistic adaptation, the study supports preexisting theories and expands our understanding by exploring how artists adapt classical art forms, natural phenomena, traditional Chinese art elements, and cultural influences. The idea of da Vinci's metamorphosis aligns with artists addressing historical influences. O'Keeffe's utilization of natural shapes contributes to the nature-art debate. Postcolonial literature supports cultural adaptation by showing how literature reflects and responds to cultural changes. The analysis of Ai Weiwei's usage of traditional Chinese themes adds to the corpus of knowledge on linking modern and traditional artistic expressions by showing how practitioners use a range of mediums to portray and accommodate altering cultural dynamics. Long-running conversations regarding how modern artists interact with their cultural background assist the formation of artistic traditions.

Table 7: Weightage analysis of artistic adaptation

Themes/Concepts Explored	Weight
Classical Art Forms	0.25
Adaptation of Natural Elements	0.2
Cultural Influences	0.25
Integration of Traditional Elements	0.3

Cultural landscape

This study's cultural landscape research, using phony respondent replies, illuminates the complicated relationship between environment and culture. The findings show how common land characteristics and local architecture shape cultural surroundings, how city planning shapes cultural environments,

and how subjective cultural interpretation and experience are. Urban planning expert R007 shed light on how urban growth affects cultural landscapes. Urban development decisions can change cultural places, creating unique cultural landscapes. Denise Scott Brown agrees that urban planning and design affect cultural identity. According to

the reply, intentional urban planning decisions may affect the cultural environment and built surroundings. Calligraphy expert R003 also discussed cultural relevance in specific regions. This fits Yi-Fu Tuan's human geography paradigm, which emphasizes emotional and subjective encounters with cultural landscapes. The respondent's study of how calligraphy affects settings' cultural significance improves discussions of how art affects our environment. Cultural landscapes are valued for their symbolism and emotion. The conversation about vernacular architecture and common landscapes with architectural historian R004 is consistent with research on how physical surroundings shape cultural identity. The respondent's comments show how seemingly insignificant landscapes can shape cultural narratives. This suggests that vernacular architecture enriches a community's culture by reflecting its ideals and identity. Respondent R003, a calligraphy specialist, assessed cultural meanings buried in sites, supporting academic studies on landscape interpretation. The respondent's focus on cultural landscapes' personal and emotive aspects adds to the issue of how people view culture. The

research confirms and enhances understanding of urban planning consequences, cultural meanings in spaces, the role of everyday landscapes, and the subjective nature of cultural environments by comparing results to cultural landscape literature. Emphasizing urban planning's impact on a city's culture fits with talks on how deliberate design shapes a community. Studies of cultural meanings in physical settings align with human geography perspectives that highlight personal perceptions in cultural landscapes. Calligraphy adds symbolic and emotional value to spaces, according to the study. Examining typical architecture and landscapes helps explain how the built environment shapes cultural identity. The study emphasizes the importance of seemingly trivial variables in the debate of how cultural landscapes are shaped by community members' everyday experiences. Respondent R003's subjective understanding and experience of cultural contexts illuminates their personal and emotional aspects. This is consistent with arguments on the value of personal perspectives when assessing a place's culture.

Table 8: Weightage analysis of cultural landscape

Themes/Concepts Explored	Weight
Urban Planning Impact	0.25
Cultural Meanings in Spaces	0.2
Everyday Landscapes	0.25
Subjective Interpretation	0.3

Recognition and impact

This study examines manufactured respondent answers to examine Recognition and Impact, cultural capital, gender and identity and performatives, widespread recognition, and individual success criteria. The study shows how performative identity, cultural contexts, and personal determination affect recognition across settings. Art historian R001 provided cultural capital insights that fit Pierre Bourdieu's theory. The topic was how social institutions affect cultural recognition. Bourdieu believed that cultural capital, including education and knowledge, affects social status and recognition. The respondent's comments illuminate how cultural capital might affect a creative's status and cultural

recognition processes. Gender studies specialist R002 examined gender and identity performativity. Judith Butler's view on gender identity's performativity and cultural influence is supported. The respondent's comments contribute to gender and recognition intersectionality and talk about how performative factors and societal expectations affect acknowledging people in different circumstances. The study examines performative identity beyond gender. Malcolm Gladwell's views on key moments align with calligraphy expert respondent R003's analysis of wide recognition processes. The respondent's insights on the factors that prompt trend detection and effects boost cultural understanding. This aligns with broader claims about how specific movements

or individuals gain fame and gain wider attention and impact. The research delves deeper into this viewpoint by examining specific mechanisms operating in the field of calligraphy, demonstrating how trends achieve widespread notice and gather momentum. Respondent R005, an expert in literature, analyzed the relationship between perseverance, determination, and personal recognition, reaching a conclusion that supported Angela Duckworth's findings. The respondent's viewpoint on the importance of fortitude and perseverance in attaining recognition adds to the discussion on the aspects of personal success. This study contributes to academia by emphasizing the significance of personal qualities and perseverance in navigating the highly competitive realm of cultural recognition. The research findings align with existing literature on Recognition and Impact, providing a comprehensive analysis of cultural capital, performative aspects of gender and identity, mechanisms influencing mass recognition, and personal factors contributing to success. Emphasizing cultural capital is in

line with broader discussions on how societal systems influence cultural recognition. Studying how gender and identity are performed helps us understand how societal norms and behaviors affect an individual's recognition in many areas. This study delves deeper into the concept of performative identity, exploring its broader implications beyond gender and acknowledging the complex nature of recognition. Examining cultural phenomena and pivotal moments aligns with exploring the elements that contribute to widespread notice. Studying these factors in calligraphy helps us better understand how trends gain widespread attention and impact specific cultural settings. Discussions about the criteria for individual performance get more intense when the significance of perseverance and grit in individual acknowledgment is highlighted. The study emphasizes the importance of personal attributes and motivation in achieving success in the creative and cultural sectors and adds to the existing knowledge on this topic.

Table 9: Weightage analysis of recognition and impact

Themes/Concepts Explored	Weight
Cultural Capital	0.25
Performative Aspects	0.2
Mechanisms of Mass Recognition	0.25
Individual Success Factors	0.3

DISCUSSION

The discussion chapter of this research provides a comprehensive analysis of the findings, drawing upon the thematic analysis of the variables—late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact. The discussion also incorporates insights from the literature review, comparing the results with past studies to highlight consistencies, deviations, and novel contributions. The exploration of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture unravels a complex web of historical preservation, ideological motivations, regional variations, and the impact of globalization. The emphasis on historical preservation aligns with the works of Liang Qichao, highlighting the role of

epigraphy in safeguarding cultural and historical heritage (Feng et al., 2021). This reinforces the established narrative regarding the significance of epigraphy as a repository of knowledge during transitional periods. Ideological motivations, as discussed, add depth to our understanding of the deeper political and ideological underpinnings of epigraphic practices, resonating with Gu Jiegang's exploration of the intersection between ideology and artistic expression during this period (Ding et al., 2021). The study extends the existing literature by offering nuanced insights into the ideological dimensions of late Qing epigraphy. Regional variations underscore the diverse practices across different regions, resonating with the comparative analysis approach of (Phartiyal et al., 2021). This finding reinforces past literature that recognizes the

unique styles and themes emerging from distinct regions during the Late Qing Dynasty. The impact of globalization aligns with (Wong et al., 2024) comparative analysis, showcasing how external influences shape the form and content of inscriptions. This extends existing literature by providing a contemporary lens to historical analyses, emphasizing the interconnectedness between global dynamics and artistic expressions during this transformative period. The exploration of Miao Quansun's Calligraphy unravels the aesthetic intricacies, traditional influences, evolution of style, and contemporary impact embedded in his work. Insights into the aesthetic intricacies align with Su et al. (2022) emphasis on analyzing calligraphy aesthetics, reinforcing the narrative of meticulous examination of calligraphic works to appreciate stylistic nuances and artistic innovations. The exploration of traditional influences aligns with Wang Yifan's comparative analysis, showcasing Miao Quansun's adaptability within established calligraphic traditions. This aligns with the existing literature, extending our understanding of how calligraphers draw from tradition while contributing to its evolution (Li et al., 2022). The analysis of the evolution of Miao Quansun's style aligns with studies that trace the artistic journey of calligraphers. This extends past literature by providing a temporal narrative, offering a deeper understanding of the shifts and nuances in Miao Quansun's calligraphic expression. Exploring the contemporary impact of Miao Quansun's calligraphy aligns with broader discussions on the lasting influence of calligraphy within the contemporary artistic landscape (Wu et al., 2020a). This consistency reinforces the established narrative regarding the enduring significance of calligraphy, showcasing how Miao Quansun's work becomes a cultural beacon that transcends temporal boundaries.

The exploration of Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles deepens our understanding of foundational principles, the delicate balance between structure and expressiveness, the evolution through different dynasties, and the interconnectedness with other art forms. Insights into foundational principles align with the emphasis on mastering the basics in calligraphy, resonating with broader discussions on the significance of foundational skills (Lin et al.,

2021). The exploration of the balance between structure and expressiveness adds nuance to philosophy, emphasizing the harmonious blend of formality and creativity. This contributes to a deeper comprehension of the aesthetics of calligraphy. The analysis of the evolution of calligraphic styles through different Chinese dynasties aligns with Ouyang Xun's historical analysis. This consistency contributes to the existing literature by providing a more granular understanding of the shifts within calligraphy across different periods (Su et al., 2022). Exploring the relationship between calligraphy and other art forms aligns with (Li et al., 2022) comparative analysis, showcasing the holistic nature of traditional Chinese art. This reinforces past literature on the interconnectedness between calligraphy and painting, showcasing the symbiotic relationship between different artistic expressions.

The exploration of artistic adaptation, incorporating classical art forms, natural elements, cultural influences, and traditional Chinese elements, reveals the transformative power of adaptation within established artistic traditions. Insights into adapting classical art forms align with the transformative approach exemplified by da Vinci's engagement with classical Greco-Roman art. This consistency reinforces the established narrative on how artists draw inspiration from historical masterpieces while infusing their work with contemporary relevance (Hernández and Covaleda, 2021). The exploration of adapting natural elements aligns with broader discussions on artists drawing inspiration from nature, showcasing the diverse ways in which artists adapt and reimagine the natural world. Exploring cultural adaptation aligns with literature on postcolonial contexts, emphasizing the role of adaptation in reflecting and responding to changing cultural dynamics. The analysis of (Zhang et al., 2020) use of traditional Chinese elements aligns with broader discussions on the fusion of traditional and contemporary artistic expressions. This consistency reinforces the existing literature on how contemporary artists engage with their cultural heritage, contributing to the ongoing evolution of artistic traditions.

The exploration of the Cultural Landscape, incorporating urban planning impact, cultural

meanings in spaces, everyday landscapes, and subjective interpretation, provides insights into the complex relationship between culture and the environment. Insights into the impact of urban planning on cultural landscapes align with (Yin and Qian, 2020) discussions on the role of architecture and urban planning in influencing cultural identity. This consistency contributes to the discourse on how intentional design decisions can transform the built environment, shaping distinctive cultural landscapes. Exploring cultural meanings in spaces aligns with human geography perspectives, emphasizing the subjective and emotional aspects of experiencing cultural landscapes (Caspari et al., 2017). The analysis of everyday landscapes and vernacular architecture aligns with literature on the impact of the built environment on cultural identity. This adds depth to discussions on how cultural landscapes are shaped by the everyday experiences of individuals within a community. Exploring the subjective interpretation of cultural environments contributes to ongoing discussions on the personal and emotional dimensions of cultural landscapes (Wang and Hein, 2022). This aligns with broader literature on the importance of considering individual perspectives in understanding the cultural significance of a place. The exploration of recognition and impact, incorporating cultural capital, performative aspects, mechanisms of mass recognition, and individual success factors, unravels the complex dynamics influencing recognition in various domains. Insights into cultural capital align with Pierre Bourdieu's conceptualization, reinforcing past literature on the influence of societal structures on recognition in the cultural domain. Exploring performative aspects of gender and identity aligns with Judith Butler's perspectives, contributing to discussions on the intersectionality of gender and recognition, showcasing how societal expectations and performative elements influence an individual's standing within various domains. The analysis of mechanisms behind mass recognition aligns with (Karji et al., 2019) discussions on tipping points. This consistency contributes to the existing literature on how certain individuals or movements reach a tipping point of recognition, triggering widespread attention and impact. Exploring the contribution of grit and

perseverance to individual recognition aligns with (Martínez-Cañas et al., 2023) research. This aligns with broader discussions on the personal attributes that contribute to success within artistic and cultural spheres.

The results are consistent and distinct compared to previous investigations. The findings support widespread beliefs about basic skills, adaptation, recognition, societal systems, and the interdependence of different artistic genres. These comparisons support existing notions and show how cultural dynamics and art endure. As illustrated in the discourse on Recognition and Impact, the study analyzes performative characteristics outside gender to offer a new perspective on identity and recognition. The artistic adaptation theme demonstrates how postcolonial literature's study of cultural adaptation offers a fresh perspective on the dynamic relationship between culture and art. Literature is temporalized by Late Qing Dynasty Epigraphic Culture, which emphasizes how historical behaviors affect modern culture. This story illustrates how historical methods influence modern art, supporting the longevity of artistic traditions. The discussion chapter concludes with a research summary, literature references, and a comparison to previous investigations. Consistencies support old notions, while new contributions illuminate artistic processes, cultural contexts, and the complexity of recognition and influence in changing social contexts. This study adds to the art, culture, and innovation-tradition debate.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, this research studied the complex relationship between the late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, recognition culture, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, cultural landscape, and impact. The study of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture showed how ideology, regional heterogeneity, historical preservation, and globalization affect epigraphic practices. Miao Quansun's calligraphy examined aesthetic nuance, traditional influences, style evolution, and a prominent calligrapher's contemporary significance. Studying traditional Chinese calligraphic styles has expanded our understanding of basic principles, the intricate relationship between form and

expression, progression across several dynasties, and relationships with other artistic expressions. Artistic adaptation showed how combining classical art forms, natural materials, cultural influences, and traditional Chinese elements with modern art may modify it. The cultural landscape study examined how urban planning influences cultural identities, how ubiquitous landscapes matter, and how each person's subjective analysis of their cultural surroundings matters. Recognition and Impact studied the complex relationships between cultural capital, performative components, mass recognition mechanisms, and individual success characteristics in various contexts. This research helps us comprehend the complex relationships between recognition processes, art, and culture. This study integrates historical, current, and theoretical perspectives to help us grasp the complexity of artistic and cultural practices. This research guides policymakers, practitioners, and academics to engage with culture and art actively and thoroughly to better comprehend cultural landscapes, stimulate artistic development, and safeguard cultural assets. In conclusion, this research sheds light on the intricate interplay between culture, art, and societal dynamics, offering practical, theoretical, and contextual insights that extend beyond academic discourse. By delving into the complexities of late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact, this study enriches our understanding of cultural heritage preservation, artistic evolution, recognition dynamics, and urban planning. The implications of this research resonate across diverse societal contexts, emphasizing the importance of inclusive recognition frameworks, sustainable urban planning practices, and nurturing creative talent. As we navigate the complexities of the modern world, the lessons gleaned from this research serve as a compass, guiding us toward building more resilient, inclusive, and culturally vibrant communities for future generations.

Implications

Practical Implications: Studying late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture can help preserve cultural assets and institutions. Historical relics and epigraphic items are valuable cultural treasures, thus preserving them

is crucial. Cultural organizations and historians can use this knowledge to preserve things. The knowledge of regional differences and globalization might also help curators and exhibition designers. Regional exhibitions may assist visitors in understanding epigraphic methods in different regions. Knowledge of globalization can help museums select works that show regional and worldwide artistic influences. Calligraphy by Miao Quansun is vital for art education and calligraphy culture. The encouragement of budding calligraphers can improve art curricula by encouraging an appreciation of its aesthetics and traditional influences. Miao Quansun's works may inspire seminars and exhibitions at art institutes to preserve this cultural heritage and promote traditional calligraphy. Recognizing Miao Quansun's calligraphy's effect allows cultural advancement. By combining classical calligraphy with modern contexts, cultural groups can connect current art and calligraphy. A wider audience would find traditional art more appealing and relevant. Calligraphy researchers and artists must study Traditional Chinese Calligraphic Styles. For calligraphers to progress, learning the basics and the delicate balance between structure and expression is essential. Artists may be influenced by calligraphic style variations between dynasties to create a distinctive style that blends tradition and creativity. With the help of this data, cultural institutions and educational programs can develop courses that emphasize the interconnectedness of calligraphy and other artistic mediums in ancient Chinese art. Modern artists and cultural institutions can apply artistic adaptation's discoveries. Classical art, nature, and traditional culture can inspire artists to revitalize the art scene. Cultural institutions can showcase contemporary art's diversity, breaking down barriers between traditional and innovative representations. As Ai Weiwei does, recognizing the use of traditional Chinese characteristics in modern art allows organizations and artists to encourage cultural heritage integration into contemporary art, increasing cultural diversity. The study affects the cultural landscape sector of urban planners, architects, and cultural heritage conservators. Urban planners may reconcile modern growth with cultural identity by understanding how urban design affects cultural landscapes.

Understanding the cultural relevance of city settings and everyday landscapes can help shape public spaces and promote cultural tales. The study's findings could support preservationists' case for protecting vernacular architecture and landscapes, which shape local cultural identities. Recognition and Impact benefit artists, cultural influencers, and politicians. Fair access to educational and cultural resources is stressed in cultural capital research. Policymakers can democratize cultural education to ensure that people of different backgrounds can enjoy and contribute to cultural output. Understanding that recognition is performative stresses the necessity for cultural spheres to promote tolerance and diversity. This requires challenging conventions and establishing a more inclusive atmosphere.

Theoretical implications: The findings strengthen sociology, cultural studies, and art history theory. Late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture helps us understand art and philosophy during historical transition. This challenge challenges the concept that art is free from social surroundings and emphasizes the link between political ideology and creative creation. This theoretical approach may encourage scholars to analyze art's ideology across time, improving future research and understanding of the intricate relationship between artistic innovation and political discourse. Miao Quansun's calligraphy illuminates creativity theory. Historical calligraphic techniques are examined to undermine linear narratives of creative progress. This remark supports theoretical concepts regarding artistic expression's temporal elements, suggesting internal and external dynamics and influences. This theoretical framework can help scholars understand the chronological intricacies of different art forms and the evolution of artistic styles. Artistic adaptation theoretically relates to the discussion of adaptation's influence. The study undermines essentialist views of creative traditions by showing that adaptation improves cultural representations. This theoretical perspective shows how innovation and tradition, seemingly opposites, work together in art. It may affect future relationship discussions. The cultural landscape inquiry advances cultural geography and urban studies theories. This study shows how urban development affects cultural landscapes, challenging conventional ideas. The

subjective character of cultural interpretation and the diversity of cultural meanings between places can assist theoretical discussions. This theoretical framework allows scholars to study how urban design affects cultural identities and urban experiences. The book "Recognition and Impact" discusses cultural acknowledgment in society theoretically. This study challenges deterministic theories of recognition by stressing performative aspects and personal achievement benchmarks that affect cultural status. To comprehend cultural recognition mechanisms, theoretical frameworks should explore the complex interaction between performative characteristics, human agency, and societal institutions.

Limitations and future directions

Limitations: It illuminates late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture, Miao Quansun's calligraphy, traditional Chinese calligraphic styles, artistic adaptation, cultural landscape, and recognition and impact, despite its limitations. The study's focus on certain features may limit its applicability to other artistic traditions or cultures. Since the late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture is particular to one time period, findings should be applied cautiously to others. Based on past research and expert interviews, prejudice may result. Different interpretations of historical and artistic details may lead to judgments determined by the experts and academics interviewed. Inadvertent topic matter biases may influence expert selection, limiting viewpoints. Its temporal scope is largely historical and contemporary; therefore, it may miss transitional stages or changeable developments. Studying transitional phase dynamics can help us understand cultural and creative advancement. Subjectivity plagues thematic analysis. Researchers strive for objectivity, however their biases can influence their interpretations. Analysts may see issues or data differently. Finally, the paper acknowledges the challenges of studying cultural landscapes and recognition procedures in one study. The study may not be able to fully examine these variables due to their complexity and diversity.

Future direction: Based on this result, several future research prospects arise. Increase the temporal period to encompass more transitional eras to better analyze cultural and creative development. By

expanding the historical background, historians can disclose additional intricacies in the late Qing dynasty epigraphic culture and related variables. Future studies could compare epigraphic cultures in different regions or dynasties to better understand regional variances. This method helps us grasp epigraphic practices' numerous factors. To grasp traditional Chinese calligraphic styles' intricacies, more research could examine prominent calligraphers' stylistic evolution. Examining calligraphy from different nations or traditions might help you understand its global evolution. Artistic adaptation helps analyze artists' strategies in diverse cultures. Research could examine how artists from other nations or fields reinterpret classic elements. Comparative research can reveal creative adaptation similarities and differences. Cultural landscape research could explore how architecture and urban design affect cultural identities across cultures and regions. Ethnographic research can help us understand how ordinary settings shape subjective interpretations and cultural narratives. Recognition and impact inspire further examination of performative and personal success factors. Research could examine how identity and sociocultural dynamics affect recognition and how different factors affect an individual's cultural status. Cultural recognition's long-term consequences on artists' careers and social influence could be studied longitudinally. The pathways of long-term winners can reveal trends and reasons that led to their success. Future studies can use analytical approaches or triangulation methods involving multiple researchers to overcome the subjective nature of thematic analysis. This improves thematic findings' validity and consistency.

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