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The Heritage and Innovation of Contemporary Jun Porcelain Glaze: Integration of Craftsmanship, Materials, and Aesthetics.

LAI HUASHENG[1] , SITI SUHAILY,S[1*], BAO QIFU[2] , DENG WEIBIN[3]

[1] *Product Design Department, School of the Arts, Universiti Sains Malaysia,11800 Penang, Malaysia;*

[2] *School of Materials Science and Engineering, Jingdezhen Ceramic University,333403 Jingdezhen, PR China;*

[3] *School of Design, Yango University, Fu'zhou, 350015, PR China;*

*Corresponding author Email: suhaily@usm.my| Tel:601167645389

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Abstract

Jun porcelain, originating in the Tang Dynasty and thriving during the Song Dynasty, is renowned for its unique kiln-firing techniques and glaze colors. This article commences by discussing the inheritance of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship. It outlines the characteristics and applications of the raw materials utilized in Jun porcelain colored glaze. Furthermore, it summarizes the aesthetic development, transformation, and innovative practices of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze. The discussion delves into the integration of new materials and technologies by modern artisans, while emphasizing the preservation of the essence of this traditional art form. Additionally, the article offers suggestions for the comprehensive development of Jun porcelain colored glaze.

Keywords : **Jun porcelain colored glaze; heritage and innovation; craftsmanship; materials; aesthetics; integration.**

1. Introduction

Research Background and Significance

Research Background

With the continuous improvement of people's living standards, the demand for spiritual and cultural enrichment has been steadily increasing. Taking Jun porcelain as an example, prior to the reform and opening up, it was predominantly appreciated and collected by art experts as a form of art collection. However, in recent years, Jun porcelain has emerged as a leading craft of the new era, owing to its profound cultural heritage and diverse appearance. Particularly, Jun porcelain colored glaze, distinct from the more prevalent Jingdezhen ceramics in the market, has garnered favor within the contemporary art appreciation circle (Liu, G, 2016). The glaze of Jun porcelain colored glaze yields different colors due to variations in glaze materials and processes, aligning with the prevailing cultural values of individuality and uniqueness. Consequently, the focus of research in the field of Jun porcelain has shifted towards the inheritance of Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship and the integration of innovative practices to align with the current aesthetic preferences of the public.

Figure 1. Contemporary blue sky Jun porcelain vase
(Source: Author's personal collection)

Research Significance

Jun porcelain colored glaze boasts a profound historical and cultural heritage. Research on the inheritance and innovation of colored glaze is crucial for the preservation of this intangible cultural heritage of Jun porcelain(Guo, J.and Li, R,2023). Furthermore, bolstering research on the craftsmanship inheritance of Jun porcelain colored glaze is conducive to the creation of more distinctive Jun porcelain crafts. Analysis of the raw materials of colored glaze facilitates an understanding of the impact of distinct material characteristics on Jun porcelain colored glaze and paves the way for their innovative application in other crafts. This, in turn, furnishes novel ideas and practical pathways for the advancement of traditional Chinese crafts(Ba, Y,2016).

Research Objectives and Questions

To understand the craftsmanship techniques and historical development of Jun porcelain colored glaze, it is essential to analyze the intricate and pivotal technologies involved in the process of craftsmanship inheritance. This will provide further clarity on the production process of Jun porcelain colored glaze. To understand the application of new materials in the firing of Jun porcelain colored glaze. Given the continuous development of science and technology leading to the emergence of various new materials, the primary purpose of this investigation is to explore how Jun porcelain colored glaze can be rejuvenated with new vitality through the utilization of these novel materials. To understand the aesthetic changes of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze. Globalization has brought about increasing cultural exchanges, deeply influencing the development of Jun porcelain colored glaze. Historically, Jun porcelain has been characterized by its simplicity and practicality; however, many young artists of the new era advocate independent characteristics. Consequently, numerous aesthetic aspects of Jun porcelain colored glaze have undergone subtle changes(Xie, Y,2014). This study aims to analyze the aesthetic transformations of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze, considering factors such as social background and aesthetic trends.

To understand the innovative development of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze. The reason why Jun porcelain colored glaze has been developing well lies in innovation while inheriting traditions. Many young and middle-aged Jun porcelain artists today integrate both Eastern and Western craftsmanship and artistic aesthetics, creating innovative works of Jun porcelain colored glaze that combine traditional and modern elements. This study will conduct a detailed analysis of typical cases and discuss the favorable environments and constraints of colored glaze innovation. To summarize the pathways to promote the integrated development of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze. Commencing with the inheritance of Jun porcelain colored glaze, this study undertakes an in-depth analysis of materials and craftsmanship by emphasizing successful cases of integrated development. The objective is to summarize the current status and constraints of integrated development of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze, and propose suggestions to further promote such integrated development.

Research Methods and Framework

Research Methods

This study aims to comprehensively explore the issues of inheritance and innovation of contemporary Jun porcelain colored glaze, utilizing a research framework of "Theory-Practice-Case Study". The theoretical aspect entails systematic summarization of research findings and perspectives of predecessors on Jun porcelain colored glaze, drawing from relevant academic literature, books, reports, and other authoritative sources to provide a robust theoretical basis. The practical dimension involves deep exploration in Jun porcelain production areas, conducting interviews with local artisans, artists, scholars, etc., to comprehend their insights and opinions in practical operations. Additionally, case studies will play a pivotal role in this research. "Inheritance and Innovation of Contemporary Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze" will select representative cases for in-depth analysis and discussion on the underlying causes, mechanisms, and influencing factors(Li, W,2015).

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Research Framework

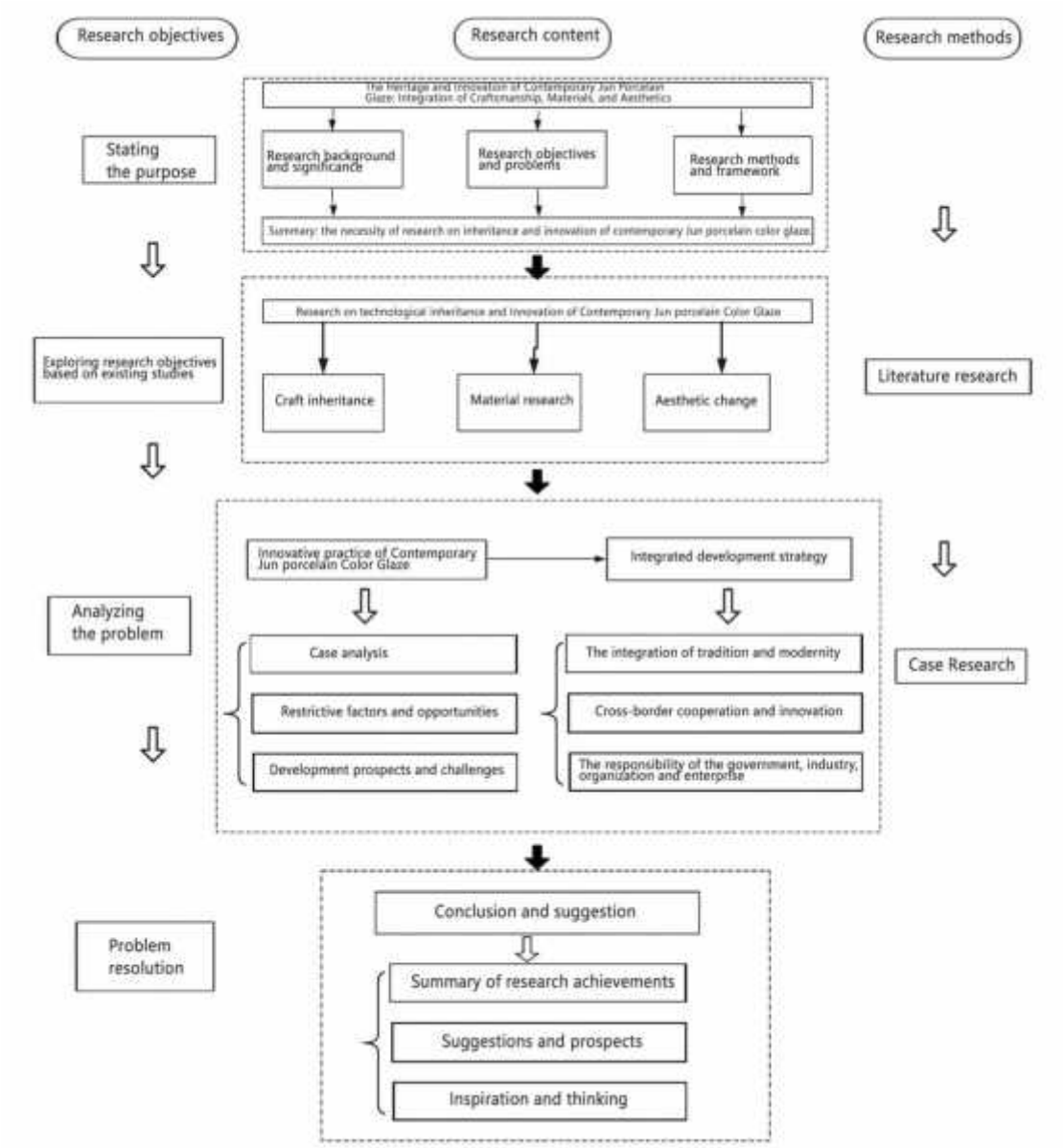

Figure 2. Research framework diagram.

(Source: Drawn by the author)

2. Inheritance of contemporary jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship

Overview of Traditional Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze Craftsmanship

Material Selection. In traditional craftsmanship, there is a historical record of "tasting" raw materials. Artisans' habit of selecting materials is mainly due to the possibility that different soil conditions in different regions may affect the success rate of Jun porcelain firing. Taking Henan, the main production area of Jun porcelain, as an example, most artisans believe that the soil in Yuzhou is most suitable for Jun kiln firing. Therefore, the current selection of Jun porcelain raw materials mostly follows the standards of local materials in Yuzhou.The material selection for Jun porcelain colored glaze mainly consists of two parts: body clay and glaze material. The clay in Yuzhou, Henan, has high temperature resistance and is not easily deformed. In terms of glaze material selection, due to the topographical differences, there are ore deposits containing different metal elements such as aluminum and iron, providing favorable conditions for the production of colored glaze later on. Notably, the Song Dynasty Jun porcelain, renowned for its copper-red glaze, ushered in a colorful new era of Jun porcelain due to the high copper content iron ore added to the

glaze materials.According to traditional craftsmanship, glaze materials are adjusted for viscosity and acidity by adding ox-bone ash, grass ash, and similar proportions resembling traditional Chinese medicine formulas (Zheng, Y, 2009).

Throwing. Throwing serves as the foundation of Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship. In traditional practice, throwing is performed manually. Traditional Jun porcelain is primarily divided into two categories: everyday items and display items, with artisans initially crafting designs based on different requirements. Everyday Jun porcelain designs mainly comprise tableware and tea sets, encompassing plates, bowls, cups, and teapots. Stationery and lighting items are also part of this category, albeit less common in comparison to tableware and tea sets. Display Jun porcelain designs include vessels, vases, censers, tripods, and wash basins, while also featuring various animal sculptures with flexible and diverse designs(Li, W,2015). The diversity of Jun porcelain colored glaze designs can be attributed to the clay conditioning process before throwing, which involves the natural drying of clay to achieve a moist and smooth effect.

Figure 3. The process of Jun porcelain throwing.

(Source: Author's personal collection)

Bisque Firing. The production process of Jun porcelain often involves bisque firing, setting it apart from other ceramics. Unlike traditional Chinese ceramics, Jun porcelain undergoes bisque firing before glazing, making it an essential and distinctive process. Bisque firing typically occurs at around 850°C and is aimed at reducing the internal moisture of the bisque body to prevent the formation of air holes and glaze blisters after glazing, which could compromise the overall quality of Jun porcelain. The bisque firing process lasts for approximately three hours(Ye, X,2012). In ancient times, due to the absence of precise measuring tools, artisans had to closely monitor the kiln and make necessary fire adjustments. Following bisque firing, the body needs to be removed and cooled before progressing to subsequent steps. Glaze Firing. The distinct artistic effects of Jun porcelain, unlike other types of porcelain, are achieved through a second glaze firing. The key to Jun porcelain colored glaze lies in the glazing process preceding glaze firing. Glaze materials containing different minerals are combined in various proportions, and in certain regions of Henan, finely ground pebbles may be incorporated into the glaze to further enhance its viscosity(Conte S et al., 2022). Once the glaze is applied, artisans reintroduce the body into the kiln, where it gradually solidifies, completing the transformation from ordinary clay to Jun porcelain colored glaze. The remarkable array of appearances and colors of Jun porcelain colored glaze primarily results from factors such as the angle at which artisans place the bodies in the kiln, the thickness of the glaze, and the kiln temperature. Various patterns, including "earthworm trails," "ice crackles," and "plum blossom patterns," emerge as effects during firing.

Figure 4. Jun porcelain firing kiln process diagram.
(Source: Author's personal collection)

Innovation and Development of Contemporary Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze Craftsmanship

Standardization of Craftsmanship Process. Since the Song Dynasty, Jun porcelain colored glaze has undergone phases of prosperity, decline, and a subsequent resurgence in popularity among the public and the market. Throughout this period, the craftsmanship process was at risk of being lost due to various complex factors such as the selection and ratio of raw materials for Jun porcelain colored glaze and kiln temperature variations. Specifically, in terms of glaze material composition ratio and kiln temperature variations, the fundamental craftsmanship process of Jun porcelain colored glaze has been established through continuous experimentation by modern Jun porcelain colored glaze artisans(Ding, J,2012). The innovative glaze colors and shapes produced during this period generally adhere to this basic craftsmanship process, which has been passed down through generations of artisans. Collection and Organization of Glaze Formulas. The distinctive key technique of Jun porcelain colored glaze lies in its glaze material ratios. In the process of standardizing the craftsmanship process, many inheritors of intangible cultural heritage have primarily practiced and conducted detailed analyses on the component compositions of various colored glazes such as rose purple, eggplant purple, grape purple, lilac purple, peony red, cinnabar red, chicken blood red, rose red, rouge red, flame red, sky blue, egg blue, plum blue, sky blue, sea blue, moon white, and fish belly white, forming complete glaze formula recipes. Additionally, research has also led to the development of richly colored kiln variable flower glazes, resulting in a glaze layer that is crystal clear, revealing purple from red, blue from purple, white within blue, red from white, and a dazzling display of vibrant colors and enchanting phenomena.

Preparation Techniques of Colored Glaze Patterns. In addition to the vibrant colors, the unique patterns of Jun porcelain colored glaze are highly esteemed for their aesthetic value. In the traditional firing process of Jun porcelain colored glaze, the formation of patterns was predominantly random, with artisans exerting minimal control over the types of patterns in colored glazes. However, modern technological advancements and innovations have facilitated precise measurements of glaze thickness and temperature necessary for producing different patterns, thus enhancing the controllability of kiln variations. This has substantially improved the stability of Jun porcelain colored glaze, resulting in a more consistent and controlled outcome in terms of colored glaze patterns.

Key Technologies and Challenges in Craftsmanship Inheritance

Glaze Formulation. The glaze formulation plays a pivotal role in the craftsmanship process and the final product effects of Jun porcelain colored glaze, substantially influencing the surface of the colored glaze body. Different glaze formulations yield varying effects on the colored glaze body. For instance, in the case of Jun porcelain's golden red glaze, the formulation has been significantly enhanced based on the copper red glaze formulation by incorporating a certain proportion of gold. This refinement has resulted in a narrowing of the color range in the copper red glaze, imparting a golden gloss on Jun porcelain and emitting a luxurious "golden aura," thereby elevating Jun porcelain colored glaze to new aesthetic heights. Kiln Firing Temperature. Kiln variation not only imbues various colorful hues to Jun porcelain colored glaze but also creates unique patterns on the glaze surface. Consequently, kiln temperature control in Jun porcelain kilns stands as a pivotal technology in the inheritance of colored glaze craftsmanship. Both seasoned Jun porcelain artists and ordinary craftsmen encounter challenges in strictly controlling the diverse glaze color changes resulting from kiln variations. Over time, scientific methods have become indispensable in the firing process of Jun porcelain colored glaze(Gao, L,2015). With the continuous increase in the production volume of Jun porcelain colored glaze, equipment capable of stably observing and controlling kiln variations has become an essential tool in the modern production of Jun porcelain colored glaze.

3. Material research of contemporary jun porcelain colored glaze

Raw Materials and Characteristics of Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze

Body Materials. The body materials of Jun porcelain colored glaze primarily comprise clay and quartz, with some regions also incorporating feldspar. For instance, in Yuzhou, a prominent Jun porcelain production area, the clay utilized for Jun porcelain bodies contains various elements such as silicon, aluminum, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and titanium. The moderate content of alkali metals like potassium and sodium ensures the refractoriness of Jun porcelain colored glaze during multiple firings(Barbi, S. et al, 2019). However, an excess of coloring oxides like iron oxide and titanium dioxide in the body material may lead to a darker base during bisque firing, ultimately affecting the glaze firing outcome. Additionally, carbonates and sulfides present in the body material can impact the overall smoothness of the body, as gases released during firing may cause flaws such as bubbles(Chen, K,2012). Another critical material in body composition is quartz, contributing to providing a certain glossiness on the surface of fired Jun porcelain colored glaze, and establishing a conducive foundation for the development of various crackle patterns in the glaze firing process.

Figure 5. Ceramic clay mineral materials.
(Source: Author's personal collection)

Glaze Materials. The principal components of Jun porcelain colored glaze comprise calcareous materials, magnesium materials, and coloring agents, augmented by ingredients such as grass ash and ox-bone ash. Grass ash, ox-bone ash, and similar components are utilized to enhance the viscosity of the glaze, facilitating effective adherence to the body surface. Calcareous materials function as fluxes to prevent excessive glaze melting, while coloring agents are selected based on the initial design plan. Notably, coloring agents primarily encompass powdered mineral ores containing diverse metal elements, with varying metal content resulting in different colors. Glazes with a high iron content can yield reddish-brown and bluish-green hues during kiln variations, with the final outcomes influenced by factors such as the placement angle of the body in the kiln and the kiln temperature changes(Wang, Q,2010). Glazes with high copper content may manifest multiple colors such as red, green, purple, black, and bronze in the complex and diverse kiln environment, showcasing captivating variations.

Novel Materials and Applications in Contemporary Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze

Application of Nanoscale New Materials. With Jun porcelain products transitioning into everyday use, various new materials have been incorporated into Jun porcelain colored glaze. For instance, some Jun porcelain colored glazes utilized in common items such as teaware and cups now contain key components such as nanoscale silver ions and zinc ions. This addition not only helps Jun porcelain colored glaze achieve a bright milky white similar to bone china but also provides antibacterial properties. Extensive Use of Chemical Materials. Traditional Jun porcelain colored glazes predominantly employed natural mineral colorants, but due to the challenge in measuring mineral content, defects during glaze firing were common. Many modern Jun porcelain colored glaze artisans have gradually shifted away from natural mineral materials and resorted to various chemical materials such as iron sulfide, copper oxide, cobalt phosphate, manganese dioxide, etc. This transition allows for precise control of colorant ratios, facilitating more accurate prediction of coloration after kiln variation, thereby ensuring the quality of Jun porcelain colored glaze(Tian, S et al., 2009).

Integration of Cross-Border Materials. In various products related to Jun porcelain colored glaze, there have been notable instances of artworks combining jewelry, household items, and different materials. For example, in Jun porcelain colored glaze jewelry, the primary material comprises Jun porcelain colored glaze porcelain pieces, combined with commonplace jewelry materials such as gold, silver, diamonds, etc., expanding the application scope of Jun porcelain colored glaze. Furthermore, there are numerous innovative examples of integrating Jun porcelain colored glaze with materials like wood and building materials, catering to consumers who appreciate traditional Chinese Jun porcelain culture(Li, J,2018).

The Impact and Value of Material Innovation on Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze

Expanding the Audience Reach of Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze The rarity of success in producing Jun porcelain colored glaze using traditional craftsmanship methods has contributed to Jun porcelain attaining the status of a cultural treasure. Since the Tang Dynasty, Jun porcelain has been reserved exclusively for aristocrats. However, the adoption of new materials and technologies has significantly increased the success rate of producing Jun porcelain colored glaze, resulting in a substantial rise in production and an expanded audience reach. Especially in modern times, the growing demand for cultural and spiritual fulfillment, coupled with a reverence for traditional culture, has transformed Jun porcelain colored glaze from being exclusively for the elite to becoming a craft accessible to the general public (Han, X et al,2017).

Increased Artistic Value of Jun Porcelain The use of new materials in the manufacturing of Jun porcelain colored glaze has refined the toning and firing processes, enhancing the brilliance of the finished product. By overcoming the challenges associated with traditional colorant blending and firing, and eliminating the uncertainties related to material analysis and kiln temperature variations, modern techniques have not only reduced the time required for glaze testing but have also ensured stunning glaze effects upon kiln release(Tripathi A et al. 2018). This fundamental advancement guarantees the varied and naturally beautiful characteristics of Jun porcelain glaze, ensuring a vibrant appearance after firing. The improved aesthetic value has elevated the worth of Jun porcelain artworks. Enhanced Market Value of Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze The increasing annual production of Jun porcelain colored glaze and its expanding audience have led to a gradual decrease in the average value of individual Jun porcelain colored glaze pieces over the years. Apart from a few high-value pieces used for art appreciation, the general market value of Jun porcelain colored glaze has been steadily diminishing. In this context, integrating new materials to explore hidden values beyond art appreciation has become crucial for the Jun porcelain colored glaze industry(Jin, M,2008). Many artisans are currently experimenting with the use of nanometals or collaborating with designers from other fields such as jewelry or home goods to unlock the latent value of Jun porcelain colored glaze.

4. Aesthetic changes in contemporary jun porcelain colored glaze

Aesthetic Features of Traditional Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze

Smooth and Pure Glaze Surface: Traditional Jun porcelain colored glaze stands out from other ceramics due to its texture resembling that of jade. The double firing process of Jun porcelain colored glaze reduces moisture content within the artwork, producing a smooth glaze surface devoid of air bubbles or blisters, thus creating a sleek texture that appeals to the senses and offers a more luxurious sensory experience compared to other ceramics. The glossy appearance and immaculate glaze surface texture define the aesthetic essence of Jun porcelain colored glaze.

Figure 6. Contemporary red-purple glazed Jun porcelain.
(Source: Author's personal collection)

Varied and Colorful Patterns: Jun porcelain's colored glaze distinguishes itself through its diverse range of hues and patterns, setting it apart from other types of porcelain. Its standout feature lies in the vibrant colors, displaying various tones that depend on the glaze and kiln variations. High-quality Jun porcelain colored glaze creations resemble landscape paintings with their color transitions, holding distinct value for collectors and art enthusiasts. The uniqueness and unpredictability of finding identical colored glaze works further enhance their collectability and desirability, making Jun porcelain colored glaze a highly valuable art form.

Aesthetic Trends and Changes in Contemporary Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze

Personalized Glazes: As modern personal values continue to evolve and gain prominence, customization has emerged as a primary aesthetic trend among art craft buyers. The versatile glazes of Jun porcelain colored glaze resonate well with this demand, garnering the favor of many young individuals. This has inspired artisans to explore innovative and unconventional glaze formulas, resulting in the development of unique glazes such as the aforementioned golden red glaze, catering to the evolving preferences of the younger generation. Harmony Between Glaze Colors and Shapes: The development of Jun porcelain colored glaze has been intricate and complex rather than straightforward. In the recent past, many Jun porcelain colored glaze artisans were fixated on pursuing perfect glaze formulas, often neglecting the integration of glaze colors with the shapes. This lack of harmony between colors and shapes led to limited success in

Jun porcelain colored glaze outcomes. However, with the cultural heritage protection and inheritance of Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship in the post-reform and opening-up era, artisans' perspectives have gradually evolved. They no longer solely pursue novelty and variation in glaze colors but also focus on the compatibility of glaze colors with the body, leading to an overall elevation in industry standards(Wang, H,2014).

Sociocultural Background and Influence of Aesthetic Changes

Collision and Exchange of Western and Eastern Artistic Aesthetics: In the Western perception of traditional Chinese art, Chinese porcelain is often associated with simplicity, fine texture, and aesthetic elegance. The distinct sensory experience of Jun porcelain colored glaze, diverging from common Chinese porcelain, captivates many Western artists with its uniqueness. With the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, China has bolstered its cultural and artisanal exchanges with other countries, encouraging Jun porcelain colored glaze to depart from its traditional roots and embrace diverse influences. Specifically, targeted improvements have been made in shapes and the vibrant color variations of the glaze. Consequently, many Jun porcelain colored glaze pieces have gained popularity overseas, becoming vital symbols of cultural exchange between East and West. Changes in Audience Age Groups: The traditional collectors of Jun porcelain colored glaze were predominantly middle-aged and elderly art enthusiasts with discriminating taste. Initially, there was an emphasis on grandeur and artistic conception in the glaze. However, as the promotion and coverage of Jun porcelain colored glaze have expanded, the audience demographic has gradually shifted towards a younger age group. Faced with this significantly younger audience, Jun porcelain colored glaze enterprises have had to adapt to modern aesthetic preferences, focusing on vibrant color variations in the glaze. This shift has propelled Jun porcelain colored glaze to flourish and diversify, driven by the strong demand from a more youthful audience(Zheng, Y,2020).

5. Innovative practices in contemporary jun porcelain colored glaze

Case Study of Innovative Practices

The study will perform a practical analysis of innovative thinking using the artwork "Phoenix Tail Vessel," created by national ceramic art master Zhao Songyi, as a case study. The piece "Phoenix Tail Vessel" made its debut in 2022. Inspired by the legendary phoenix's tail, the artwork is aptly named the "Phoenix Tail Vessel." As one of Zhao Songyi's proudest masterpieces, the "Phoenix Tail Vessel" seamlessly integrates traditional and modern elements. The innovative aspect of this artwork lies in the design inspiration drawn from the phoenix, symbolizing auspiciousness and nobility in traditional Chinese culture. The design incorporates a novel approach and breakthroughs using sleek and simplified lines that align with modern aesthetic standards, seamlessly blending traditional and contemporary elements. This fusion not only preserves the profound cultural heritage but also satisfies contemporary aesthetic demands.

Figure7. Artwork "Phoenix Tail Vessel" by Zhao Songyi
(Source: Author's personal collection)

Traditional Jun porcelain typically utilizes monochromatic glazes. However, in Zhao Songyi's artwork "Phoenix Tail Vessel," he boldly incorporates multiple colors of glazes. While upholding tradition, Zhao innovatively applies various glaze colors, demonstrating a unique touch in glazing techniques and color utilization influenced by modern aesthetic concepts. Regarding the fusion of technology and art, "Phoenix Tail Vessel" features an enlarged shoulder design that seamlessly connects the upper and lower parts, presenting a harmonious overall appearance. During the firing process, Zhao successfully avoids the common issue of uneven coloration at the shoulders due to consistent color change and distribution throughout the artwork. This showcases a high level of craftsmanship expertise. The seamless integration and uniform color presentation not only demonstrate superb technical skills but also embody a perfect unity in artistry.

Constraints and Opportunities in Innovative Practices

Examination of the technical challenges encountered in the research and development of Jun porcelain glazes reveals a series of technological hurdles that need to be overcome. Specifically, the development of Jun porcelain glazes involves a complex and iterative process of experimentation and adjustment. Some primary challenges encountered by researchers in practical work include controlling glaze color stability, mastering firing temperatures, and managing glaze thickness. Successfully developing Jun porcelain glazes requires a significant investment of time, resources, as well as the rich experience and specialized skills of research and development personnel(Li, W,2016). Market Acceptance: As consumer awareness of Jun porcelain gradually increases, the demand for innovative glazes is on the rise. However, some consumers exhibit a preference for traditional classic glazes, displaying reluctance towards new glaze types. This somewhat limits the effectiveness of promoting and utilizing innovative glazes in the market. Therefore, achieving a balance between tradition and modernity and gaining market acceptance is a challenging issue that must be addressed in innovative practices.

Coordinated Integration of the Industry Chain: The coordinated integration of the industry chain is a necessary requirement for the development of Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship. Close coordination is essential across various aspects of the industry chain, including the close collaboration between material suppliers and production processes, mutual cooperation in market promotion, and coordinated efforts in production processes. Only through the close cooperation and coordination of all aspects of the industry chain can the innovation and development of Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship be promoted effectively.

Development Prospects and Challenges in Innovative Practices

Jun porcelain colored glaze presents a broad development prospect. By meeting consumer demands for novelty and differentiation, it not only expands market variety but also opens up market space. Despite the positive market outlook, the development of Jun porcelain colored glaze still faces certain challenges. One significant factor is the technical difficulties that hinder the progress of innovative practices. The research and development process of glazes involves complex craftsmanship and technical requirements for experimentation and adjustment. Overcoming technical challenges, such as improving glaze stability, controlling firing temperatures, and other related topics, remains a significant challenge. Therefore, when developing high-value Jun porcelain colored glaze products, it is crucial to consider market demands alongside technical conditions(Yang, J,2009). Balancing Cultural Inheritance and Innovation: Jun porcelain, as a traditional craft, embodies rich cultural heritage and historical value. Balancing the preservation of traditional cultural essence with highlighting the uniqueness and characteristics of Jun porcelain, injecting new creative and cultural elements, and achieving a fusion of cultural inheritance and innovation is a significant challenge faced by modern creators. It is essential to cater to consumer aesthetic demands while innovating within traditional foundations.

6. Integrated development strategies for contemporary jun porcelain colored glaze

Integration of Traditional and Modern: Unity of Craftsmanship, Materials, and Aesthetics

Innovative Craftsmanship Inheritance Model: Currently, most of the inheritance of Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship still follows traditional apprenticeship models, with a noticeable trend towards aging among master artisans. While the Jun porcelain colored glaze inheritance has been included in the intangible cultural heritage protection program, there is still a scarcity of experienced craftsmen to meet the vast market demand. Therefore, in terms of traditional craft inheritance models, there is a need to gradually move away from the apprentice-master system and adopt more effective and efficient inheritance methods. Sharing and Exchange of Craftsmanship Techniques: While traditional Jun porcelain colored glaze craftsmanship involves precise control of glaze composition and kiln temperatures, advancements in high-tech equipment can now compensate for these challenges. What is truly lacking in traditional craft inheritance is the exchange and sharing of mature experiences. Therefore, it is essential to continually strengthen academic conferences on craftsmanship techniques among different regions and skill levels. In the current

era of rapid development in internet technology, establishing online teaching and exchange platforms can break geographical barriers, facilitating more efficient communication and sharing.

Incorporating Various Elements of Ceramic Art: Traditionally, ceramics cultures worldwide have been largely influenced by China. However, due to regional diversity, different types of ceramics possess unique characteristics and advantages. For example, the blue themes and practical value of blue and white porcelain, the jade-like texture, and thin body of Jingdezhen ceramics have been sources of inspiration for Jun porcelain colored glaze. Therefore, in an environment of frequent cultural and artistic interactions in the modern era, it is important for Jun porcelain colored glaze to draw from various strengths in terms of design, material selection, and craftsmanship, thereby innovating and improving to integrate and develop the Jun porcelain colored glaze effectively.

Figure8. Contemporary red glazed Jun porcelain.
(Source: Author's personal collection)

Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration and Innovation: Interaction with Other Artistic Fields

Further Promoting Efficient Use of New Materials: As previously analyzed, new materials have played a significant role in fostering various aspects of Jun porcelain colored glaze, from the craftsmanship process to glaze coloration. It is important to recognize that the special properties of Jun porcelain colored glaze may lead artisans to incur higher costs and environmental pollution due to material waste when using new materials. Therefore, it is crucial to manage the use of new materials correctly to enhance the product quality of Jun porcelain colored glaze while ensuring efficiency(Chen, W,2015). Promoting Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration: While Jun porcelain colored glaze emphasizes heritage, it is essential to strengthen cross-disciplinary collaboration with other cultural and artistic fields. In this research direction, there has been a significant integration of Jun porcelain colored glaze with craft fields such as fashion, home décor, and jewelry. Additionally, many regions have begun exploring the development of cultural and creative products related to Jun porcelain colored glaze. The development of Jun porcelain colored glaze products has gradually entered a new era of diversification and variety.

Accelerating the Research and Development of Patent Equipment for Jun Porcelain Colored Glaze Production: The craftsmanship process of Jun porcelain colored glaze involves crucial steps such as multiple firings and precise glaze composition. Therefore, facilitating breakthroughs for artisans in overcoming the difficulties and challenges in the craft is an important direction for cross-disciplinary collaboration and innovation. While high-tech technologies such as 3D modeling of clay bodies and computer-controlled firing and temperature regulation have emerged, the associated costs may be prohibitive for many artisans. Consequently, cross-disciplinary collaborations with mechanical, computer, big data, and other fields are essential to address this challenge.

Roles and Responsibilities of Government, Industry Organizations, and Enterprises

Highlighting the Guiding and Supportive Role of the Government: In recent years, with vigorous promotion by the government, the development prospects of Jun porcelain colored glaze are promising. However, challenges such as diminishing successors and quality control issues persist. Therefore, it is suggested that government departments take the lead in formulating relevant policies and regulations to provide institutional support for the innovative development of the Jun porcelain industry(Koroglu, L. et al. 2023). For example, financial support, tax incentives, and encouraging enterprises to increase research and development investment to drive technological innovation. Furthermore, the

government can enhance the industry through cultural exchange activities, promotion, and awareness campaigns to elevate the visibility and influence of Jun porcelain colored glaze and foster industry development. Strengthening the Role of Industry Organizations as Bridges and Links: Presently, the development of Jun porcelain colored glaze primarily involves the studios of industry experts, with some mass producers joining industry organizations. To ensure consistent industry standards, organizing exchanges and collaborations among enterprises can facilitate resource sharing and synergies. Conducting specialized training and exhibitions can elevate the industry's overall level and image. Moreover, industry organizations can represent industry interests, engage in communication and negotiations with the government, enterprises, and other stakeholders to uphold the industry's legal rights and interests. Emphasizing the Leading Role of Enterprises in Innovative Practices: Enterprises need to proactively respond to policy changes and market dynamics, increase investment in innovation, drive product upgrades, and enhance brand building. By collaborating with the government, industry organizations, and other enterprises, they can expand the application areas and sales channels of Jun porcelain colored glaze, achieve resource integration, and mutual benefits. Additionally, enterprises should focus on talent development and corporate culture building to enhance their core competitiveness.

7. Conclusion

Summary of Research Findings

Through in-depth research and exploration of Jun porcelain colored glaze, it has been observed that the integration of tradition and modernity consistently provides new artistic expressions for Jun porcelain, aligning it with contemporary aesthetics and market demands. Innovation plays a pivotal role in advancing the development of Jun porcelain, encompassing various aspects such as the selection of raw materials, innovative production processes, and aesthetic transformations. Innovation injects more creativity and expansiveness into Jun porcelain colored glaze, expanding its application range and enhancing market competitiveness. With changes in market and consumer demand, the Jun porcelain colored glaze industry must be flexible in adjusting market positioning and product strategies to adapt to different circumstances. In promoting cross-field collaboration in Jun porcelain colored glaze, different entities, whether government, enterprises, or industry organizations, play varying roles.

Suggestions for Future Research and Outlook

As consumers become younger and more international, there is an increasing demand for ceramic color choices in the market. Therefore, it is crucial to urgently meet these needs. Future research should deeply explore consumer aesthetic values and purchasing behaviors to develop targeted product strategies and market positioning that align with the Turkish market. Furthermore, for the Jun porcelain industry, efforts in technological innovation and sustainable development are essential. Focusing on reducing production costs, improving product quality, and meeting environmental protection demands through new technical processes and ecological material research will enhance market competitiveness and promote the industry's sustainable development. Additionally, combining with other art forms can create broader artistic space for Jun porcelain in artistic expression.

Reflections and Insights on the Inheritance and Innovation of Jun Porcelain Color Glaze

The inheritance and innovation of Jun porcelain colored glaze involve not only the preservation of craftsmanship but also the continuation and development of cultural traditions. Inheriting and innovating Jun porcelain colored glaze means upholding tradition while emphasizing innovation. Beyond preserving traditional techniques, it is essential to align Jun porcelain more with modern aesthetics and market demands by actively exploring new forms of expression and creative techniques. Innovation does not replace tradition but rather recreates based on tradition. Inheritance and innovation require support and participation from all aspects of society. Governments, organizations, and enterprises must collaborate in policy support, funding guarantees, and talent training to create a favorable environment for the inheritance and innovation of Jun porcelain. Inheriting and innovating Jun porcelain colored glaze is a long-term and challenging task. Through perseverance and daring to innovate, this invaluable cultural heritage can continue to shine and leave behind rich artistic treasures for future generations.

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