**Week 1**

**“Art” kelimesinin farklı anlamları vardır:**

Ability: The human capacity to make bi şeyler

Process: The different forms of art. Drawing, paintingi, mimari falan filan.

Product: The completed work

**Art’ın amacı nedir?**

* Replicate nature
* Show reality
* Express an artist’s own experiences
* Function as an connection between life, transcendental concepts and belief

Bakınca anlarsın notu: Art and..: beauty, ugliness, truth, glory, religion, ideology, fantasy, intellect, emotion, order and harmony, chaos, experience and memory, social and cultural context, social consciousness, popular culture, decoration, needs of the artist.

**Week 2**

**The visual elements of art (also called plastic elements)**

* **Line:** is thought of as a moving dot
  + Straight
  + Curved
  + Vertical
  + Horizontal
  + Diagonal
  + Zigzagged…

**Types of line:**

* + Contour Lines: Edge of things.
  + Actual Lines
  + Implied Lines: A discontinious line.
  + Psychological Lines: Created by mental connection.

**Functions of line:**

* + Outline and shape
  + Create form
  + Create depth and texture
  + Suggest direction and movement
* **Shape (Form):** Organic, geometric shapes. Positive and negative shapes.
* **Color:** We link colors with moods, use it as a symbol

**Additive colors:** mixing lights **Subtractive colors:** mixing pigments

**Primary colors:** Orange –Red, Green, Blue-Violet

**Secondary colors:** Yellow, indigo, magenta

* **Light and Value:**
* **Texture:**

**Types of Texture:**

* + **Actual Texture:** texture you can touch. For example: Impasto (Van gogh aklına gelsin)
  + **Visual Texture:** simulated texture. Looks like real but cant really be felt.
  + **Subsersive Texture:** texture created by artist to subvert or undermine our ideas about the objects they depict. (baya değişik)
* **Space:** Artist use different techniques like relative size and linear perspective to create the illusion of depth in piece of art.
  + **Overlapping** is a tradisional technique to create the illusion of space (depth).
  + **Foreshortening** shortening of elements. Mesela adamın bacağının kısa gözükmesi falan filan.
  + **Linear Perspective**
    - **One-point perspective** (scientific perspective) - when parallel lines (also called orthogonals) in a picture come together at one point, the vanishing point, on the horizon line.
    - **Vanishing point -** the point at which parallel lines cone together, or converge.
    - **Horizon line -** the line where the line of sight stops and on which the artist often places the vanishing point.
    - **Vantage point -** where (or the height) the viewer is looking from.
* **Time and Motion:**
  + **Continious Narrative:** Storytelling. Repeating elements bilmem ne. ( Yazıtlar falan herhalde)
  + **Sequential Narrative:** Comics
  + **Actual Motion:** Kinetic art that moves. Mobiles.
  + **Implied Motion:** Implying motion or time has occured.
  + **Op Art:** Bi resme baktığında zamanla resmin hareket etme olayı.
  + **Afterimage:** Op art ın renkli hali. Renkler tersine dönüyo.

**Week 3**

**Principles of Design**

* **Unity and Variety:**
  + **Ways to Achive Unity:** Grid, color harmony, continuity.
  + **Types of Unity:**
    - **Visual Unity (Compositional):** Artwork that is unified by color, shape, composition or some other visual design principle.
    - **Conceptual:** Artwork that has a common theme or concept throughout it.
* **Balance:**
  + **Actual Balance**
  + **Pictorial Balance**
  + Horizontal balance, vertical balance, diagonal balance, radial balance.
* **Emphasis and Focal Point:**
  + **How to create a focal point (human figure, maybe):**
    - Accentuating certain shapes
    - Intensifying color
    - Using directional line
    - Strategically placing objects and images
    - By isolating an object or subject
* **Rhythm:** Rhythm can move a viewer visually and emotionally. Rhythm is found in sound, nature, architecture and art. Repetitive pattern can be used to lead the eye over the landscape of the work.
* **Scale (Size):** The relative size of an object compared to other objects of its kind, its setting, or human dimensions.
  + **Hierarchical Scaling** bigger = more important
  + **Atın Oran**
* **Proportion:** Vücudun diğer parçalarının geri kalanıyla ilişkisi.
* **Gesture:** The employment of bodily movement

**Week 4**

**Sculpture (Heykel)**

* **Material**
  + **Substractive Process** Carving unwanted materials are removed. (kalıp bir taşı yontmak gibi). Stone, wood, clay
    - **Relief Sculpture** The field is lowered, the unworked parts left seemingly raised. Bas-Relief opr low relief, mid relief
    - **High relief**
  + **Additive Process** 
    - Modeling: using a pliable material, such as clay or wax the artist shapes the material into a 3D form.
    - Casting: liquid metal material is poured into a mold to create a form
      * Mold, the form into which the material is poured and imparts its shape.
    - Construction
* **Meaning**
* **Relation to Environment**
* **Cultural Context**
* **Actual weight and an actual balance**
* **Real relationship with the surrounding space / with its environment**
* **Site-Specific Art**
  + Produced for one location. Meaning is linked to the site.
  + **Types of site-specific art:** 
    - L**and and enviromental art:** Doğal göller, dağlar manzaralar falan…
    - **Ephemeral art:** Geçici demek. Kar taneleri, iyi denk gelmiş kısa süreli şeyler falanq.
    - **Public art:** Kadıköy boğa. Public heykeller denebilir.
    - **Monuments:** Anıtlar. Anıtkabir. Çanakkale. Özgürlük anıtı. Jesus brazil

**Week 6-**7

**Types of Analysis**

* **Formal Analysis**
* **Stylistic Analysis**
* **Iconographic Analysis**
* **Semiotic Analysis**
* **Contextual Analysis**
* **Religous analysis, historical/social analysis, biographical analysis.**
* **Feminist analysis, gender studies analysis, psychological analysis.**

**Style**

* **realism -** is the portrayal of people and things as they are seen by the eye or as they are thought to be without idealization, without distortion.
* **Hyperrealism** is a genre of painting which is similar to the high-resolution version of photographs after having been improoved with photoshop. It is sharper, “more real” than reality.
* ***Abstract* -** art that departs significantly from the actual appearance of things.
* ***Nonobjective* -** art that makes no reference to nature or reality.
* **Expressionistic Art**
* **Realistic Art**
* **Imprestionistic Art**

**Content**

* everything included in a work of art. The content of a work of art not only refers to lines and forms but also its underlining meanings or themes.
* **Three levels** of content:
  + **Subject Matter (subject, topic:** What is actually depicted in this artwork? What is the artist trying to express to the world... what is his or her message? And how is the artwork conveying that message?
  + **Elements and composition (design):**
  + **Underlying or symbolic meanings or themes -message:**

**Iconography (and iconology)**

The science of identification, description, classification, and interpretation of symbols, themes, and subject matter in the visual arts. *Iconology* is the phase of interpretation that follows the identification of iconographies.

* **1.** What is in the picture; what do you see? (figures, gestures, objects) **(Pre-Iconographic description)**
* **2.** What is meant with the object/the situation you see? **(Iconographic approach)**
* **3.** What does the art work “really” mean? Why was it made at that moment in that place? **(Iconology)**

**Week 8-9**

**The Artwork in Context**

Number of ways to address contextual questions:

* **Socio-historical approach (Materialist-Marxist Art History)**
  + **1. gain knowledge of history-society through art**
  + **2. understand art with socio-historical theories**
* **Feminist analysis -Gender Studies analysis**
  + **How are women represented in art?**
  + **How are female artists perceived in the artistic environment?**
  + **A feminist art history is one that focuses on women as artists, patrons, viewers, and/or subjects.**
* **Cultural Studies and Post-colonial Theory**
  + **Cultural Studies: interdisciplinary academic movement that takes culture out of the realm of the elite and examines its interconnections throughout society.**
  + **From a Cultural Studies perspective, all people engage in culture, in the making of symbols and the practice of representation (verbal, visual, gestural, musical, etc).**
  + **Strongly influenced by Marxist cultural analysis**
* **Biographical-psychological approach**