**AA – MODULE 1 PART 2**

**CLASSIFICATIONS OF ART**

**ARCHITECTURE**

* The art of designing and constructing a building which serves a specific function to human beings.
* Architecture is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings or any other structures.
* Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art.
* Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements.
* The earliest surviving written work on the subject of architecture is the De Architectura by the Roman architect Marcus Virtruvius Pollio in the early 1st century AD.
* St. Augustine Parish Church is an example of earthquake baroque architecture with its enormous buttresses on its sides.

**VISUAL ART**

* This is expression of feelings and thoughts through two-dimensional and three-dimensional art forms.
* 2D art consists of paintings, drawings, prints, and photographs while sculpture is considered as an example of 3D.
* Recently, public art has gained popularity because of its circulation in social media. The public artists usually create their works of art on public. The practice of public art started in Europe but different artists around the world has shifted to this genre.
* Public Art featuring the Visayan serpent god, Bakunawa and Theresa Magbanua who is dubbed as the Visayan Joan of arc.

**SOUND ART AND MUSIC**

* This is the collective expression of the musical genius of a particular people, could be expressed and delivered using voice or by using musical instruments to produce beauty of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.
* The Philippine Madrigal Singers and The Philippine Philharmonic Orchestra

**LITERATURE**

* Is defined as the expression of feelings, vision and thoughts in words or languages by the writers.
* It could be transmitted and preserved orally or in written form. Some examples of literature art are prose, fiction, drama, poetry, novels and others.

**DANCE**

* Is the art movement. It is an expression of feelings and thoughts through graceful movement of the body in tempo with accompanying music. It can be classified into different genres such as:
* Jazz
* Tap
* Modern
* Contemporary / Lyrical
* Hip Hop / Street / Urban Dance
* Street Jazz / Jazz Funk
* Ballroom
* Cultural Dances

**CINEMA OR FILM**

* Is a product of modern technology. It brings us in a world that, apart from a want for three-dimensionality, is often mistaken for reality. The word “cinema”, short for cinematography, is often used to refer to filmmaking and the film industry, and to the art of filmmaking itself.

**THEATER**

* A system of relationships among actor, action, audience, time and space.
* Theater presents its stories through live actors in a real performance space complete with artificial settings and in the physical presence of their audiences.
* Ang Huling El Bimbo the Musicals

**THE ELEMENTS OF ART**

**SUBJECT**

* Subject is the literal meaning of the art
* It pertains to the most recognizable object in the picture or the centerpiece in a work of art. Subject is a term used for whatever is represented in a masterpiece. Any identifiable object, individual, thing, place or event illustrated in a work of art.
* A subject answers the question “what is it?” or “what is it about?”

**LANSCAPES**

* The painters observe nature and imagine lengthily on its qualities and paint it in its varying moods.

**STILL LIFE**

* This is a category of subject matter in which inanimate objects are used as subjects.

**METHODS IN PRESENTING THE SUBJECTS IN ART**

**REALISM**

* The work of art is realistic when the presentation and organization of work is detailed and seem natural. The most distinct characteristics of realism is accuracy and honesty.

**ABSTRACTION**

* Abstract means move away or to separate. It is highly selective and subjective.

**DISTORTION**

* Exaggerating, twisting, and elongating forms are used to emphasize an intense feeling to do this.

**THE MEDIA OF ART**

**MEDIUM**

* Means denotes the means by an artist communicates his idea. It is the material out of which the artist creates a work of art.
* Examples:
* Oil in canvas (painting)
* Watercolors (painting)
* Metal (sculpture)
* String instruments (music)
* Electronic beat (music)
* Glass (sculpture)
* When an artist uses a medium, he chooses the one that can best express what he wants to say. The choice of the medium is part of the meaning of the work of art. The medium is not neutral or merely incidental to the work.

**STYLE**

* Style is the manner of execution of the artist. Styles can be classified into: Realism / Imitationalism
* Classism,
* Expressionism,
* Surrealism/Illusionism

**THE STYLE OF OBJECTIVE ACCURACY: REALISM AND IMITATIONALISM**

**REALISM**

* Realism is a style imitating the real object or staging the production or writing a novel based on real-life experiences.

**THE STYLE OF FORMAL ORDER: CLASSICISM**

* It is the expression of a preference for balance, harmony stability in art Classicism is a period when the artist conformed with the classical ideals of measure and moderation.

**THE STYLE OF EMOTION: EXPRESSIONISM**

* This is the expression of strong feeling on canvas, novel, musical composition, dance and drama. It usually features violence and mutilation of non-human and unnatural object. The artist employs distortion to generate emotion.

**THE STYLE OF FANTASY: SURREALISM**

* It is the utilization of imagination in art production. It is usually taken from myth, dreams, and/or through hallucination. It is an artistic style stressing the subconscious and non-rational sources of imagery (surrealism) and heavily influenced by Freudian Psychology.