

# REVIEWER FOR PRELIM ART APP

## Module 1 Understanding the Art

### The Nature of Arts

Art is a subject under humanities. The term “Humanities” originated from the Renaissance Latin expression *studia humanitatis* or study of humanities which refers to “culture, refinement, education”.

### The following are some of the definitions of art according to different authors:

1. Art is derived from the Latin word “ars”, meaning ability or skills – J.V. Estolas
2. Art is taken from the Italian word “artis” which means craftsmanship, skill, mastery of form, investiveness, and the associations that exists between form and ideas between material and technique – A. Tan
3. Art is a product of man’s need to express himself. – F. Zulueta
4. Art is concerned itself with the communication of certain ideas and feelings by means of sensuous medium, color, sound, bronze, marble words and films. – C. Sanchez
5. Art is that which brings life in harmony with the world – Plato
6. Art is a life that help us to realize the truth – Pablo Picasso
7. Art is never finished, only abandoned – Leonard De Vinci
8. Art is not a handicraft, it is the transmission of feeling, the artist has experienced. – Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy
9. Art is not what you see but when you make other see. – Georgia O’Keeffe
10. Art is the conscious creation of something beautiful or meaningful use of skill and imagination – Lisa Morder

### List of reasons why art is important:

1. Arts improve your creativity skills.
2. Arts give you joy and satisfaction.
3. Arts relieve stress.
4. Arts give you the opportunity to showcase your talent
5. Arts help you to express your emotions.
6. Arts give you confidence in our performance.
7. Arts help you do well academically.

8. Arts help you learn usually.
9. Art is a different language because it can express things without words

### **Art is Everywhere**

Arts exist anywhere: in concert halls, museums, and art galleries. Art is part of our lives, in our clothes, accessories, design of our furniture and furnishings, style of houses even in objects, religion, in trade and in industry.

### **Art as Expression and Communication**

Our emotional state can be expressed by some visible signs and activities. Artist shared their experiences, as way of describing themselves according to Joyce Cary.

### **Art as Creation**

The word “creation” refers to the act of combining or re-ordering already existing materials so that a new object is formed.

### **Art and Experience**

There are three major kinds of experience are involved in the artistic activity. It start as an experience which the artist wants to communicate. It is followed by what an onlooker or listener undergoes when he perceives the work of art. This is related to what the artist tried to express.

### **Art and Nature**

Art is not nature. The colorful sunset over Manila Bay, the sky full of stars on a summer evening, the sound of mayas singing in the field – these are natural things. They are not work of art. Work of art is man-made, although it may closely resemble nature, it can never duplicate nature.

### **Art and Beauty**

We may find beauty in nature, as in the luckiness of a volcano rising majestically to the skies, or of a slender waterfall that looks like a bridal veil from a distance. A thing of beauty is joy forever, as said by John Keats. The delight that we experience is called aesthetic pleasure “aesthetic”, from the Greek word which means “to perceive with the senses.”

### **The Importance of Art to Students**

1. Through participation in arts-music, dance, dramas, media arts, and the visual arts. Students can develop their creativity.

Students learn about their identity.

Students develop self-awareness.

Students develop self-confidence.

Students develop sense of well-being.

2. Through intense involvement in artistic activities:

Students experience a sense of wonder and joy when learning through arts.

Students can be motivated to participate more fully in cultural.

Students are able to gain educational opportunities which they can use later in their career life.

## LESSON 2 Function of Arts

Art History refers to the historical development and stylistic context of the objects of arts that includes the major and minor arts.

major arts include:

painting, sculpture and architecture

minor arts include:

ceramics, furniture and other decorative arts.

Art history is not similar to art criticism because art criticism determines the relative artistic values of an individual work in comparison. Art historian based their studies by examining object of arts by answering historically.

### Methods used in art history

1. Art historians examine the works of art in the context of its time or within which it was created.
2. Art historians analyze the works of art through the analysis of their forms, which is focused on the artist's use of line, shape, color, texture
3. Art historians also use critical theory in analyzing objects.
4. Another method is the application of media and digital technology

Impressionism is an example of representation style is produced when the artwork was not directly imitative but an impression of nature.

### Function of Art

1. Our individual need for personal expression
2. Our social need for display, celebration and communication.
3. Our physical need for utilitarian objects and structures

### PERSONAL FUNCTIONS OF ART

Arts are vehicles for the artist' expression of their feelings and ideas. Art helps to educate our senses and sharpen our perception of colors, forms, textures, designs.

#### 1.SOCIAL FUNCTION

Through civic and graphic arts, man learns to love and help each other.

## **2.UTILITARIAN FUNCTION**

The creation of the various forms of art, man now lives in comfort and happiness. Through art, man is provided with shelter, clothing, food, light, medicine, beautiful surroundings, personal ornaments, entertainment, language, transportation, and other necessities and conveniences of life

## **3.POLITICAL FUNCTION**

Arts reinforce and enhance a sense of identity and ideological connection to specific political various.

## **4.EDUCATION FUNCTION**

There are art symbols and signs to illustrate knowledge and attitudes that are not expressed in words

## **5.SPIRITUAL FUNCTION**

Some art works express spiritual beliefs, costumes, ceremonies and rituals about the meaning and destiny of life.

## **6.PHYSICAL FUNCTION**

Functional works of art may be classified as either tools or containers. Spoon is a tool, ceramic vase is a container.

## **Physical of Arts**

Philosophy of art refers to the study of the nature of arts, its concept, interpretation, representation and form.

## **Philosophical Perspective of Art**

### **Arts as Mimesis**

The word mimesis is a Greek word which means “imitation” or “copying”. Although it may mean representation.

### **Art as Representation (Aristotle)**

Art represents something. When artist uses signs and symbols to take place of something else, he is using art as a representation of such signs and symbols

### **Art for Art's Sake (Kant)**

It was Victor Cousin, a French Philosopher who translated this slogan which means “Tart pour art”. Artists associated with aestheticism believe that art needs no justification.

## **Art as an Escape**

Allen Weinstein said that without mental escape, we build up a lot of anxiety within ourselves. Artists have to get rid of this anxiety and pressure

## **LESSON 4 Context of Art**

**Context** refers to settings, conditions, circumstances, and occurrences that affect the production and response of audience to an artwork.

**Bulul**, an indigenous ritual hardwood object of the Cordillera people used during the pre-colonial period as our example. It was their granary god for a bountiful harvest. You can see a stored bulul collection at Hiwang Village in Banaue, Ifugao. The H. Otley Beyer Museum and Bencab Museum also have a big collection of bululs.

## **DIFFERENT CONTEXTS OF ART**

### **A. Artist's Background**

- age
- gender
- Culture
- economic conditions
- social environment
- disposition of the artist

### **B. Nature**

It is hard for anyone not to be inspired by nature. But artists do not only draw their inspiration from nature, it is also a source of materials for their art production. For example, the T'boli in weaving t'nalak, a sacred cloth, they use abaca fiber from the banana tree trunk and plant roots and leaves extract for the colors

### **C. Everyday Life**

Traditional art has always been a basic part of daily life of the Filipinos. Its aesthetic appearance, functionality, and value to the community have been treated important. An example of this is the pabalat, Bulacan's wrapper for pastillas that has elaborate cut-out designs

### **D. Society, Politics and Economy, and History**

Societal, political, and economical changes affect artists and their works. The innovations in technology caused shifts in the art production. Photography became accessible to local photographers when Kodak set up a shop in the Philippines in 1928.

## **ELEMENTS OF ART**

There are typically seven primary elements of art namely, color, value, line, shape, form, texture, and space

### **Color in Art**

Some of the main aspects of color include the color wheel, different color schemes, primary, secondary, and tertiary colors, complementary and analogous colors, hues, tones, tints, shades, saturation/intensity, value, and color temperature.

### **Value in Art**

This refers to the light and dark aspects of color and it comes in low-key, high-key, or middle-key variations

### **Line in Art**

There are different types of lines – horizontal, vertical, diagonal, short, long, curved, or zig-zag, which all can be applied to form a fundamental structure of an artwork and provides different effects like movement, rhythm, or emphasis.

### **Shape in Art**

Shape ranges from square, circular, triangular, or rectangular and is more two-dimensional, geometric, or organic.

### **Form in Art**

These range from cubic, spherical, pyramidal, or conical, among many others, and it is three-dimensional, and can be geometric or organic.

### **Texture in Art**

This refers to the “surface quality” of artworks, which can be real or implied.

### **Space in Art**

This refers to the three-dimensionality or depth created in a composition, and it consists of positive and negative space, which can be utilized to create different effects.