

Music, Arts, Physical Education, and Health

ARTS

First Quarter-Module 1

Southeast Asian Elements and Principles of Arts

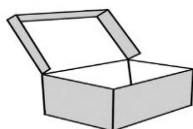


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Before you start answering the module, I want you to set aside other **tasks** that will disturb you while enjoying the lessons. Read the simple instructions below to successfully enjoy the objectives of this kit. Have fun!

- a. Follow carefully all the contents and instructions indicated in every page of this module.
- b. Write on your notebook or any other writing pads the concepts about the lessons. *Writing enhances learning*, that is important to develop and keep in mind.
- c. Perform all the provided activities in the module.
- d. Let your facilitator/guardian assess your answers.
- e. Analyze conceptually the posttest and apply what you have learned.

Enjoy studying!



What I Need to Know

The main objectives of this module are the following:

- a. analyzes elements and principles of art in the production of arts and crafts inspired by the cultures of Southeast Asia - A8EL-Ib-1; and
- b. identifies characteristics of arts and crafts in specific countries in Southeast Asia: Indonesia (batik, *Wayang* puppetry); Malaysia (modern batik, wau and objects made from pewter); Thailand (silk fabrics and *Loi Krathong* Lantern Festival); Cambodia (*Angkor wat* and ancient temples); Singapore (*Merlion*) - A8EL-Ia-2.

After going through with this module, you are expected to:

- a. recall the elements and principles of art
- b. recognize the countries in southeast Asia
- c. identify the arts and crafts in southeast Asia
- d. describe the characteristics of arts and crafts in Southeast Asia
- e. analyze elements and principles of art production;



What I Know

PRE-ASSESSMENT

Multiple Choice: Read the questions carefully and write the correct answer on a separate paper.

1. What term refers to a cloth that involves weaving using natural fibers or artificial threads?
A. Dye B. Loom weaving C. Textile D. Motif
2. Which principle of arts refers to the created center of interest in an artwork?
A. Balance B. Emphasis C. Perspective D. Unity
3. In textile, what element in the arts that refers to repeated pattern or fragment?
A. Dye B. Loom weaving C. Textile D. Motif
4. What method of textile production in which two distinct threads are interlaced to form a fabric?
A. looping B. sewing C. trimming D. weaving
5. What is the process of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials?
A. glass blowing C. pottery
B. casting D. sculpture
6. What branch of philosophy that deals with the principles of beauty and artistic taste?
A. aesthetics C. impressionism
B. avant-garde D. utilitarian
7. What is the purpose of *Wau* kite used by the Malaysian farmers?
A. pastime C. for bountiful harvest
B. attract migrant birds D. used as scarecrows
8. What type of cap is widely worn by male Muslims in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, and Southern Thailand?
A. Non La B. Turban C. Salakot D. Songkok
9. The enormous Buddha statues in Wat Pho Thailand are made of what material?
A. Bronze B. bamboo C. metal D. stone

10. What music ensemble plays during the Indonesian shadow puppet play?
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| A. Piphat | C. Hsaing waing |
| B. Gamelan | D. Mahori |
11. If you see a fabric geometric design composed of diagonal and zigzag lines, what does it convey?
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Stability | C. Independent |
| B. Calmness | D. Movement |
12. The *batik* dye from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore uses vibrant colors, what kind of character does it suggest?
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| A. Introvert | B. dull | C. lively | D. solitude |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
13. In Brunei Darussalam, the men's head-gear *songkok* is traditionally worn by most Muslims to fulfill religious requirements and it's a familiar sight among the Malays in Southeast Asia. What is the representation of *songkok* to *their* culture then?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. fashionable trend | C. head protection |
| B. cover for men's baldness | D. propagation of Islam |
14. If you're going to create a batik design for a summer festival, which color combination is the most appropriate to use?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. violet, indigo and blue | C. red, orange and yellow |
| B. black, grey and white | D. brown, peach, beige |
15. The stunning bar relief along the *Angkor Wat temple* shows Khmer's passion in architecture. What principle of arts reflects the equilibrium of sculptural composition of the stone carvings?
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| A. balance | B. emphasis | C. scale | D. unity |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|




What's In

In this module, you will understand the significance of the diverse culture in Southeast Asian countries that inspired their artworks. Arts and crafts include fabric, puppetry, paper-making and iconic objects that represent their country. From your previous study of Philippine arts and crafts, each province has its own unique products and distinctive characteristics that identify the people's ethnicity. As we go beyond the vast bodies of water of our land, we will discover more things that bind us with our Asian roots.



Are you ready?

Let's begin with the basic elements and principles of arts commonly seen in fabric design. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| What kind of shapes can you find? | What kind of patterns can you see? |
|  | |
| What colors does the artisan used? | What kind of texture can you see? |


Do you know that the *Ikat* design is a common weaving pattern in Southeast Asia?



Let us trace it through its basic elements and principles of arts.

? What's New

In Southeast Asia, traditional fabric is weaved using natural fibers. It is use for garment production like clothing and other accessories like a Muslim cap.

Let us look closely at the different traditional fabric designs. Fill-out the chart by answering the questions below.

| TRADITIONAL FABRIC DESIGN | How are the shapes arranged accordingly? | How is the color organized? | What texture do you see? |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Indonesian Batik  | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 2. Vietnamese fabric  | | | |
| 3. Cambodian Silk  | | | |



What is It

The characteristics of arts and craft relies on several factors: materials used, process of production, functionality, historical aspect, religious beliefs and foreign influences. But the foremost key of ingenuity is the artisan's creativity.

I. Fabric

Batik is the most common traditional fabric found in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. Each country has distinctive characteristics in color, creative design, motif, pattern, technique of processing and practices in making the textile.

Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore Batik

- Motif is a repeated pattern theme on fabrics. There are two categories of batik designs: geometric motifs (modern designs) and free form designs (naturalistic motifs like leaves, flowers and birds). Traditional Malaysian and Indonesian Batiks are incorporated with leaves and flowers design. In accordance with local Islamic doctrine, they avoid idolatry interpretation of human and animals' images.

Brunei Darussalam

- The Batik fabric can be done in four (4) different ways: hand-drawn, using metal blocks, screen printing and digital printing.

Silk is fabric with a thousand years of history which began in China during the 27th century B.C. By the first half of the millennium, the Silk Road opened and it started to spread around the world. Silk weaving industry is prominent in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Each

country has its distinguishing features reflected on unique patterns, motifs, colors and weaving techniques.

Thai Silk from Thailand

- It is acclaimed for its smooth lustrous texture that makes it comfortable to wear in both winter climates and warmer seasons. Its color changes when viewed at varying angles of light. The patterns were inspired by things in the natural world such as flowers, birds, leaves, snakes and the heads of rice.

Cambodian Silk from Cambodia

- Silk weavers use natural dyes coming from insect nests (red dye), indigo (blue dye), prohut bark (yellow and green dye) and ebony bark (black dye). These ingredients are readily available in their community. Pastel pigments and varied values of colors is the preferred choice of the weavers. Common motifs include stars, spots, diamonds and crisscross patterns.

Lao Silk from Laos

- Laotian fabrics have patterns associated with symbolic totems from the inanimate and animate world - such as crabs, snakes, butterflies and birds.

Vietnamese Silk from Vietnam

- Golden silk threads were born in Vietnam. Fabric weaving patterns include century-old symbols and characters.

II. Muslim Men's Cap

The *Songkok* (*Peci* or *Kopiah*) is a head-gear worn mostly by Muslim men in Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and southern parts of Thailand and the Philippines. It symbolizes the propagation of Islam. It has the shape of a truncated cone, usually made of black or embroidered felt, cotton or velvet. It is worn on formal occasions such as weddings and funerals or festive occasions such as the *Eid ul-Fitr* and *Eid al-Adha* holidays. Malaysian *songkok* have interesting colored inner lined designs that reflect the artistry of the maker. Custom-made *songkok* is layered with velvet and satin for soft touch and durability. Majority of customers prefer black color and the army orders brown or green. *Songkok* with gold and silver trimmings are reserved for loyalty.

III. Crafts

Loi Krathong from Thailand

- *Loi Krathong* is a festival celebrated annually throughout southwestern Tai cultures. The name could be translated as “to float a basket”, and comes from the tradition of making krathong or buoyant, decorated baskets, which are then floated on a river. They are made of natural materials: banana leaves, banana tree bark and spider lily plants.

Wau kite from Malaysia

- The *wau* or *layang-layang* is a uniquely designed traditional Malay kite. It is called *wau* because the shape of its wing is similar to an Arabic letter (pronounced “wow”). Apparently, farmers also used kites as flying scarecrows to frighten off birds in the fields. *Wau* are also flown for the sound they make which lulls the children to sleep, leaving the adults more time for work.

Wayang Kulit - from Indonesia

- *Wayang kulit* is a unique form of theatre using light and shadow. The puppets are crafted from buffalo hide and mounted on bamboo sticks. The *Dhalang* (master) would hold up puppets behind a piece of white cloth, with an electric bulb or an oil lamp as the light source, shadows are cast on the screen. The plays are typically based on romantic tales and religious legends, especially adaptations of the classic Indian epics, the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*.

Sa (Traditional paper) from Laos

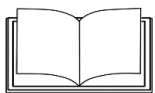
- The Lao paper has been made using the bark of the local *sa* or mulberry tree (*broussonetia papyrifera vent*). This craft has been traditionally processed by hand-made for 700 years of practice. The bark is crushed and soaked in water until it has dissolved into a paste. The liquid is then scooped out, poured through a bamboo sieve and finally placed in a thin layer on a bamboo bed then dried in the sun. The paper was used for calligraphy and for making festive temple decorations, umbrellas, fans and kites. The texture of the paper is plain or dried flowers were added.



Activity: Arts and Crafts Chart

Compare the arts and crafts from Southeast Asian countries by completing the chart below.

| NAME OF CRAFTS | COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | HISTORICAL ASPECT / FOREIGN INFLUENCES | DESCRIPTION | USES | RAW MATERIALS IN MAKING THE CRAFTS |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Songkok</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Loi Krathong</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Wau</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Wayang Kulit</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Sa paper</i> | | | | | |



What's More

Come and try it! Express your creativity through Southeast Asian inspired arts and crafts. Choose one of the crafts that you can make using available resources or recycled materials that can be found at home.

Activity #1: Creative Batik Paper Art

Materials:

- Oslo or water-color paper
- white crayon
- paint brush
- water
- assorted color crepe paper square

Procedure:

1. Use the white crayon on the Oslo paper or watercolor panel to draw geometric design patterns using shapes and lines.
2. Slightly pre-wet the whole paper with water using the paintbrush.
3. Apply the assorted crepe paper squares randomly or desired arrangement over the paper.
4. Swipe with water using the paintbrush over the squares to accelerate the color “bleeding”.
5. For best results, allow the water to dry before removing the squares.
6. Once you remove the squares, the color will have transferred onto the paper, revealing your drawing and the color from the squares



Source: <https://www.ssw.com/blog/tissue-paper-painting-bleeding-color-art-activity/>

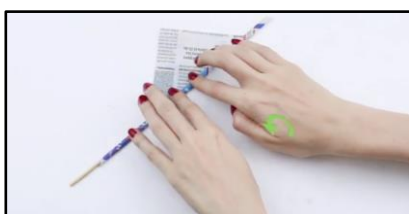
Activity #2: Loi Krathong Circular Newspaper Basket

Materials:

- Old newspapers
- used cardboard
- Barbecue Stick
- glue stick/ glue gun
- pair of scissors



Source: <https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Paper-Basket>



Procedure:

1. Cut newspaper into ½ crosswise size pad. Roll paper into tubes using a barbecue stick as a guide. Glue the end. Make a dozen paper tubes for the basket.



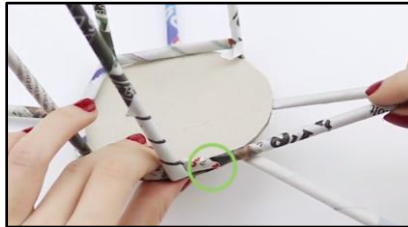
2. Cut a three (3) inch diameters circular piece of cardboard to serve as a base. Using glue, attach the 8 rolled paper in each direction equally as shown in the picture.



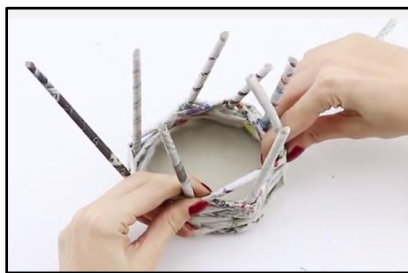
3. Use a second identical circular cardboard to strengthen the base. Glue the piece together and press over the weight of the book as you have it dry well.



4. Fold the rays up and weave the tube in and out of the rays.



5. When you come to the end of one paper tube, attach it to the next one by sliding its end inside the next tube.



6. Continue weaving until you reach the desired height of your *loi krathong* basket.



7. Fold over the rays to finish the basket. Tuck the end inside the woven basket instead of gluing out.



8. Leave one rolled paper tube uncut, to serve as the handle. Arched over the other side and tucked the end inside. Put glue to reinforce the handle. Let it dry well.
9. Decorate your *loi krathong* basket with paper cut leaves and flowers. You may use it as a container/ organizer of small things.

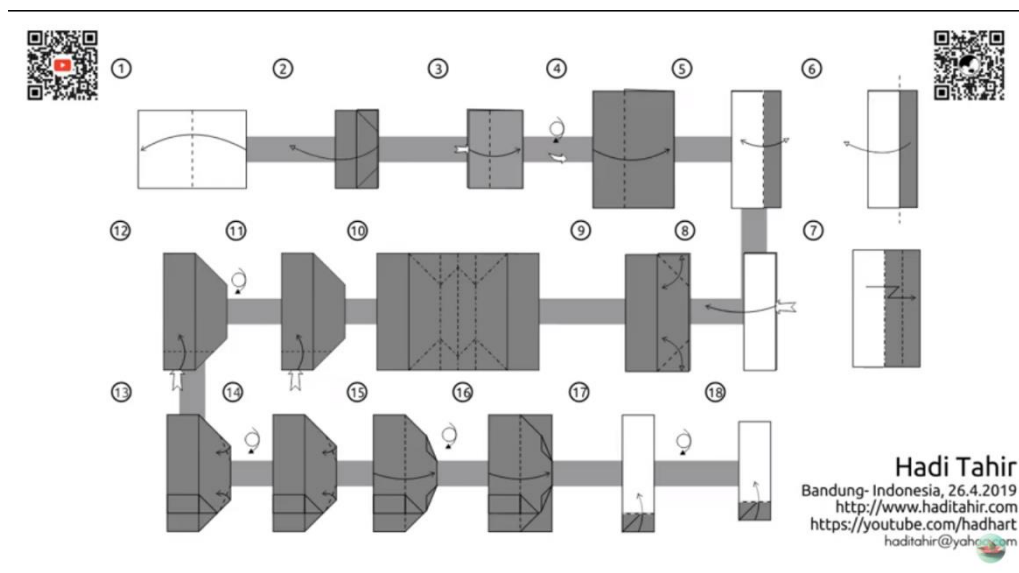
Activity #3: Origami Songkok/Peci/Kopiah cap

Materials:

- Old newspapers
- coloring materials

URL link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O8wXIgiKQSO>

Procedure:



1. Watch and follow the step-by-step procedure in making a paper *Songkok*.
2. Design the inner center by applying the elements of arts through lines, colors and patterns.



What I Have Learned

Activity: Sentence Completion

Complete the sentence by writing on what you have learned from the lesson.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>I have learned that</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | <p>I have learned that</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| Textile: <i>Batik and Silk</i> | Crafts: <i>Loi Krathong, Wau and Sa Paper</i> |
| Muslim Cap: <i>Songkok</i> | Shadow Puppet: <i>Wayang Kulit</i> |
| <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Elements and Principles of Arts </div> | |
| <p>I have learned that</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | <p>I have learned that</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |

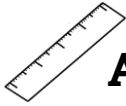


What I Can Do

Have you noticed recently that online selling has become a virtual store in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic? Some parents thought about having a sideline to augment the family's income to make both ends meet. Imagine one day your mother will ask you to pitch-in an idea on setting-up a family online selling business, how can you help? Based on what you have learned in the arts, create a business plan and produce a sample product inspired by Southeast Asian arts and crafts design.

Business Plan Template



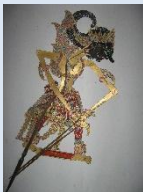


| | |
|--|--|
| Company Name: <i>Think of a name for your family business</i> | |
| Business Line: <i>What items are you going to sell in the virtual market? Is it garments for personal protective equipment? Accessories? Creative organizer baskets? etc. Why did you choose that product?</i> | |
| Objectives: <i>What is your purpose for selling such a product? How does it fulfill one's needs?</i> | |
| Product: <i>On a bond paper, illustrate the design you wish to apply on your product. Describe its features from planned design and colors to its practical use. Make a proto-type or sample.</i> | |
| Target Market: <i>To whom do you wish to cater the products? Why?</i> | |
| Promotional Strategies: <i>How would you describe your product's competitive advantage?</i> | |

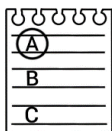


Assessment

Activity : Art Analysis Art Analysis

Examine and describe the elements and principles of arts applied in Southeast Asian arts and crafts. Write the description in complete sentences.

| Arts and Crafts | Elements of Arts | Principles of Arts |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sa Paper (Laos)  | Texture: | Balance: |
| 2. Batik (Malaysia)  | Color: | Emphasis: |
| 3. Wayang Kulit (Indonesia)  | Texture: | Proportion/Scale: |
| 4. Silk (Thailand)  | Texture: | Pattern: |
| 5. Kopiah (Brunei)  | Shape/Form: | Pattern: |



Answer Key

| |
|-------|
| 15. A |
| 14. C |
| 13. D |
| 12. C |
| 11. D |
| 10. B |
| 9. A |
| 8. D |
| 7. D |
| 6. A |
| 5. C |
| 4. D |
| 3. D |
| 2. B |
| 1. C |

What I Know



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