Topic 34

In multimedia arts, the definition of arts was extended to involve multiple sense perceptions to create a holistic experience.

Types:

- **Animation:** Animation is the rapid display of sequences of static imagery in such a way as to create the illusion of movement.
- **Kinetic sculpture:** Kinetic art is art from any medium that contains movement perceivable by the viewer or depends on motion for its effect. Canvas paintings that extend the viewer's perspective of the artwork and incorporate multidimensional movement are the earliest examples of kinetic art.
- **Installation art:** Installation art is an artistic genre of three-dimensional works that are often site-specific and designed to transform the perception of a space.
- **Found objects**: It is describing art created from undisguised, but often modified, objects or products that are not normally considered materials from which art is made, often because they already have a non-art function.

Topic 35-36

Performing arts involve an act and the experience is gradually developed in the mind of the viewer or listener.

Types:

- **Music:** In music, sounds are used to express emotions and an artist creates a composition according to the values of sounds. The most expressive of the properties of sound is timber.
  - **Timber:** Differentiation between sounds of different instruments.

Individual sounds express emotions but the arrangement also expresses musical ideas. An artist uses his skill to manipulate sounds and creates music by using his mental capabilities of exploration and articulation.

- **Dance:** In Dance, gestures play the role for expression. Like musical sounds, gestures also express subjective or emotional values.
- **Theatre:** Theatre involves a team work since it is also an act therefore the same logic applies and the experience is developed in the viewer.

  Types of Theatre:
  - **Catharsis:** It is a process of emotional purification that a spectator undergoes during his experience of performance by equating his life with that of the actor. It is a type theatre.
  - **Movements:** Movements in the art of theatre varied on the basis of emphasis on content, purpose, presentation and form.

- **Classical theatre:** Its origin is in Greece. It uses a developed form of prose and poetry and through imaginative stories seeks moral end.
- **Naturalism:** It started in 19th century. Classical text was used in this movement. In this movement, realistic setting was made. Audience could do identification with characters. Natural form of speech and expression was used in Naturalism.
- **Realism:** This movement was similar to Naturalism. Along with realistic setting, influence of social forces on an individual, expression of real human concerns and human struggle during this journey was also used.
- **Symbolism:** Symbols were used as devices of communication.
- **Expressionism:** Expression emphasized emotional implications of a situation.
- **Modernism:** The story challenged well established axioms/norms.
- **Post-modernism:** Post-modern theatre focused on individual expression and freedom. It showed interpretations of different individuals in a setting.
- **Epic theatre:** It started in 20th century, in Germany. Rationality was focused instead of emotional intensity. It engaged audience as critical thinkers.

- **Film:** Film is series of still photographs on film, projected in rapid succession onto a screen by means of light. Because of the optical phenomenon known as persistence of vision, this gives the illusion of actual, smooth, and continuous movement.

Topic 37

Evaluation of art is the most important area of this course.

Evaluation means a systematic and significant analysis of a work of art that leads from interpretation to judgment.

In art evaluation Four-Step Process is most important. The four steps are:

- Description:
  - Identification of elements of art such as line, shape, form, texture, etc.
  - Identification of objects and style.
- Analysis:
  - Identification of the use of principles of art
  - Identification of nature of relationships between elements of art.
  - In simple words, Analysis is breaking components and studying them separately and then combining.
- Interpretation:
  - Effect of artwork on an individual's emotional or intellectual process.
- Judgment:
  - Establishing a criterion or perspective to judge with an evidence. Following qualities of an artwork are judged:
    1- Formal qualities
    2- Aesthetic qualities

3- Expressiveness
4- Communication
5- Functionality
6- Utility

Topic 38

Description: What do you see?

Make a list of all the things you see in the artwork: size of the work, medium used, the process used, the subject, object, details and elements of art used.

Topic 39

Analysis: How the artist did this?

Analysis is about describing the relationships between components and between component and whole.

1- Determination of subject matter such as symbols or conventions which have a contextual meaning.
2- Selection of most distinctive features or characteristics whether line, shape, color, texture, etc.
3- Analysis of the principles of design or composition, e.g., stable, repetitious, rhythmic, unified, symmetrical, harmonious, geometric, varied, chaotic, horizontal or vertically oriented, etc.
4- Discussion of how elements or structural system contribute to appearance of image or function.
5- Analysis of use of light and role of color, e.g., contrasty, shadowy, illogical, warm, cool, symbolic, etc.
6- Treatment of space and landscape, both real and illusionary (including use of perspective), e.g., compact, deep, shallow, naturalistic, random, etc.
7- Portrayal of movement and how it is achieved and what is the effect of medium.

Topic 40

Interpretation: it is done by relating the findings of description and analysis to yourself.

Questionnaire:

- What was the artist's statement in this work?
- What do you think it means?
- What does it mean to you?
- How does this relate to you and your life?
- What feelings do you have when looking at this artwork?
- Do you think there are things in the artwork that represent other things/symbols?
- Why do you think that the artist chose to work in this manner and made these kinds of artistic decisions?
- Why did the artist create this artwork?

Models:

- Historical – the story of the object or its origin
- Symbolic – the role held by an object in society.
- Cultural – the development of characteristics related to particular cultures.
- Environmental – the role of the physical environment on objects.
- Functionalist – the way an object is used.
- Structuralist – how an object was physically made.
- Behaviorist – the interaction of the object and behavior patterns of society.
- Community – the interaction of the object and common viewpoint/character.
- Economical– Class division, industrial, agricultural.
- Psychological—Impact on human psychology.
- Patronage— Government, public, authority.