

S5 ART WORK CONTINUATION

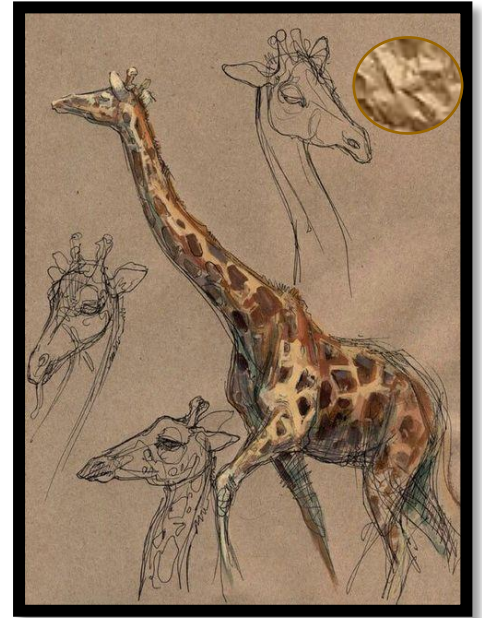
Sketching

Before you set out to make any art work , a sketch is necessary.

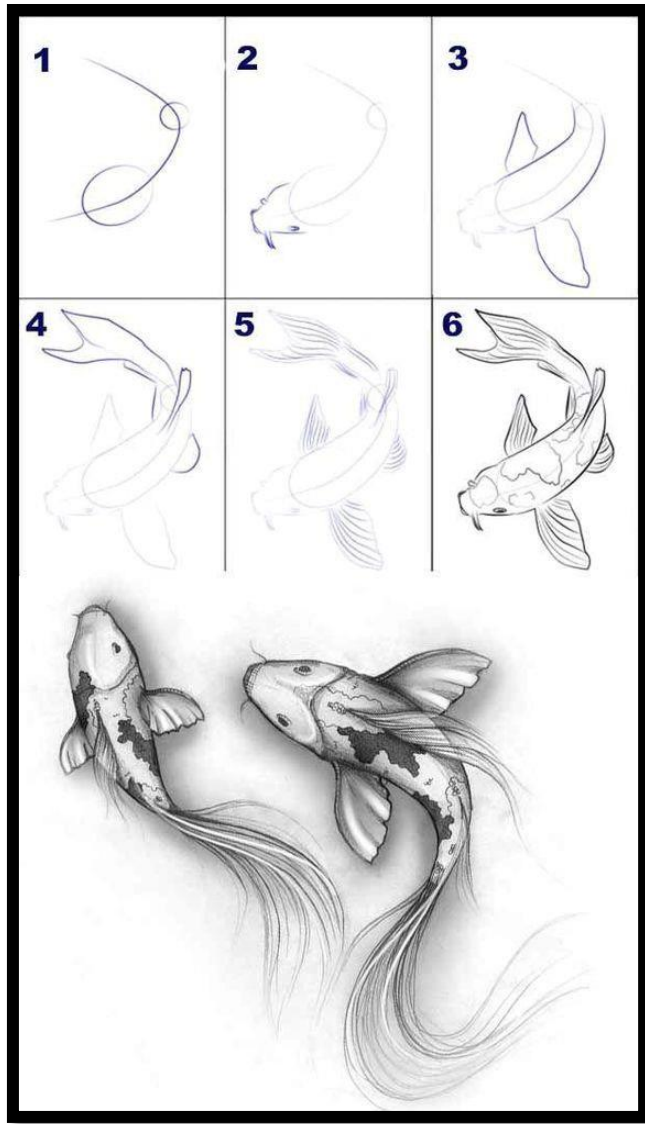
A sketch is a quick or rough drawing or painting often made to help in a more finished work.

A sketch is important because;

1. It helps you to obtain the basic appearance of the desired work
2. It aids in concept development. Many ideas keep coming to your mind and they escape the same way if not captured very fast so when you keep sketching the ideas which keep coming to your mind they will become tangible.
3. It gives you in depth thinking. When you sketch an idea on paper, you will be able to critique the ideas, make additions and subtractions which will result in more brilliant ideas.
4. A sketch helps you to communicate with clients since you have stages of your work to present to them.
5. A sketch is creative mobility. Working with pen and pencil is very convenient and flexible. You can sketch from anywhere any time
6. A sketch helps you to know your work better as you develop your concept to something visible
7. A sketch helps you to add on the portfolio. It shoes commitment and can act as a reference in future projects.



For all your artistic work, an overall plan is important.



Develop a concept of what you want to make based on a theme for example, landscape, city scape, still life setting, etc.

The various sources from which you can get inspiration are magazines. Sceneries, imagined stories, work from other artists, etc. You can also plan a message carrying collage.

All shapes can be drawn on paper for example, geometric shapes, human figures, animals, still objects etc

You need to think of harmony and balance as you do multimedia collage because a variety of materials are used together. Therefore, take note of issues like proportion, pattern, shape texture, colour schemes

Consider size of shapes and spaces, Negative and positive spaces should be considered equally.

MATERIALS IN ART

A material is a substance used in the creation of an art work. It is through materials that artists express themselves

A tool is a device which implements a material.

Materials are important because of the following reasons

1. Materials provide a hands on practice which helps learners to develop their practical skills in art and design.
2. Learners develop their sense of touch as they practice with different materials.
3. Creativity is heightened as one experiments with different materials in art and design.
4. Materials act as a medium of expression in art and design.

5. Nature is appreciated as one explores and experiments with different materials in nature.
6. Learners develop a sense of belonging to a society as they share materials with each other.

Before using materials take note of the following;

- *Propagation*: what for and how you are using these materials. It better to plan well so that you know the right materials and tools to get.
- *Limitations*: what the possible disadvantages could be if you use these materials. Some materials are harmful to your health, you need to be very careful
- *Possibilities*: the advantages of using these materials should be known. How durable is the material you are choosing compared to the kind of work you want to make?
- *Safety*: how you will keep these materials is very important. If materials are not properly kept, quality of your work will be compromised

COLLAGE

Brief background

Collage evolved around 1912-1914, during the peak of the cubist movement that is (painting based on cubic shapes) which began in 1909 usually attributed to Pablo Picasso a Spanish artist who lived and worked in France and Georges Braque French artist.

Between 1913-1914, Picasso and Braque incorporated various materials and parts of musical instruments, fragments of typography and wood textures in their painting. They became increasingly interested in textures and used bits of newspapers, oil cloth and fabric on canvas. This greatly influenced other artists and they broke away from the conventional styles and media in which paint and perspective played a major part. This technique of pasting textured materials on canvas became known as *collage*.

It therefore means ***an art work built up by gluing or sticking together pieces of different textured materials to a base to create a picture***. It is made from assemblage of different forms thus creating a new whole.

It can be combined with drawing and painting.

A collage may sometimes include newspaper clippings, ribbons, bits of coloured handmade papers portions of other art work, or texts, photographs and other found objects glued to a hard support.

Collage places emphasis on the textural qualities of different materials and is often three dimensional. Always note that the positive and negative space is equally important, negative space is part of the design.

There are two techniques closely related to collage and they are montage and photomontage. Montage is the arrangement of pictures to create a composition. Photomontage is the arrangement of several photographs to form a composite picture.

Techniques in collage depend on the type of materials used. Some of the examples are; newspaper collage, textile collage, collage combined with painting and multimedia collage.

Uses of collage

1. Communication through the message delivered.
2. Decoration in homes office, public buildings and galleries
3. Academic/study purposes
4. Enhance talent in art, can also be used in sculpture to add texture and beauty incorporated in graphics like poster design, card design, illustrations.
5. Expressive/show some ones feelings
6. Reflection /for other people to see

Types of collage.

There are two types of collage

Decorative collage; is made specifically to decorate walls of buildings

Ornamental/functional collage is made for a specific function for example. Collage in a belt, jewelry like necklaces, bangles, jewelry boxes etc

Materials for collage

Supports; It is important to consider the weight of materials to be used when choosing a support for collage. Heavy materials need a sturdy support to hold the work. Supports can be canvas which can be stretched on frame, manila, card board, plywood etc.

Adhesive; Collage requires a good which will no crack when dry and which will not lose its bonding qualities with time. If wood is to be used, a good wood glue should be used.

Textured materials; all types of materials can be used collect tissue paper, newspaper magazine, bamboo and barks, cotton wood maize stones photographs, shells, beads, seeds, stones, papers etc. whenever you see an unusual material collect it for future use.

Painting and drawing media; both oils and powders , house hold paints, pigments form the environment such as soil, charcoal, pastels, plants are necessary when combining collage with painting. Red soil can be diluted with turpentine and used as a paint substitute.

Tools: Coloured pencils for the final sketch, Scissors for cutting and a saw for sawing wood. Painting brushes are need for painting and vanishing.

Vanish for a finishing effect and preservation of materials used.

Take extra care when using seeds, they are eaten by weevils over time but vanishing helps some times.

As you plan for collage you need to take note of the following;

1. When sketching, suggest tones or colours to be used.
2. You are going to make a multimedia collage meaning you will use a combination of materials in one composition.
So collect the different materials you need ranging from paper, magazine cut outs, plastic, fabric, stamps, matchsticks, lids, labels, corks, barks, leaves, buttons, stones, twigs shells etc.
3. Choose a suitable backing or support. It should be strong enough for your project. You can use strong fabric, card box, paly wood, old book covers, and the like.
4. Assemble the materials before gluing them to give you an idea of what the final image will be beginning with the background moving forward. If you want to remember what the picture will look like, take a picture and refer to it.
5. When applying glue, it should be applied to small areas as you paste your material. Never apply glue to the entire surface because it will dry up before you reach there.
In case you are using papers in your mix, do not cut them rather tear them for a textural effect around the edges.
6. When you complete the composition, give the collage ample time to dry. Small pieces dry faster than big pieces. Trim the unwanted parts off your article. Vanish and frame your work to look more impressive.

Note:

- Use strong glue that will stick objects together.
- Always look for a support that will hold the material you are using.
- Avoid using objects that could be eaten by insects.

Course work exercise 1

Make a multi media collage

1. Develop a sketch from a theme of your choice. This can be taken from still life, nature or imaginative composition.
2. Colour it well to suit your colour theme.
3. Transfer the sketch onto the most suitable support.
4. Collect the most suitable materials for your work.
5. First make a layout plan with your materials without glue. Take a picture for remembrance of where materials are, or take note of the positions.
6. Get your glue and paste or stick the materials onto the support until everywhere is covered. The final work should have a likeness to your sketch.
7. Let your work dry overnight. Then trim off unwanted ends

MOSAIC

This is the art of arranging small broken pieces of materials such as coloured glass, stone, tiles, paper, and banana fibres, called tesserae on a background surface to make a beautiful picture.

Note that;

- i. Mosaic uses only one material. If its paper its paper. Once you mix different types you are making collage
- ii. When using materials like glass, tiles and stone you need grout to fill in the empty spaces and the process is called grouting.
- iii. Mosaic focuses mainly on tones while collage focuses on texture.
- iv. Like in collage
 - Use strong glue that will stick objects together.
 - Always look for a support that will hold the material you are using.
 - Avoid using objects that could be eaten by insects.

Techniques used in Mosaic

Mosaic employs two basic techniques but the outcome is usually the same.

Technique used is what makes mosaic light or overweight considering the heaviness of the materials used.

Before you think of the technique, you need to think about the materials to be used and the purpose of your art work. Some mosaics are found on walls, floors, yet others are just hung on walls having been done

The most widely used techniques are the direct method and the indirect method.

- With the **direct method**, the tesserae are stuck firmly into place to a backing surface. When the adhesive has dried, grout is applied to the mosaic to fill in the gaps. For small tesserae like paper and banana fibre, grout is not necessary.
- The **indirect (reverse) method** involves sticking tesserae face down on to a temporary surface (such as a sheet of brown paper) with a water-soluble glue (e.g. wallpaper paste). When set, the entire mosaic can be taken to its final site and pressed into a bed of adhesive or cement. When it is set in place, the paper can be soaked off and grouting completed from the front surface.
 - The indirect technique is very useful, for example, where it would be difficult to spend time making the mosaic in its eventual location. This might be the case for a large outdoors mosaic, or a wall mosaic high off the ground.
 - Another way of using the indirect method would be to make a paving stone (where a flat surface is needed). The tesserae are stuck down to paper as before. When dry, a mould is placed over the mosaic and filled with a mortar or concrete mix, to create a slab containing the mosaic (still face down). This is given plenty of time to set and then released from the mould. The paper is soaked off and grouting of the front of the mosaic is completed.
 - The indirect method can also be used to make mosaics in moulds,

The materials required for mosaic are the same as those used in collage.

STILL LIFE

Study or make studies of a semi dry to dry maize cob with covers on and part of the seeds visible. (Atleast three lines visible)

GRAPHICS-Attempt all questions

1. Design a wrapping paper for a birthday gift for an elderly man in a space of 30x40cm
2. Design a poster advertising an upcoming crafts expo due in October. Decide the date time and venue. The theme is “ My beautiful world”. Use a space of 30x40 cm