



The Aesthetics of the Cubist School in Creating Artistic Artifacts Inspired by Asiri Art

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Abstract :

The idea of the research is based on the use of the aesthetics of the cubist school and the production of artistic works inspired by the art of Assi with the symbols of the whole. The experiment was applied to the students of the fifth level - the College of Home Economics - King Khalid University in 2019. Their works reflected the originality and greatness of the hard arts especially when the aesthetics of the school .

Research problem:

How can you create art objects inspired by hard art in Cubist school style?

Research importance: The research contributes to the production of art objects inspired by the difficult art of Cubism school style

Search Objective: -

The introduction of art objects inspired by the difficult art of Cubism school style.

Force the search

Art objects inspired by Assirian art can be developed in Cubist school style.

key words:- Qat Al Asiri-Cubism- Artistic work

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introduction

Asiri art was characterized by the geometric style, which demonstrated the use of geometric shapes in small and large areas, as well as horizontal and vertical straight lines. They paid attention to decorating camels with an old-era camel carried on a camel, then a carpet bearing some popular geometric decorations, and connecting these elements with simplified popular decorations in the form of horizontal lines(Mahmoud salh el rassis.1993p6)

The artist Al-Asiri tends toward abstraction in most of his drawings. Some theorists also confirm that the artist's creativity ability lies in his ability to deal with the artistic material or its media, which are the artistic elements such as colors and lines for the visual artist. Croce asserts in the theory of intuition that artistic creation is a process. This means that the process crystallizes in the imagination only and does not need to deal with the physical artistic elements, based on the saying of the Renaissance artist Michelangelo: "The painter paints with his mind and not his hand".(Mahmoud salh el rassis.1993p6) " We notice the artist Al-Asiri's interest in the linear value, as well as spaces, and the connection between the values of color, space, and line. We find him dividing spaces into geometric shapes (triangles - circles -

“refracted - horizontal - vertical” lines, etc.), which we find a clear connection to the style of the Cubist school, which is characterized by the use of geometric shapes, so the two researchers found The necessity of researching Asiri art and creating artistic works with the thought and style of the Cubist school to enrich the work because it is characterized by “a lack of adherence to the natural origin, not from an inability to record, but with the aim of highlighting some meanings and emphasizing them. The artist may exaggerate, delete, or add.(Mahmoud Bassiouni, 1994, p. 40)

search limits- :

An overview of Asiri art

The research sample- About the Cubist school.

Eighth-level female students, College of Home Economics, King Khalid University, artistic works course for the year 2019.

Search terms:

Asiri Art: It is an art that has spread widely in the south of the Kingdom of Arabia

“Saudi Arabia,” sums up Mougeh, who studied the arts of engraving and urbanism in the Asir region.(<http://www.bbc.com/arabic/art-and-culture-42267012>)

“It has a unique and exceptional architectural and cosmetic heritage that is free from the preconceived stereotypes that accumulate in the imagination of the West. Its rocky buildings are decorated with drawings of quartz stone

Cubism school

An artistic trend that appeared in France at the beginning of the twentieth century, which takes geometric shapes as a basis for constructing artistic works, as this school was based on the belief in the mineral crystallization theory, which considers geometry as the origins of objects

search tools

Materials used: - threads (wool - cotton), lace - guipure - satin ribbons - some accessories.

Tools: Textile needles - Wooden loom - Fastening needles

Research Methodology:

The research follows the descriptive-experimental method

Theoretical framework:

Asiri Art:

It is an art that appeared in the south of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and most of its designs were “designed according to geometric or botanical patterns that welcome the visitor with the most wonderful mottled facades and intermingling belts ”.(<http://www.bbc.com/arabic/art-and-culture-42267012>) " The art of bold colors, such as red, blue, green, yellow, and orange, and all of that creates a festival of designs that are distinguished by their multi-colours" and gives the walls, ceilings and doors distinction. The homes of Asir used to devour the colors among them, and the credit for this goes to the women of the region who decorate their homes with the spontaneity with which the song sings and in a deliberate study. Which he completed in 1995 AD, the art of the Asiri cat, which was recently registered by UNESCO on the Representative List of the World Intangible Heritage, emerged as the most important aesthetic element studied by Mouguit in general” (<https://mawdoo3.com>)



Figure (1) Examples of the Asiri inscription

(<http://www.alriyadh.com/535723>)

Here we find that Asiri art is an artistic source, as it expressed through the material and material, so he used drawing on stone to decorate the house in an abstract style, and expressed it with color, because the eye is attracted by light and clear color strongly and attracts it more. The warm, clear color, for example, the crimson color has the magic of flame, and flame attracts people, but the lemon yellow color hurts the eye. A loud trumpet tone harms the ear. The viewer searches for his comfort in the color blue and green, but for the most transparent soul, the effect of color is deeper and more emotionally arousing, and thus he reaches the result of the second basic principle of looking at colors. The psychological effect of colors is a direct effect. (Wassily Kandinsky, 2008, Cairo, p. 73.) Color was used in the Asir region in a manner that According to the region in which he grew up, with its mountainous terrain, white indicates purity and serenity As for red, it is a metaphor for a strict man or the redness of the eye from anger, and green has been used in the clover plant to paint some of the walls of the house, by placing its fruit on the wall until it turns green, and this process is called greening. (Muhammad Ahmed Saeed, p. 25-26) Blue is the color of the sky, expressing serenity, and black expresses the blackness and darkness of the night. Yellow is the color of flowers, and through the nature in which the artist Al-Asiri lived, he expressed "aesthetic education, which is part of artistic education, which is the development of the creative ability in children, because this allows them what is called divergent thinking, meaning the solution, and when I tell the student to draw a house and color it" (General Administration of the National Festival, p. 28.), who is here trying Finding solutions An innovative way to color that house, and this is what the Asir woman did in decorating her house. She followed an educational method without studying, and from here came the "imprinting with the habits of art." Among the trends of contemporary art education that it strives to establish in educational systems is for the learner to imprint the habits of art, and how this is done. This is the problem. Art. By nature, it is a system of creativity that is subject to both thought and feeling, in which there is inevitably chaos and contradictions. Every work of art has a unity consisting of multiple aspects that participate in formulating the framework of this unity and distinguishing it. Therefore, if the learner is imprinted with the habits of art, this means that in anything he does, the aesthetic factor is highlighted and is affected by the understanding of the proportions, dimensions, and various distortions that It emphasizes the meaning and cohesion that achieve unity" (Mahmoud Bassiouni, Fundamentals of Art Education, 1975, p. 35.) as well

Repetition in "abstract elements in rock art is a global phenomenon, but what amazes us is the identical use of letters in signs and symbols such as the circle, triangle, square, scribbled signs, dots, and abbreviated letters" Majeed Khan, p. 19)

Cubism school:

Cubism appeared as one of the modern architectural schools at the beginning of the twentieth century." The school of Cubism is an artistic trend that appeared in France in the early twentieth century, which takes geometric shapes as a basis for constructing artistic works. This school was based on the belief in the mineral crystallization theory, which considers geometry to be the origins of objects. It spread between 1907 and 1914, and was born in France by Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque and Juan Gris."(<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>) The famous phrase of the artist Cézanne says that "the sphere, the cylinder, and the cone" are the essence of the structure of nature. Cubism, as a school of plastic art, arose from a kind of confusion in understanding this phrase. The purpose was not to impose These geometric

shapes are natural, because they actually exist “However, in order to build the painting so that it became coherent and strong, the Cubists resorted to engineering the image of nature,” The use of mixed media and collage while creating a more flat space are characteristics of synthetic cubism, as in many paintings they used newspapers or tobacco wrappers to embody the drawing. Absence of color and monochromatic focus on line and form. Increased use of color and more attention to decorative effects(<https://www.google.com/search>) and for the sake of this engineering they returned to the most famous philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras and adopted his theories in geometry and mathematics” (<https://mawdoo3.com>). The goal of the Cubists was to take from the analysis of images taken from nature, and to divide them. into geometric shapes and subjecting them to artistic work, other than searching for the secrets of beauty in analyzing natural shapes into geometric shapes. This was the prevailing feeling among modern-day artists, which is that natural shapes hide behind geometric shapes. “The Cubist artist considers the thing an end point, so he is stripped of it, and here we return.” To what Plato said by using the ruler, the square, straight lines, curves, planes, and the solid shapes inherent in it” ((Saleh Reda, 2007, p. 48.) And We find that the imprint of each artist in this school differs from the other artist because each of them has his own style and direction that he expresses in his works. The Cubist artist strips the thing of the external factors of expression, as he relies first and last on the complex structure of its straight lines, curves, and planes and on its solid shapes to stand naked before... “The world is an expression of the precise relationships that he himself decided to show” (Abu Saleh Al, 2014, p. 216.). Cubism went through the stages of “the analytical stage, where the artist resorted to analyzing the body into small cubes that he reassembled in a new building. This trend may include the topics that the artist dealt with, whether they were human or natural forms.” (Abu Saleh Al, 2014, p. 216)

Then came the “synthetic” stage after the first stage had reached its goal and exhausted its purposes, so the artist returned to the natural form to choose a part of it to draw in an accurate, natural drawing to be an axis around which all the compositions of the image with geometric surfaces revolved. (2) Asiri art took geometric shapes as symbols with which to express its art in a simplified manner. With it, women can decorate their simple homes in their own style

Practical framework

The two researchers used a combination of various textile stitches and various materials, such as adding felt, mirrors, various accessories, cloth, and burlap, which created diversity and levels in the artistic work and highlighted the aesthetics of Cubist art and Asiri art, which appeared in a modern style. The material is a means of artistic expression, as the work of art acquires many meanings, aesthetic values, and tactile effects, and they vary. Arts vary from one society to another according to the diversity of materials that abound in these societies. The community in the south of the Kingdom is rich in heritage and various raw materials that have influenced the research.



Size of the piece: -50*60 cm Busy

Materials used:wool threads - satin ribbons - metal earrings - patterned lace

Techniques used:1/1 weave - pile stitch - chain stitch - addition and fixation with saddle stitch

Description of the work: The work is the face of a girl looking at the Asiri heritage represented by a group of triangles and lines in shades of color inspired by Asiri art. The aesthetics of Cubism were represented by the arrangement of geometric shapes, with the shape of the face being elongated and aligned with the geometric shapes to the right of the work.

Aesthetic values: The rhythm that creates balance is achieved by making the hair bow-shaped and wearing circular earrings. The tactile rhythm is also achieved through the diversity of the distribution of red as a basic color within the wool threads using various techniques.



Busy (2), (3)

Size of the piece:50*50 cm

Materials used: Cotton threads - Patterned lace

Techniques used: 1/1 fabric - tooth stitch - chain stitch - adding and fixing with a stitch

Saddlebag

Description of the work: The work is a geometric formation inspired by Asiri art, represented by a group of triangles and lines with color gradients inspired by Asiri art. The aesthetics of Cubism were represented by the arrangement of geometric shapes in different rhythms (horizontal - vertical - diagonal) of various sizes.

Aesthetic values: Rhythm is achieved through the diversity and arrangement of shapes, as well as the diversity of sizes and colors.

Transparency in the work was achieved through the use of white lace

-Geometric lines were defined with black lace on the edges of all shapes, which emphasized the shape of the geometric unity inside the work.



busy (4)

Size of the piece: 50*50 cm

Materials used: wool threads - satin ribbons - broadcloth - patterned lace

Techniques used: 1/1 weave - tooth stitch - chain stitch - addition and fixation with saddle stitch

Description of the work: The work is a human face cut out in a cubist style, with strands extending in a wave shape on the forehead and both sides of the face. The nose took a geometric shape in the middle, and the shape of the mouth came out of the general frame of the face. Its size was exaggerated, and a group of units of triangles that characterize Asiri art was placed, as well as the arrangement of the lines. In a horizontal style on both sides of the face with black lace



busy (5)

Size of the piece: -40*70cm

Materials used: - Cotton threads - patterned lace - wool threads

Techniques used: - 1/1 weave - tooth stitch - chain stitch - addition and fixation with saddle stitch

Description of the work: The work is geometric formations inspired by Asiri art, represented by a group of (triangles, rectangles, and rhombuses) inspired by Asiri art. The aesthetics of Cubism were represented by the arrangement of geometric shapes and their diversity in different rhythms (horizontal - vertical - diagonal) and various sizes. Likewise, the shapes, sizes and colors of lace varied in the work, which created a visual movement with diverse paths of visual vision .

Aesthetic values: - Repetition is achieved by filling the branches with various areas of fabric and lace.

-The movement rhythm is achieved by hanging the tassels below the work of the same color groups.



busy (6)

Size of the piece: -50*70 cm

Materials used: - Cotton and wool threads - Patterned lace

Techniques used: - 1/1 weave - tooth stitch - chain stitch - addition and fixation with saddle stitch

Description of the work: The work is a human face cut out in a cubist style inspired by the geometric formations of Asiri art, with the use of the same color groups used in Asiri art. The chin extends below the face, dangling with a group of threads in the same colors that the face is woven with.

Aesthetic values-:

The kinetic rhythm is achieved by extending the paths of the threads with the woven shape of the work of art

Aesthetic values-:

Balance is achieved by using clear colors that define the general shape of the face, as well as distributing the black color in an even manner.

research results:

-Artifacts inspired by Asiri art in the style of the Cubist school were created.

-Producing artistic artifacts inspired by Asiri art in a modern style.

The study hypotheses were achieved through the production of artistic artifacts based on weaving techniques and combination of materials

Recommendations:

-Encouraging inspiration from Asiri art to enrich the heritage of southern Saudi Arabia.

-Diversity in integrating different techniques and combining materials enriches the artistic work

-The importance of creating artistic artifacts that combine heritage arts and modern arts.

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