

THE ELEMENTS OF ARTS Visual Auditory

LINE Line is an important element at the disposal of every artist. Through the lines, as in painting or sculpture, the artist represents figures and forms. Line always have directions. They are always moving. Lines are use in any work of art, may either be straight or curved.

Horizontal Lines are lines indicate width, rest, pose, quietness, serenity, calmness, infinity, contemplation and inaction. Horizontal lines are found in reclining persons, in landscapes, calm bodies of water, and in distant meeting of the earth and sky in what is commonly called the horizon.

Vertical Lines are lines that denote action. Show height or stature, poise, balance, force, strength, dignity, and dynamism. Vertical lines seen n a man standing straight, tall tree and in statues of saints, and heroes give an impression of dignity. Vertical lines also tend to express as well as arouse emotion of exaltation and inquietude: this is evident in monumental architecture.

Diagonal Lines suggest action, life, and movement. They give animation to any composition in which they appear. Almost every matter in an action assumes a diagonal line. A running person makes a diagonal line with his body and legs. The degree of action is shown by the angle, the diagonal makes in relation to the ground.

Curved Lines suggest grace, subtleness, direction, instability movement, flexibility, joyousness, and hope. They are never harsh or stern since they are formed by gradual change in direction, they tend to impart these qualities to any work where they are used.

Crooked or Jagged Lines express energy, violence, conflict, struggle, confusion, tension, disturbance, or war.

Repeating Lines are a succession of vertical (|||||), horizontal (-----), diagonal (/////) or curved (CCCCC) lines. They are used to show rhythm.

Contrasting Lines are a combination of vertical and horizontal lines (LLLLLLLLLLLL) or a combination of diagonal lines (XXXXXXXXXX) in opposite directions.

Modified Lines are a combination of straight and curved lines or a combination of lines of varying shapes.

COLOR It is the most important and most noticeable of all elements of visual arts. Delight in color is a universal human characteristic. Color is a property of light. When light goes out, color goes with in.

Primary Colors are blue, red, and yellow. They are described as primary colors because they are first to be produced and rest of the colors are produced as a result of their combination.

Secondary Colors are green, orange, and violet. They are produced by combining two primary colors.

Intermediate Colors they are produced by combining one primary color and one secondary color e.g. yellow-orange, yellow green, red-violet, etc.

Adjacent Colors are those colors situated next to each other in the color wheel. Examples are red and red-orange, yellow and yellow-orange.

Analogous Colors are three or four neighboring colors with one color in all mixtures.

Complementary Colors are those colors situated opposite each other in the color wheel.

Split Complementary Colors are any three colors forming a Y in the color wheel.

Triadic Colors are set of three colors forming a triangle in the color wheel.

Cool Colors are those color that are inconspicuous and not striking to the eyes. Also called receding colors, they suggest distance, tranquility, sobriety, and restfulness.

Warm Colors are those colors that are conspicuous and striking to the eyes. Also called advancing colors, they suggest warmth, cheerfulness and excitement. They are usually associated with sources of heat such as fire, sun, and light.

TEXTURE Texture is the element of the visual arts deals more directly with the sense of touch. It has to do with the characteristic of surfaces which can be rough or smooth, fine, or coarse, shiny or dull, plain or irregular. Texture is best appreciated when an object is felt with the hands. Texture is found in all the visual arts. Texture is very real to the sculptor and architect because wood, stone, brick concrete, and metal feel differently. To the painter, texture is an illusion. He must make an object look the way it would feel when one touches it.

PERSPECTIVES Perspectives deals with the effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye judge spatial relationships. It enables us to perceive distance and to see the position of objects in space. There are two kinds of perspective: Linear perspective and aerial perspective. To get depth or distance, an artist uses both linear and aerial perspectives.

SPACE In painting, as in architecture, space is for great importance. The exterior of a building is seen as it appears in space, while interior is seen by one who is inside an enclosure. Painting does not deal with space directly. It represents space only on a two-dimensional surface. Sculpture involves very little space relationship or perception of space.

VOLUME Volume is the quantity of space occupied by a matter in three dimensions. Pertaining to thickness and solidity. **FORM** Form applies to the overall design of a work of art. It describes the structure or a shape of an object. Form directs the movements of the eyes. Every kind of form has its own aesthetic effect.

ELEMENT OF ARTS FOR AUDITORY Music is considered as to be the least tangible of the arts. It is defined as an arrangement of sounds to create a continuous and unified composition. Studying and reviewing the elements of music will help us greatly in understanding differences among the historical genres.

Rhythm This has something to do with patterns in time. It has three qualities: tempo, meter and rhythmic pattern. Tempo describes how fast or slow the music is. Meter refers to the unit of time that is made up of a group of accented and unaccented beats or pulses.

Melody This refers to a succession of consecutive notes or tones changing in pitch and duration. It is also considered to carry the overall theme of music. Melody is inseparable with rhythm.

Harmony This may refer to a combination of different tones or pitches played or sung together. Notes played or sung together at the same time are called a chord. Harmony may also involve playing chords successively.

Texture This element refers to the relationship of melodic and harmonic lines in music. Music is considered to have a thicker texture if it has more melodic lines. Music can be monophonic, homophonic, or polyphonic. Monophonic texture has one melodic line, and it involves singing or playing in unison. Homophonic texture, on the other hand, involves singing or playing the melody and accompanying chords. Polyphonic texture is considered to be the most complex because it has more melodic lines that seem independent from one another.

Dynamics This refers to the degree of softness and loudness of music. This may also include the way of changing from soft to loud or vice versa.

Timbre Also known as tone color, this refers to the quality of sound generated by an instrument or by a voice. Each musical instrument produces a different quality of sound depending not only on its materials, size and shape but more importantly, on the amplitude of overtones produced by that instrument, and which part of instrument is vibrating to produce sound.

Form This refers to the arrangement of musical events or themes throughout the composition.

MODIFIED ART EXPRESSION It is range of techniques, manipulating and experimenting with all aspects of the works. This can be done by calligraphic text, deconstructed books, intricately hand-cut paper, and recycled and re-sculptured materials. Modified art expression is a fascinating collection of artworks that demonstrate each artist's personal interrelation of the texts, transforming literary works into visual ones and creating powerful new forms of expression.

Transcreation (Creative Translation) This is the process of adapting a message from one language to another while maintaining its intent, style, tone and context. A message that was successfully transcreated evokes the same emotions and carries the same implications in the target languages as it does in the source language. Nowadays, transcreation is widely used in global marketing and advertising campaign as advertisers seek to transcend the boundaries of culture and language.

Transcreation of Music In novel or poetry, one can generate music with emotional feeling. Example recite a poem "Tree" by Joyce Kilmer and transcreate it to music.

Transcreation of text to Dance It's using a dialogue or text to influence and enhance dance performance. According to Karin Barbe, when words are uttered, it captures a prominent instance in the performance. She further said that "The text is a permanent

artifact, handwritten or printed, while the performance is the unique, never-to-be-repeated realization of the text, a realization that brings the text to life' but which is itself doomed to die on the breach in which it is uttered.

Transcreation of Dance to Visual Art The great majority of the evidence for dance occurred in Ancient Greek which come from visual art. Sculptures and paintings on pots represented dancers. Relief sculpture in tombs included scenes of dancers. The canon for artistic representation was in place because the deceased and his or her family needed to be depicted in a very specific way in order to activate the magic that transported them to the next world.