

CONCEPT NOTES IN ART 6: THIRD QUARTER

SY 2015-2016

RESTORATION- is one way to improve or bring back the beauty of the work piece. We could rearrange, improve, change, or alter any work of art to restore its real beauty and stature.

1. We could increase or reduce anything in the foreground or background.
2. Add or decrease any lines, sizes, color, shape, or texture to make the artwork even more beautiful and attractive.

FOLK ART refers to the unique and distinctive design of arts and crafts from the different indigenous or local culture or a certain group of people. It expresses cultural identity by conveying shared community values and aesthetics, revealing their creativity and artistic skills. It covers a variety of decorative media such as wood, paper, clay and metal.

JEWELRY –MAKING is one of the art works of the natives of Mindanao and Luzon. Through this craft, their creativity and artistry are expressed. Our natives made their own accessories such as bracelet, earrings, necklace and belt made of shells, metal, plastics, wood and seeds

Pottery refers to the art or craft of a potter or the manufacture of pottery. It can be shaped using the hands by pressing the clay to form vases, figurines and jars.

It is the [ceramic](#) act of making pottery wares, of which major types include [earthenware](#), [stoneware](#) and [porcelain](#) made by forming a [clay body](#) into objects of a required shape and heating them to high temperatures in a [kiln](#) which removes all the water from the [clay](#), which induces reactions that lead to permanent changes including increasing their strength and hardening and setting their shape.

Burnay earthen jar (tapayan) is found in Vigan, Ilocos Sur. **Pots and jars** can be found in Bicol. **Manunggul jar** is found in a Palawan cave. People believed that it is the burial jar of our ancestors in Palawan.

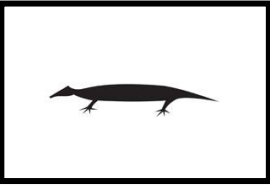
Cultural Heritage – is a legacy or inheritance.

Antiques and Buildings were beautiful artworks made and preserved by our ancestors long time ago. Its authenticity is conserved and maintained that gives a lot of contribution to our arts and culture. There is a law to follow in improving these places. The renovation of the building and old churches can be done with the permission of the government.

Ethnic Designs are designed often environmentally-based, using patterns, colors, textures, and even materials that are natural. This makes sense because ethnic groups often have lived close to the earth and used nature's elements as an integral part of their lifestyles and as a basis for patterns and colors. Ethnic Designs are intricate, or elaborate and beautiful. They are also specific.

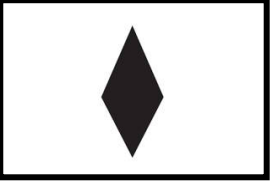
The Ifugaos, Maranao and T'bolis are some of our local ethnic tribes which still make their art in the traditional way. The T'bolis, for example, make cloth from the *tinalak* which is woven from abaca fiber. With brass and bronze, They fashion their earrings, necklaces, anklets and bracelets.

TEXTILE PATTERNS AND THEIR MEANINGS:



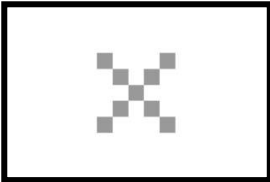
Crocodile

The patterns that could be found on their skin make an interesting movement and symmetry and at the same time it represents beauty and power. They are also regarded as vehicles for the spirits traversing from this world to the beyond.



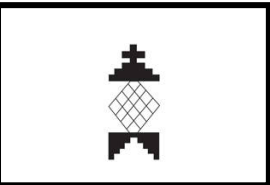
Diamond

Diamonds represent rice grains and they are also considered to express wealth and abundance in their harvests.



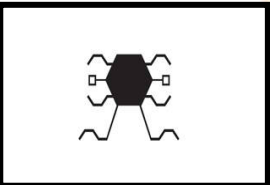
Eagle

The eagle and the repetitive movement of its wings are used as decorative elements along with the reptiles and trees.



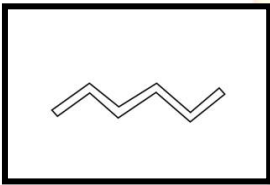
Fish

Most of the design motifs from the Northern Philippines focus on recording and preserving objects from around them into their crafts and this design motif is an example of it.



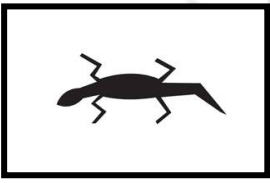
Frog

It is an amphibian that is considered to be both the symbol of fertility and of economic abundance.



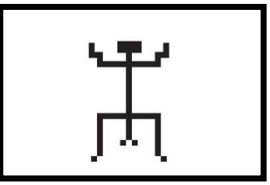
Lightning

Just like the symbolism for the crocodile, lightning also fascinates the Ifugaos because of its power and because of this, incorporating it in their textiles would help protect the wearer from the evil spirits.



Lizard

This reptile is considered as the primitive symbol of fertility and a vehicle that helps spirits transition from this world to the beyond.



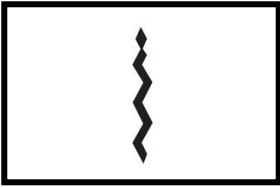
Monkey

This motif is sometimes being mistaken for the dancing man motif. Their difference would be seen upon closer inspection and these are: the legs of the monkey are longer than the man's and there is a third line present in between the legs of the monkey as a representation of its tail.



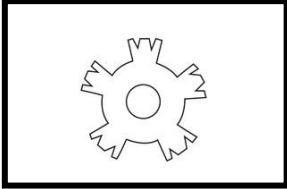
Plants

Most of the plant motifs are realistically represented in the textiles of Northern Luzon. They have deemed nature as the mother of art and it is only natural for them to record her in their "pure naturalistic beauty".



Snake

Just like the lizard, this reptile is also considered as the primitive symbol of fertility.



Sun

This has been a common motif among the tribes in Northern Luzon as most of them revere this symbol as a god. It is also said that the wearer of the textile would possess the energy-giving qualities of this design motif.



Trees

Just like in the Bontoc, the Ifugaos also revere the trees as an alter ego to their children.

http://habi.ph/np_ifugao.htm

