Movement In Modern Art As a Source To Create Artistic Designs For Modern Textile Pendants

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Research problem :

That movement in two-dimensional designs can add a lot of vitality and visual excitement to the designs of textile suspensions, and this topic needs an objective study to reveal and clarify its dimensions, and study how to achieve it to enrich the designs of this type of fabrics.

research importance:

Textile pendants need renewal and design development in order to be able to compete strongly in the Egyptian and international market, which calls for interest in this type of textiles and an attempt to propose fast and advanced design solutions using computer technology

Research goal:

1- The research aims to study movement in two-dimensional designs a comprehensive study in modern arts with the aim of stimulating the feeling of the existence of movement in two-dimensional designs to be used in creating innovative designs for textile suspensions

INTRODUCTION:

Movement is one of the most important attention stimuli in the visual field, as it attracts vision, no matter how simple, we pay attention to the movement of a butterfly in the air or the movement of tree leaves next to the window This is what we call an event because it takes place somewhere and at some point in time in a three-dimensional medium and depicting movement in two-dimensional designs is not something new. Rather, we find it in prehistoric works when ancient humans drew people and animals while they appear to be in motion As a result of photographing it in certain positions or as a result of repeating the situation more than once As for the schools of modern art, many of their artists expressed the movement in various ways, each according to his direction and the school to which he belongs Whether by photographing nature or using simple geometric elements, geometric shapes, or colors, there is also what is called the art of movement

Where a large number of artists seized the spirit of the times by taking energy or movement as a material that could in itself represent the form and subject matter of a new type of art

Movement is one of the most attention stimuli for a person, as any movement, whatever its value, may provoke him in a simple form, such as the movement of a paper driven by the air, or the movement of a flying fly in a static room before it settles, or the movement of a train or carriage, or the change in the shape of a person when It walks or runs, and the movement may come in the form of complex forms such as the movement of an

electron around a nucleus, or the movement of the planets where the eye simply cannot perceive it, and accordingly, the movement ranges from the least perceptions to the highest

The image of the horse evokes the feeling that it is moving very quickly by changing the shape of its body from its shape when standing, and its tail flies back and the occurrence of vibration and wobbling gives the direction of movement, and thus this image expresses the movement of the horse from the left to the right Picture No. (1)

Picture No. 1 by the artist, Leonardo da Vinci, shows movement by positioning the body and twisting the tail

Movement in 2D designs:

Two-dimensional artworks can express movement by stirring up dynamic sensations that express movement and emit from these fixed shapes. These feelings make us feel movement in two-dimensional artworks, and this is done by using means that make us feel the spatial change of the thing with the continuity of this change. That is, it is a mental movement

Movement in modern art schools:

One of the important and pressing questions for the artist in general is what is the movement, especially the movement of animals, since he began to photograph the surrounding environment, for example, how could he depict a running horse? The horse ran so fast and energetic that it was difficult to imagine the stages of his movement and how each of its members moved on the basis of memory.

The following is a presentation of the movement in the various artistic schools: -

The Impressionism:

Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.
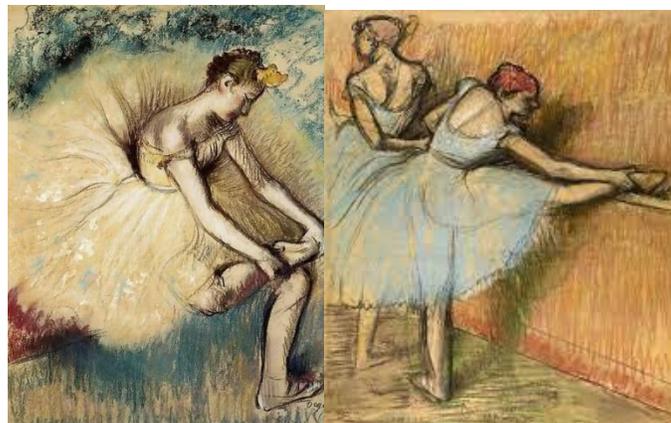
Picture No. (2) by the artist Edger Deja represents the movement of a worn out player

THE FAUVISM :

Fauvism /ˈfoʊvɪzm̩/ is the style of les Fauves (French for "the wild beasts"), a group of early 20th-

century modern artists whose works emphasized painterly qualities and strong color over

the representational or realistic values retained by Impressionism. While Fauvism as a style began around 1904

and continued beyond 1910, the movement as such lasted only a few years, 1905–1908, and had three

exhibitions.[1][2] The leaders of the movement were André Derain and Henri Matisse.

Picture No. (3) Represents the movement in the **Fauvism** school of the painter Paul Cézanne

Cubism :

Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement that revolutionized European painting and sculpture, and inspired related movements in music, literature and architecture. Cubism has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century.[1][2] The term is broadly used in association with a wide variety of art produced in Paris (Montmartre and Montparnasse) or near Paris (Puteaux) during the 1910s and throughout the 1920s.

Picture No. (4) Deloni deconstructed the natural shapes, which are the tower and the surrounding landscapes, to

re-draw them in a movement style

Futurism :

Futurism (Italian: Futurismo) was an artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early 20th century. It emphasized dynamism, speed, technology, youth, violence, and objects such as the car, the airplane, and the industrial city. Its key figures were the Italians Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, Umberto Boccioni, Carlo Carrà, Fortunato Depero, Gino Severini, Giacomo Balla, and Luigi Russolo. It glorified modernity and aimed to liberate Italy from the weight of its past.[1] Cubism contributed to the formation of Italian Futurism's artistic style.[2] Important Futurist works included Marinetti's Manifesto of Futurism, Boccioni's sculpture Unique Forms of Continuity in Space, Balla's painting Abstract Speed + Sound, and Russolo's The Art of Noises.
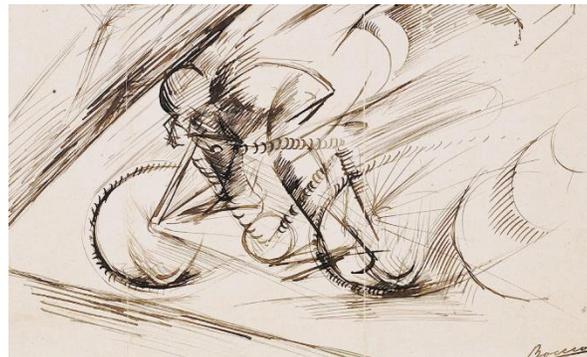
Picture No. (5) illustrates the sense of continuous movement resulting from lines in Boccioni's work

optical art,: is a style of visual art that uses optical illusions.[1]

Op art works are abstract, with many better known pieces created in black and white. Typically, they give the viewer the impression of movement, hidden images, flashing and vibrating patterns, or of swelling or warping.

Op art is a perceptual experience related to how vision functions. It is a dynamic visual art that stems from a discordant figure-ground relationship that puts the two planes—foreground and background— in a tense and contradictory juxtaposition. Artists create op art in two primary ways. The first, best known method, is to create effects through pattern and line
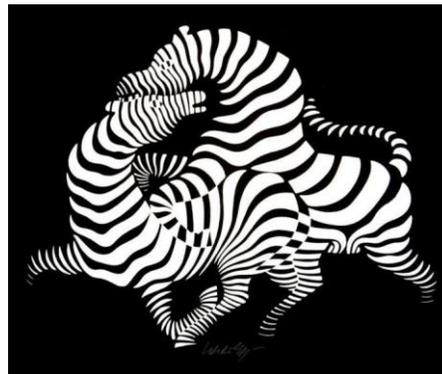
Picture No. (6) by the Hungarian artist Vasareli, called Zebra, in which the movement is shown by differences and

ripples in white and black lines

The design concept :

Design is the process of formation and innovation, that is, gathering elements from the environment and placing

them in a specific configuration to give something that has a function or meaning, and some differentiate

between formation and design that formation is part of the design process because design is involved in human

thought and personal experiences.

Textile design basics:

The art of textile design has established rules and principles, theoretical studies and many practical applications,

so that this field has always resulted in new styles and lines that emerge for people from time to time.

Textile pendants :

The art of weaving pendants has become one of the applied arts that have high artistic and aesthetic values as

they fulfill in completing the interior architecture

While the wall decoration performs an aesthetic function that may require some architectural facades, the

textile pendants perform the same function, but inside the building according to what requires the origins of its

internal architecture in terms of design.

During the last thirty years, many attempts have been made in Egypt to resurrect and advance this art, but all

trends were based on the production of designs using the traditional method of textured weaving.

Hand Tufting:

It is one of the methods used in pendants and floor upholstery, and its use has spread clearly in recent times and

it is in fact considered an embroidery method more than a weaving method, because it needs a certain quality

of cloth for the floor fabric to which the lanugo surface is added, in order to obtain the required carpet, and the

surface The lanugo is formed by means of a special tool called a pistol that stitches the threads of the fleece into

the surface of the floor fabric

Designs of the research :

The first design consists of two elements, the first is the transverse lines and the second is a drawing of a group of people through the external line. The Photoshop program was used displace filter to obtain the final design, and we notice the reshaping of the transverse lines and the emergence of a movement based on the merging of people with it As shown in Photo-7
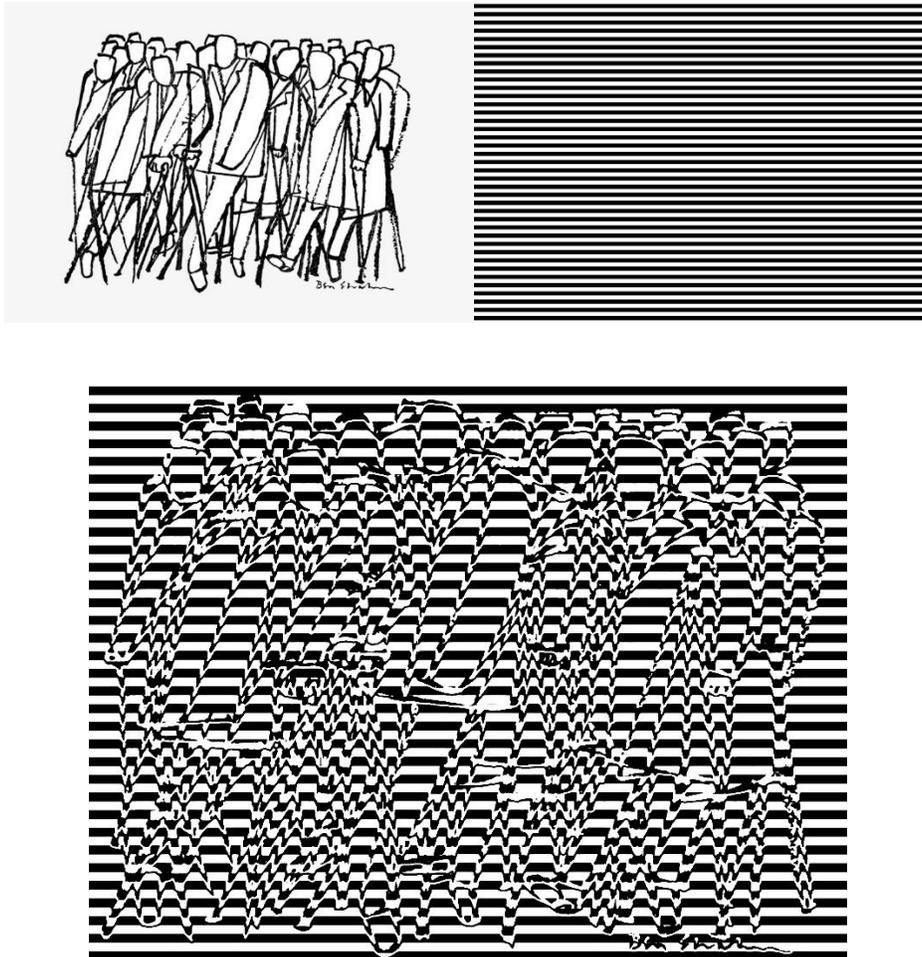

Photo 7 the first design

The second design consists of the line element and it was distributed in several directions to create a sense of movement resulting from the different directions, then through the Photoshop program, the twirl filter was used to create a greater effect of movement by reshaping straight lines and making a difference in their thickness. As shown in Photo-8
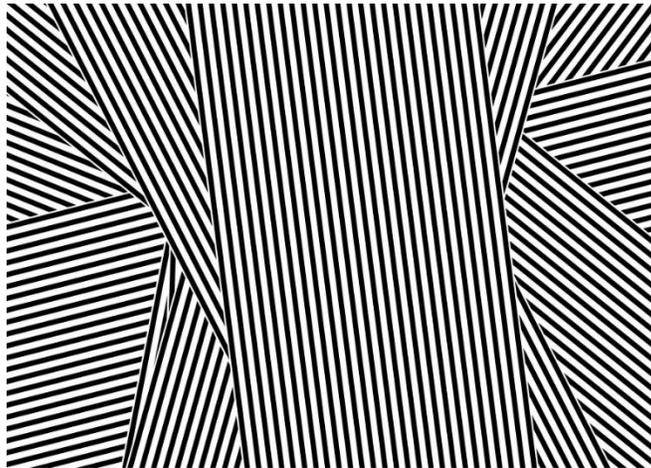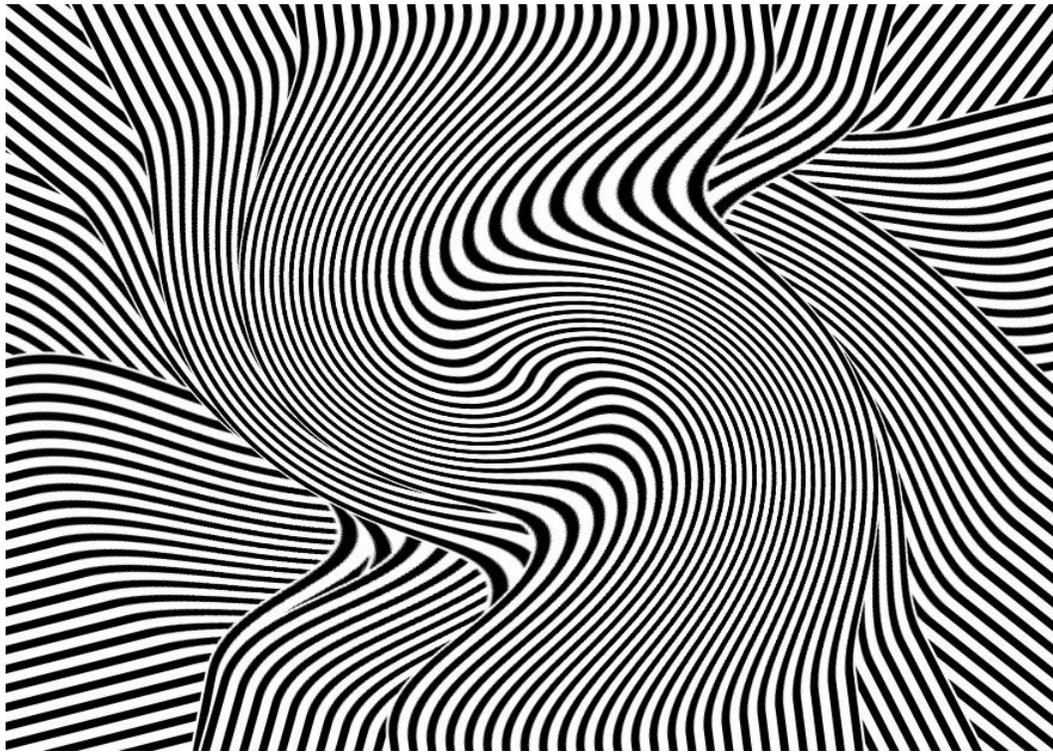
Photo 8 the second design

Third design:

The third design elements consist of a photograph of a group of horses running that was separated from the background through the Photoshop program, and then an analysis and an abstraction was made to one color only with the installation of a number of additional legs to give a greater sense of movement and make a group of wavy lines in the background to confirm the movement As shown in Photo-9

Photo 9 the third design

The fourth design elements are two squares drawn in a random manner, unorganized with many zigzags, that give the line the element of movement, and then it was merged between them in a number of steps with the change of shape until the large square reaches the same shape as the small square, which leads to a composition that suggests movement as shown in the figure shown As shown in Photo-10
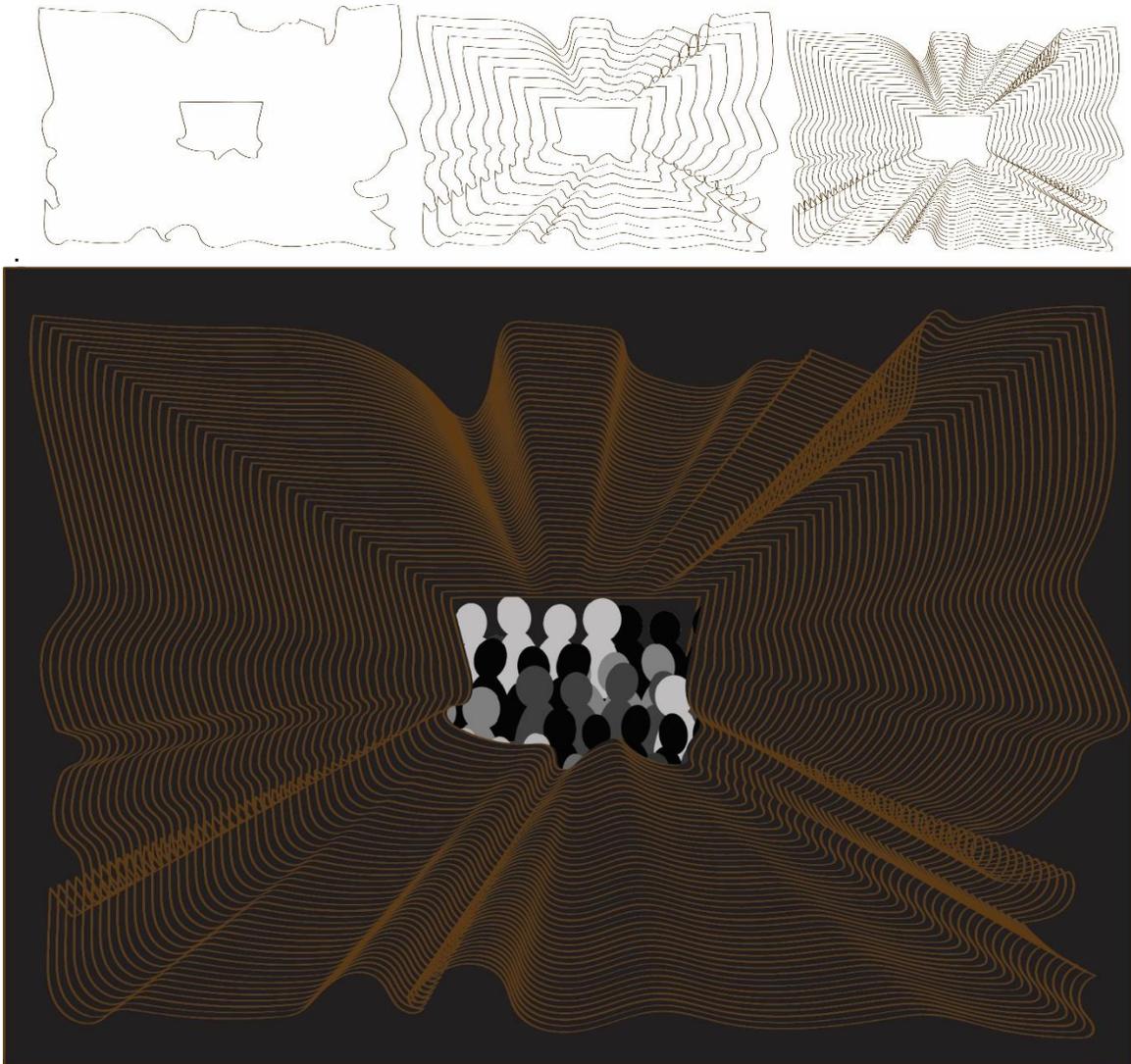
Photo 10 the fourth design

Fifth design:

The fifth design elements is the circle where it was distributed and stacked in a traditional way next to some of the design area as a whole, and then through the pinch filter on the Photoshop program, the movement was given and the choice of colors helped to deepen the sense of movement as in the following figure As shown in Photo-11
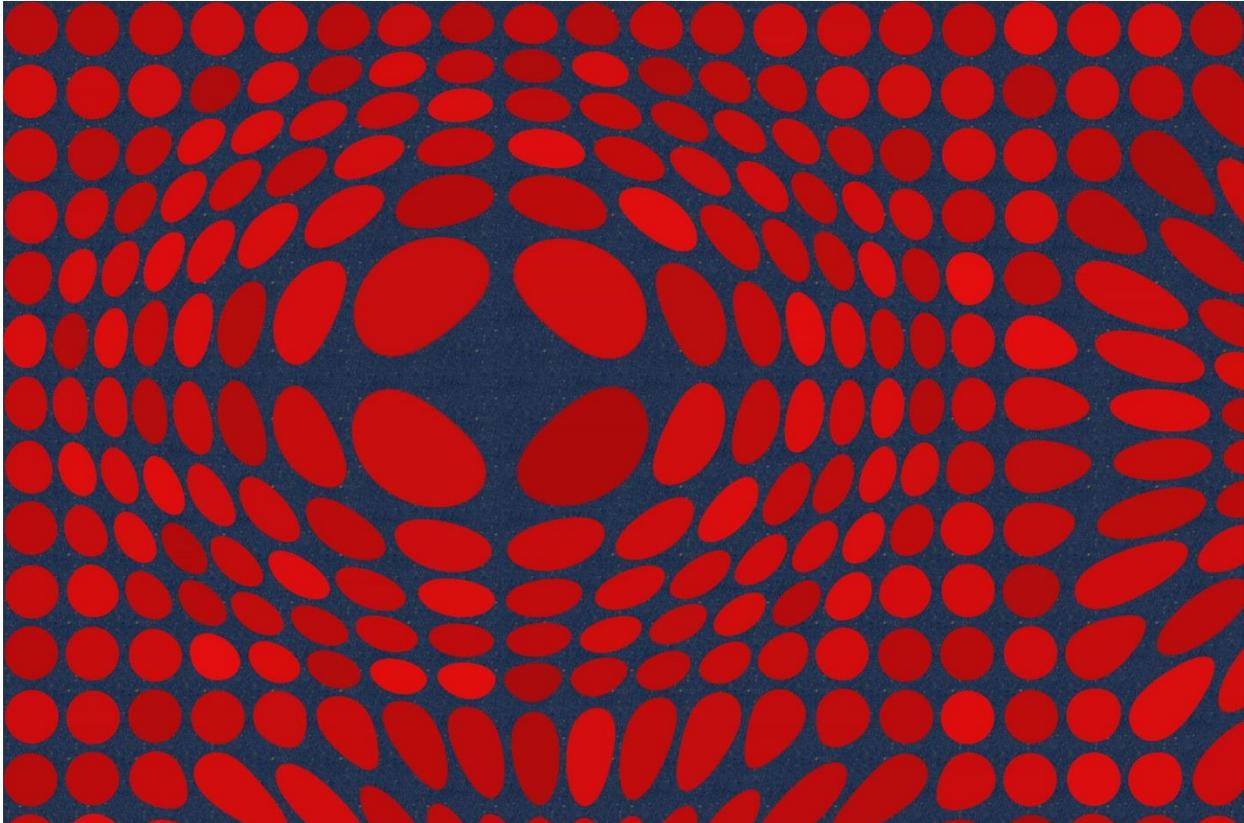

Photo 11 the fifth design

Sixth design:

Sixth design elements are a set of longitudinal black and white lines. The twirl filter was made through Photoshop, a photograph of a zebra and a young donkey, separated from the ground and transformed into a black space only, and then merged with the ground by reversing the time, which showed them in a picture that contains optical illusions and movement As shown in Photo-12
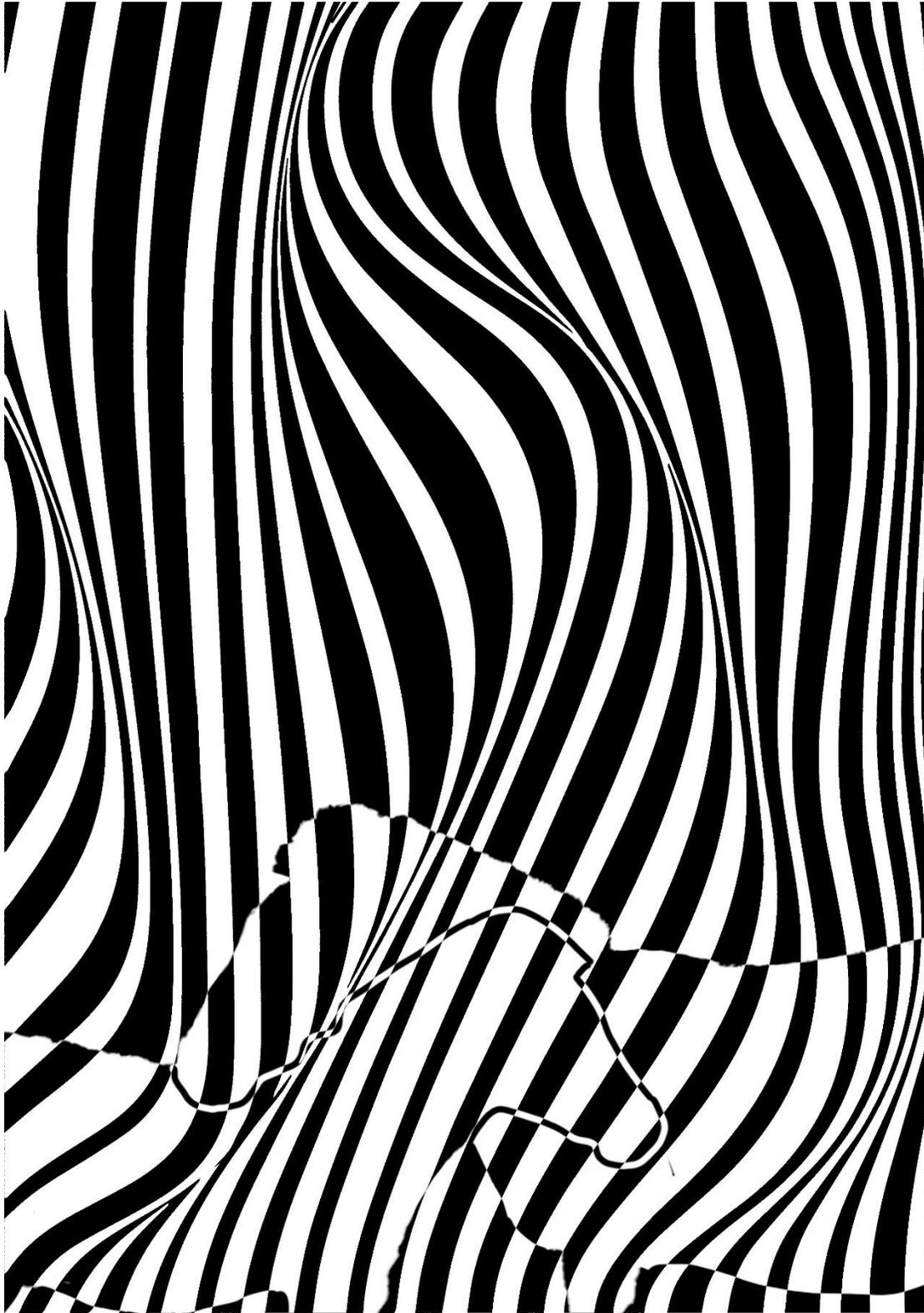
Photo 12 the sixth design

The seventh design elements consist of a number of different images of the Tanzura dancer with black and white longitudinal lines Image No. 16 was formed by the Photoshop program to give it different curves, then simplify the photos, and merge them with the longitudinal wavy lines, which gave the design a sense of movement As shown in Photo-13

Photo 13 the seventh design

Results :

1.   **Design is the process of planning and organizing to achieve the goal of an innovative idea.**

2.   **Modern technology such as computers, digital cameras, and the Internet are important and useful tools for developing the design process and increasing creativity.**

3.   **The importance of a computer subject as a study subject for students of technical colleges**

4.   **The hand tufting method is one of the successful methods in implementing the designs for textile suspensions, adding aesthetic value to them and enriching the design of the hanging.**

5.   **Away from ready-made templates in design and the use of elements and units from nature that enrich the design and add aesthetic and moral values to the artwork.**

6.   **Modern treatment for design process is better than traditional treatment**

7.   **Element development and abstraction work to obtain valuable artistic designs**

8.   **Textile pendants are so important that attention is paid to developing them through designs, materials and weaving techniques.**

9.   **The realization of the movement element can add a contemporary feature that reflects the extent of the development of design thought in this field, and it can also achieve the element of suspense and mental excitement that helps to market it.**

10. **Adding the element of motion in the two-dimensional designs increases the strength of the designs, and achieves the visual excitement and flexibility of the design, provided that the appropriate elements are chosen**

11. **Modern graphic programs have made the realization of the movement component in two-dimensional designs easy and interesting that can be achieved to increase the power of design ideas.**

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