

ABORIGINAL ELEMENTS IN ABSTRACT DRAWINGS

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ABSTRACT

ABORIGINAL elements are often one of the most exciting components of abstract drawing, but what is it? Understanding the basic ideology of idiom helps you analyze how artists exploit and manipulate it in their works. They use indigenous emotions together with sublime, biomorphic perspective, color aesthetic and cacophonous cry to strengthen the impact of the abstract structure. During research I have explored the aboriginal elements and construction background of indigenous Sensibilities in the form of abstract drawings which are required for analysis of complex work in the field of aboriginal elements.

Keywords: Aboriginal, abstract art, traditional art, beauty, aesthetic pleasure, cognitive value.

INTRODUCTION

Aboriginal art is art made by the Indigenous peoples and in collaborations between Indigenous and others. It includes works in a wide range of media including painting on leaves, wood carving, rock carving, sculpting, ceremonial clothing and sand painting-even-in-abstract-painting. This article discusses works that contemporary abstract painting by artist. These have been studied in recent years and have gained much international recognition. There are several types of aboriginal art, and ways of making art, including rock painting, dot painting, rock engravings, bark painting, carvings, sculptures, and weaving and string art.

Indigenous art is the oldest unbroken tradition of art in the world. The oldest firmly dated rock art painting in Australia is a charcoal drawing on a rock fragment found during the excavation of the Narwala Gabarnmang rock shelter in south-western Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory. Dated at 28,000 years, it is one of the oldest known pieces of rock art on Earth with a confirmed date. Rock art, including painting and engraving or carving, can be found at sites throughout Australia. Rock paintings appear on caves in the Kimberley region of Western Australia known as Bradshaws. They are named after the European, Joseph Bradshaw, who first reported them in 1891. To Aboriginal people of the region they are known as Gwion Gwion or Giro Giro. Other painted rock art sites include Laura, Queensland, Ubirr, in the Kakadu National Park, Uluru, and Carnarvon Gorge.

Aboriginal rock art has been around for a long period of time, with the oldest examples, in Western Australia's Pilbara region and the Olary district of South Australia, estimated to be up to around 40,000 years old. Examples have been found that are believed to depict extinct megafauna such as Genyornis and Thylacoleo as well as more recent historical events such as the arrival of European ships. Is not often seen today. To begin with you, aboriginal elements is tendency of an artist to distort reality for an emotional effect ; it is a non subjective art form. An aboriginal element is the extension of emotional indigenous into ideological or anguish philosophical fields. It encompasses work in a variety of disciplines, including perspective of emotional cry, psychoanalysis and philosophy. Teachism abstract sensibilities aim to understand aboriginal psychology and focuses on indigenous structure, aesthetical thinking, and emotional tension. An abstract painting also focuses on the promotion of indigenous ideology and value.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

The phrase "traditional cultural expressions" is used by the World Intellectual Property Organization to refer to "any form of artistic and literary expression in which traditional culture and knowledge are embodied. They are transmitted from one generation to the next,

and include handmade textiles, paintings, stories, legends, ceremonies, music, songs, rhythms and dance. Each of the four elements: earth, water, air and fire, had a role to play in Aboriginal life. Different creatures, due to their habitats or Dreaming, had an affinity with each (and maybe two or three) of these elements; although this is a modern interpretation. In being aware of the different “native symbols” you encounter in your life, you may notice that a predominance of certain elements occurs. This section on the four elements explains what they might mean. Also included are some native symbols that are not featured in the main text, but may be encountered in your life.

A predominance of fire symbols indicates a strong spiritual focus in your life (you feel enthusiastic and ‘fired up’!) Fire brings transformation, and can indicate changes in your personal world that totally turn your life around. From the ashes of the fire, re-generation.

There are a lot of symbols in abstract painting. These include abstract patterns as well as sacred designs which can identify a tribe or clan or tell a story about the Dreamtime. There are literal elements, as well, such as images of animals and men. The symbolic elements are among the most interesting in such drawings.

Aboriginal culture is very much concerned with what is called “Eternal Dreamtime”. This concept states that the world is not as real as the average Westerners conceive it to be. Instead, it is like a big dream, and its reality is dubious at best. A lot of Aboriginal art depicts Dreaming or Dreamtime stories, which are tightly interwoven with Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and traditions.

A simple pattern such as wavy lines with punctuations of dots, for example, are typical symbols in Aboriginal bark painting that may depict a story concerned with the journey of a deity or spirit and that significant events that occurred in that journey.

SYMBOLS USED IN ABORIGINAL ABSTRACT DRAWINGS—THE VALUE OF INITIATION

In Aboriginal art and culture, there is a lot of importance given to initiation. For example, if an artist is uninitiated, he can only paint so-called “outside” stories, such as stories which can be told to children. When he becomes initiated, however, he is then allowed to paint an “inside” story, or a story that is only revealed to initiates. Such stories are restricted to outsiders.

Aboriginal abstract drawings have several components, although not all of these elements are present in every drawings. These are as follows:

Foundation and borders. The base of the drawing is the ground, which is usually a layer made of ochre. There may be a border, which is usually colored yellow. Oftentimes, there are also dividing lines which sectionalize the painting into different feature blocks. These blocks may depict certain aspects of the story described in the painting.

Figurative designs. These symbols in Aboriginal bark painting depict objects and beings that are either mythological or real. Abstract symbols, in contrast, may also describe similar objects, but may only be recognizable to those who are familiar with them.

Geometric designs. These designs are symbols in Aboriginal bark painting that may have different meanings depending on the painter and his tribe as well as its context in the story being presented. They may either represent mundane things or be highly symbolic. A circle, for instance, can represent an egg, a nut, a mat, or a waterhole. A circle and a line may be a representation of a kangaroo’s waterhole, but may have more complex or an altogether different meaning.

Clan designs. These designs may be composed of a number of geometric designs, symbols, as well as crosshatching. Such designs serve to identify the tribal origin of the painting, as well as provide the right context by which other symbols in the painting may be correctly interpreted.



Crosshatching. These are fine lines that are closely painted to each other and intersect one another. These designs are a challenge to describe, but they do produce a profound impression on those who see them. Particular patterns may be found only in particular clans, and some are sacred designs which are not shown to non-initiates.

Abstract art uses a visual language of shape, form, color and line to create a composition which may exist with a degree of independence from visual references in the world. Western art had been, from the Renaissance up to the middle of the 19th century, underpinned by the logic of perspective and an attempt to reproduce an illusion of visible reality. The arts of cultures other than the European had become accessible and showed alternative ways of describing visual experience to the artist. By the end of the 19th century many artists felt a need to create a new kind of art which would encompass the fundamental changes taking place in technology, science and philosophy. The sources from which individual artists drew their theoretical arguments were diverse, and reflected the social and intellectual preoccupations in all areas of Western culture at that time.

Abstract art, non-figurative art, non-objective art, and nonrepresentational art are loosely related terms. They are similar, but perhaps not of identical meaning.

Abstraction indicates a departure from reality in depiction of imagery in art. This departure from accurate representation can be slight, partial, or complete. Abstraction exists along a continuum. Even art that aims for verisimilitude of the highest degree can be said to be abstract, at least theoretically, since perfect representation is likely to be exceedingly elusive. Artwork which takes liberties, altering for instance color and form in ways that are conspicuous, can be said to be partially abstract. Total abstraction bears no trace of any reference to anything recognizable. In geometric abstraction, for instance, one is unlikely to find references to naturalistic entities. Figurative art and total abstraction are almost mutually exclusive. But figurative and representational (or realistic) art often contains partial abstraction.

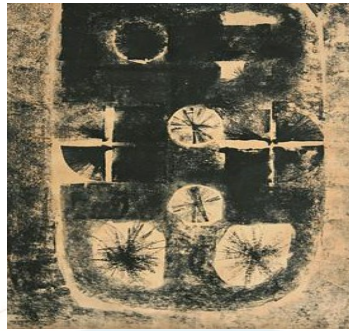
Both geometric abstraction and lyrical abstraction are often totally abstract. Among the very numerous art movements that embody partial abstraction would be for instance fauvism in which color is conspicuously and deliberately altered vis-a-vis reality, and cubism, which blatantly alters the forms of the real life entities depicted.

Certain symbols within the Aboriginal modern art movement retain the same meaning across regions although the meaning of the symbols may change within the context of a painting. When viewed in monochrome other symbols can look similar, such as the circles within circles, sometimes depicted on their own, sparsely, or in clustered groups. Depending upon the tribe of which the artist is a member, symbols such as campfire, tree, hill, digging hole, waterhole, or spring can vary in meaning. Use of the symbol can be clarified further by the use of colour, such as water being depicted in blue or black.

Many paintings by abstract artists, such as those that represent a "dreamtime story", are shown from an aerial perspective. The narrative follows the lie of the land, as created by ancestral beings in their journey or during creation. The modern day rendition is a reinterpretation of songs, ceremonies, rock art and body art that was the norm for many thousands of years.

SOME OF THE EXAMPLES OF CONTEMPORARY ABORIGINAL ELEMENTS ARE:

"Aboriginal can also be seen as a mode of Abstract Expressionism"



Untitled, 1962 Oil On Canvas Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Big and unexpected surprise for most of us is v.s. gaitonde from india. His art works are presented with an extremely refined wisdom in sublime contiguity with contemporary aesthetic".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods section describes actions to be taken to investigate a research problem and the rationale for the application of specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information applied to understanding the problem. I have used historical as well as conceptual research methodology.

CONCLUSION

These drawings are characterized by a harmony of colours or interesting composition but the main feeling of dissatisfaction lies in the fact that one has an impression that the artists live peaceful lives, satisfied with painting their landscapes, still lifes or abstractions. However, life is not so beautiful and perfect. We are surrounded by politicians' rows, dramas, anxieties, different kind of problems. The scale of emotions is huge. And here? Aesthetics, harmony and quietness.

"These elements opens up several possibilities to experiment and explore hence enhancing the depiction of artistic expressionism".

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