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Using Collage Techniques with Printing Techniques to Enrich the Printed Painting

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Abstract

The research aimed to propose new approaches to the printed artistic painting by combining collage techniques and materials such as (wood veneer - sawdust - compressed cork - natural and artificial leather - wallpaper - transparent plastic) and various printing techniques in order to reach the new artistic painting using leftover materials. The environment and benefiting from environmental waste, which leads to the provision of innovative economic artistic works. Therefore, the researcher produced a group of artistic works, and the research relied on four basic axes: (the aesthetic aspect - the innovative aspect - the remains of environmental materials - the collage method). The experimental approach was used, represented in designing and implementing a set of proposed designs for artistic hangings, which were implemented using the art of collage in new forms. It suits the requirements of the times, and uses the descriptive and analytical approach in describing the art of collage, analyzing its aesthetics and techniques, and identifying the reasons for its emergence. And an attempt to define its characteristics and to describe and analyze these works to reach the results. The most important results were the following. The possibility of benefiting from recycling the remains of environmental raw materials and benefiting from their different colors was verified using different printing methods with the collage method to enrich the printed artistic painting.

key words: *Collage techniques - printing techniques - to enrich the printed painting.*

The Introduction

The art of collage is considered one of the modern artistic expressive media that uses various artistic materials such as scraps of paper, some fabrics, and threads such as tissue paper, binders, newspapers or magazines, cards, metals, plastic objects, cloth, wires, and photographs. It is possible to use any materials that the artist finds, such as: Shells, bird feathers, pebbles, and scrap materials can be used such as: discarded toys, kitchen utensils, and consumable materials, in addition to some. Lines and colors to create three-dimensional artistic effects that enrich the spaces of the painting. However, the artist notices that the heavier and larger objects he uses, the stronger the painting is needed to carry these objects. The art of collage appeared in the works of the Cubist school (in the synthetic stage) by Picasso and Braque, then in the works of the Surrealist school, and this style of art developed to take on another dimension in

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public art, thus expressing the life of contemporary society. In our estimation, collage aims to get rid, on the one hand, of the monotony of the surface painted with a uniform layer of oil (or any other organic material), and on the other hand, to create a harmonious dialogue between materials of different, and sometimes contradictory, material natures. Interest in the field of scientific and educational research in teaching textile printing at the College of Art Education has directed towards experimentation, and experimentation in the field of materials is considered an important expressive starting point, as the marriage between material and expression is one of the artistic starting points that opens the way for innovative dimensions and visions, especially in the field of hand printing. Because it relies first on experimental thought, where “experimental thought provides opportunities to approach artistic work in printing within the framework of exploiting the capabilities of some materials that allow for experimentation in many techniques and ideas that result in a thought that changes the familiar traditional work and moves the traditional techniques to new works that carry appearances different from the usual.” (Naglaa Ahmed Adham - 2004 - p. 4).

The material in the field of hand printing is no longer just a medium that performs its executive or applied role for hand printing methods only, but rather it serves as an important expressive input for implementing innovative artistic works by starting from the capabilities of these different plastic and expressive materials, and dealing with the material from this standpoint depends mainly on Experimentation by the practitioner of art: “The artist must own the experience, control it, transform it into expression, and transform matter into form, which requires him to understand the rules and methods that enable him to depart from the traditional and familiar artistic solutions and treatments (Ernest Fisher - 1998 - p. 16). The contemporary trend in the field of hand printing is no longer limited to the use of a single material, technique, or style. Rather, the methods have multiplied and many techniques, performing methods, and different printing media have been developed, which have added new plastic fields that enrich the printing field as a whole. The materials used in artistic composition have varied. By hand printing, each of which has its own aesthetics, characteristics, and distinctive capabilities, which the art practitioner must highlight in his appropriate performance method and in his own artistic style of expression in order to achieve different effects through his awareness of the nature of these materials and the diversity of performance methods associated with them. The research believes that the expressive dimensions of these materials are achieved through the artistic capabilities and different and distinctive effects of each of them, and it suggests that this be done in light of the exchange of plastic relationships between each of the printing materials used and the different printing techniques through the plastic capabilities and performance methods associated with each of them, where diversity and pluralism contribute. Among them are the existence of new formulas, treatments, and solutions, which helps in achieving different expressive and plastic values and dimensions that are confirmed within innovative hand-prints. Therefore, the research aims to try to find new solutions for design based on the collage style and printing methods through environmental materials and remains to enrich the printed plate.

Research Problem

- 1- How can an artist benefit from the art of collage to create innovative designs that are suitable as printed works of art?
- 2- Is it possible to use the remains of industrial environmental materials to create new artistic works using collage art and printing techniques?
- 3- How can plastic dimensions and aesthetic images be achieved regarding the variables of the relationship between collage techniques and printing techniques in the formation of innovative print artistic paintings?

Research Significance

The importance of the exhibition lies in

- 1- Directing attention towards the possibility of benefiting from collage techniques that carry tactile effects to enrich the field of textile printing.
- 2- Enriching the aesthetic aspect of artistic hangings by using the art of collage and the art of printing.
- 3- Creating new artistic designs from the remains of environmental raw materials. As an experimental input to enrich printed artistic works

Research Hypotheses

The researcher assumes that

- 1- By analyzing the artwork of collage artists, it is possible to reveal the different design patterns in employing collage art with printing techniques.
- 2- Combining printing techniques with collage techniques achieves innovative aesthetic dimensions and images for the printing plate.

Research Objectives

Shedding light on the relationship between the aesthetics of collage art and the aesthetics of printing art in enriching the printed artistic painting.

- 2- Directing attention towards the possibility of benefiting from environmental raw materials in innovative artistic designs
- 3- Experimenting with design methods stemming from modern art and applying them in the collage style in order to be an experimental indicator of the possibility of solving the research problem and reaching a link between the theoretical aspects and the practical implementation of designs for artistic hangings in a way that is compatible with contemporary requirements in the field of printing.

Research Delimitations

- 1- Remnants of various natural and industrial environmental raw materials
- 2- Tools for collage art, such as (scissors - white and yellow glue - newspaper - colored paper - patterned paper - travel paper - transparent - ruler - scalpel)
- 3- Tools for the art of printing (stencil paper - printing templates - thermal screen - thermal paper - coloring brushes - printing colors - stencil pestle...).

Research Methodology

The researcher uses the experimental method in her artistic paintings, and the descriptive analytical method in describing and analyzing these works.

Research Terminology

Definition of Collage

It is a compositional art whose word is similar to the word makeup, montage, mixing, and masquerade. It is known that makeup is adding powders and colors to the skin to give it a different look.

Editing is the process of cutting and pasting in cinema laboratories, and it is one of the arts that requires high skill in the film industry, and mixing is the process of mixing sound with images in the seventh art.

As for masinbag, it is the art of arranging the pages of newspapers and magazines and the process of coordinating the image and the word, and all of them are Latin words derived from the same root because they are similar in verb. Collage is the art of cutting and pasting. This art appeared after World War II

It has many uses in the art of advertising and creating paintings. The artist may use many tools to achieve his goal in the end. He can also add materials other than paper, such as colors, cloth, and plastics.

Collage (from the French, *coller*, which means to paste) is a visual art that depends on cutting and pasting many materials together, thus creating a new form. The use of this technique had a radical impact among oil painting circles in the twentieth century as a type of abstract art, that is, serious development. The collage method was used by Dada and Surrealist artists. This is done by adding multiple materials and pasting them into the artistic form, including newspaper papers, some fabrics, and some various consumables, to increase the element of expression, excitement, and decorative sense, and it is used in the field of art education as an exciting means of artistic expression.

2- Plate

It is represented by artistic paintings that carry plastic values, dimensions, unique aesthetic images, special expressive visions, clarity of idea, spontaneity of feeling, and simplicity of style.

In the current research, it means the plate printed using different printing techniques with collage techniques using different tools to achieve innovative treatments and solutions for the plate.

First: The Theoretical Framework

History of Collage

The art of collage played a prominent role in the twentieth century as a type of abstract art. The origin of this art goes back to China, after the invention of paper there in the second century AD, and its use was limited until the tenth century AD, until Japanese calligraphers used scraps of paper to write poetry on them. In the thirteenth century AD, the cathedral began using collage in making religious paintings using golden tree leaves, precious stones, and precious metals. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Picasso was the first to use collage in oil paintings. The Japanese used collage in the tenth century AD, but the use of collage as a basic method dates back to the twentieth century, that is, the era that witnessed major technical and artistic transformations, and with them the various art trends and schools, starting with Dada and Cubism and ending with conceptual art.

Motivations for the Emergence of Collage Art

One of the main motives behind the birth of this art was to confirm the suggestion of the third dimension in the painting, and to confirm the perspective in it, which made the painting look like a window overlooking a visible world, which Braque and Picasso wanted to confirm and extend. Through this new art, the art of drawing and photography was its first field, then it

moved to the rest of the plastic arts such as sculpture, engraving, and literature, and then expanded; To include external architecture and internal architecture, and all of this came from a desire to rebel against traditional classical forms.

Features and Benefits of Collage Art

- 1- Its tools are available and easy to obtain
- 2- Spend a good time creating and thinking
- 3- Discovering that you invent things at the end of the work and get something unexpected
- 4- Waste recycling

What is the Result of the Work and its Uses?

It can be stored in a photo frame to give the work a distinctive shape and become a decorative piece.

It can be a photo keeper like an album

We can decorate the cover of Al-Dairi's notebook or book, memoirs or poetry

We can make a beautiful card

Collage Art Materials

The art of collage depends on the use of newspaper clippings, parts of hand-made colored paper, tapes, and parts of other works of art, or photographs. Then all these different pieces are collected and pasted on a wooden board or piece of cloth.

Using Collage Art in Drawing

When Picasso began using collage in oil paintings, he pasted a piece of plastic (waxed) cloth on a piece of cloth in a chair. As for the Surrealist professionals, they expanded the use of the art of collage further, so they used cuts of an image cut into different shapes, squares, and then assembled them randomly, and this is one of the methods. Surrealism.

The second method of collage art depends on adding layers of images at the corners of the original painting, while removing part of the upper image layer to reveal the clippings underneath.

Fabric scraps, which is a method based on pasting scraps of printed fabric in a separate manner onto a basic piece of fabric. One of the most brilliant artists was John Walker, a British national, who became famous at the end of the seventies.

The use of two separate shapes from two different types of materials in one collage panel, which suggests formal transitions, which, if it goes beyond quiet changes, then

produces two shapes, one on top of the other, in the same panel.

Types of Collage

1. Digital and electronic collage
2. Manual collage

Digital Collage

It is the art of scrapbooking, which has become a fever for many designers and is one of the branches of collage art.

It is based on images and processing them with one of the graphics programs “Adobe Photoshop”. It is possible to use materials that the artist finds, such as: shells, bird feathers, pebbles, and scrap materials can be used such as: discarded toys, kitchen utensils.

Manual Collage

It is an ancient art that consists of collecting some tools and materials

((Newspaper papers - some fabrics such as chamois and others - grains of rice and pasta -

Beads - ribbons - cardboard - ropes - sequins - and many other consumable materials (such as the handmade cards that we see in libraries, or decorated gift boxes, or art notebooks filled with pictures pasted together in a very beautiful and distinctive way). Meaning indicates the person's idea in collecting this type of images.

Famous Collage Artists

Marsh White

Part of a series of abstract paintings in which the artist combined oil pieces on treated canvas and cardboard to create geometric shapes based on colours, texture and space. Millie's commented on the white part below the work as a snow field and the orange part above as a sunset over a moor.

Influenced by the works of her contemporaries, such as Ben Nicholson and Noam Gabo, Millies began to use the idea of assemblage and composition in her works. This work consists of pieces of various types of wood, such as mahogany and pine, which she collected from the coast of Southwold, where she moved in 1976. Some of the pieces were already dyed when she found them, and some were colored by Millies herself. Melise describes her beach walks as fishing trips and the wood she collects as trophies.

Kurt Schwitters

Schwitters is considered the greatest collage artist of the twentieth century. He was born in Hanover, Germany. He spent his childhood and youth alone, suffering from epileptic seizures and insecurity. He was classified at the Dresden Academy of Art as an uncreative and unimaginative student. Despite this, his many relationships with expressionist artists in his home city gave him a kind of self-confidence that led to the development of his own artistic style. Schwitters did not live in Berlin like most of his contemporaries, but rather in his city of Hanover, where he lived in his own world, closed to himself and full of his many artistic productions and talents. Because he was not accepted within the Dada group, which was the pioneer of art at that time, he called himself and his artistic productions “Merz,” a word taken from “Kommerz,” scattered and cut-up sheets of newspaper. He did not hesitate to use anything from a stolen sock to a broken pencil in his work. For the artists of the Dada movement, photographs were the basic material for the montage works for which they became famous. As for Schwitters, he relied primarily on the materials that he collected from the streets. The montages and collages that Schwitters was constructing are characterized by a unique and provocative vision, but at the same time they cannot be placed under the heading of politics.

For the artists of the Dada movement, photographs were the basic material for the montage works for which they became famous. As for Schwitters, he relied primarily on the materials that he collected from the streets. The montages and collages that Schwitters built were characterized by a unique and provocative vision, but at the same time they could not be placed

under the heading of politics. Like most German artists, he was expelled by the Nazis. He lived for a while in Norway and then moved to the English Lake District. There Schwitters began working on his final masterpiece on the walls of an abandoned barn, and the work was purchased by Newcastle University and placed in a private gallery where it can be seen today. Art history researchers trace the emergence of collage to the first decade of the twentieth century. They disagreed whether Picasso or Georges Braque was the first to introduce this amazing space into his work. But later, the weight went to Picasso due to his strong passion for experimentation, which led him to an understanding different from Cézanne's statement, which in 1907 produced the painting "The Women of Avignon," the first Cubist work that attempted to push the difference into something resembling a break with the art that was prevalent at that time.

In many cases, the collage is like a daily diary for its owner, where he collects his purchase bills, plane tickets, or a movie he liked that he saw at the cinema recently. He collects them in one collage to express that day or that stage of his life and his memories of it.

Nita Leland

She has many styles in art, but I wanted to convey this style to you. She uses collage with watercolors. Collage is a beautiful material to use with colors, but she prefers to use rice paper with more effects than magazine papers. In the magazine, you can put the unexpected thing to make a design.

Practical Framework

- 1- This is through a personal research experiment to benefit from the results reached by the study within the theoretical framework where it is done.
- 2- Conduct experimental work to produce artistic works using the remains of different environmental materials and combining printing techniques and collage techniques. Through this experimentation, the research dealt with works containing diversity, and in the end the researcher will analyze the artistic works.
- 3- Presenting and discussing the results in light of the research hypotheses
- 4- Presentation of research recommendations

1- Tools Used

- 1- Tools for collage art, such as (scissors - white and yellow glue - newspaper - colored paper - patterned paper - travel paper - transparent - ruler - scalpel)
- 2- Tools for the art of printing (stencil paper - printing templates - thermal screen - thermal paper - coloring brushes - printing colors, stencil pestle)

2- Techniques Used

Collage technique - stencil printing - direct drawing printing - block printing - cut and paste technique

3- Group of Implemented Designs

A group of different designs were implemented. The collage method was used in implementing these designs, with the use of various types of appropriate materials. Some tools were used in implementing the designs: leftover colored paper, leftover newspapers, leftover table paper, brushes for coloring and drawing, stencil paper, templates for printing, pigment colors, canvas board, and glue. White and yellow glue. These designs were evaluated and artistically analyzed.

Description and Analysis of the Executed Artistic Works

First Artwork



First Artwork.

Raw Materials Used

Printing colors - brush of different thicknesses - fabric - leftover colored newspaper - stencil design

Technique: direct drawing - collage. Area: (25 x 40) cm

Implementation Steps

Choosing the appropriate design - implementing the design - downloading the design onto the canvas - finishing the artwork

The Description

The researcher performed a color analysis of the design, simulating pop art works. The researcher used the stencil technique in the background and printed a decorative design from the stencils in the background in a regular manner. The design is of two women embracing, a symbol of friendship, love and loyalty, using the direct drawing technique and the technique of gluing parts cut from newspapers and pasted with white glue and varied. The colors are between black, white, green in shades, and orange in shades.

The Second Artistic Work



The Second Artistic Work.

Raw Materials Used

Printing colors - brush of different thicknesses - fabric - leftover colored newspaper - stencil design

Technique: direct drawing - collage. Area: (25 x 40) cm

Implementation Steps

Choosing the appropriate design - implementing the design - downloading the design onto the canvas - finishing the artwork

The Description

The researcher recreated the African face by analyzing the colors of the portrait, simulating the work of Pop Art. She used dining paper, newspaper paper, and tracing paper in the background, and colored them in pigment colors. Then, she formed the portrait from cut-out, colored, ornate parts of the frayed table paper, with contrasting directions of the decoration found in The scraps were glued together with white glue, and the colors varied between purple, blue, and white.

The Third Artistic Work



The Third Artistic Work.

Raw Materials Used

Printing colors - brush of different thicknesses - fabric - paper paste

Technique: direct drawing - collage. Area: (25 x 40) cm

Implementation Steps

Choosing the appropriate design - implementing the design - downloading the design onto the canvas - finishing the artwork

The Description

In this work, the symbolic expressionist approach was used in the form of a natural landscape consisting of a group of trees, a sun, and a person. It was executed in an abstract style, that is,

complete abstraction. Materials consisting of colored paper pulp were used in some parts of the design, and some other parts were made of colored magazine paper, and the rest of the design was colored with colors. Pigmented in the style of shadow, light and color gradation, which achieved a kind of integration between the parts of the design together.

The Fourth Artistic Work



The Fourth Artistic Work.

Raw Materials Used

Colors' printing - brushes of different thicknesses - fabric - leftover materials from the environment (beads - artificial leather - buttons - wax glue - thread - eggshells)

Technique: direct drawing - collage. Area: (25 x 40) cm

Implementation Steps

Choosing the appropriate design - implementing the design - downloading the design onto the canvas - finishing the artwork

The Description

The design consists of a seabed, sea waves, and a fish swimming in the sea in an abstract style. Some parts of the fish were colored with a brush in pigment colors, and the rest of the parts of the fish were pasted with different materials, including eggshells, beads, and artificial leather. The background consists of waves of different shapes and colors. Wax and paste were used in some parts of the waves. Here the researcher combined collage techniques and printing techniques.

The Fifth Artistic Work



The Fifth Artistic Work.

Raw Materials Used

Printing colors - brushes of different thicknesses - fabric - leftover materials from the environment

Technique: direct drawing - collage. Area: (25 x 40) cm

Implementation Steps

Choosing the appropriate design - implementing the design - downloading the design onto the canvas - finishing the artwork

The Description

In this work, the abstract, symbolic and imaginative approach was used, as the researchers combined the surface of the sea with the bottom of the sea in a beautiful, imaginative style. Some materials were pasted into the design, which were clothing sequins, thin threads of burlap, and artificial leather. The rest of the design was colored with a brush in pigment colors consistent with the materials used, achieving a kind of Ornate rhythm.

Results

- 1- The collage method makes it possible to create new designs
- 2- The remains of environmental materials are characterized by their abundance, which helps the artist in producing “printing” works of art

Recommendations

- 1- Encouraging the use of environmental raw materials at the local level to provide many alternatives at reasonable prices for artistic works.
- 2- Interest in research and study by specialists in colleges and institutes specialized in this type of art to shed light on its importance and its aesthetic, utilitarian and economic function.
- 3- The research recommends using environmental materials with such topics in order to discover other aesthetic dimensions.

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