

# CULTURAL AND CREATIVE ART (CCA)

## PAINTING

Painting is the creative application of colour on a flat surface such as canvas, wall, board, etc to create a picture.

Painting belongs to the branch of visual art called fine art. Fine art is for beauty or decorative purpose. It is a two-dimensional art form, which means, it has only length and width. A person who specializes in this area of art is known as a painter.

Painting done on a wall is called a mural painting. A painting done with a palette knife is known as impasto.

### MATERIALS FOR PAINTING.

- i. Colours/paints.
- ii. Canvas.
- iii. Board.
- iv. Pastel.
- v. Fixative, etc.

### TOOLS FOR PAINTING.

- i. Palette.
- ii. Palette knife.
- iii. Brush, etc.

### TYPES OF PAINTING.

- a. Still life painting.
- b. Nature painting.
- c. Landscape painting.
- d. Life or figure painting.
- e. Seascape painting.
- f. Imaginative painting.
- g. Abstract painting.

*STILL LIFE PAINTING* is the painting of inanimate objects such as pots, table, chair, etc.

*NATURE PAINTING* is the painting of natural objects such as plants and animals. E.g. flowers, leaves, banana, dog, cat, etc.

*LANDSCAPE PAINTING* is the painting of outdoor activities and land scenery. Another name for landscape painting is outdoor painting.

*LIFE/ FIGURE PAINTING*: is the painting of a drawn human being. It can either be called life painting or figure painting.

*SEASCAPE PAINTING*: is the painting of the sea, things around the sea and things inside the sea.

*IMAGINATIVE PAINTING*: is the painting done from memory, of things experienced or things imagined. Examples of imaginative painting: festivals, an accident scene, market scene, etc

*ABSTRACT PAINTING* is the painting of a combination of shapes and lines to form a picture.

## **PATTERN AND DESIGN**

**PATTERN:** Pattern is a design formed from regular repeated elements or motifs.

### **TYPES OF PATTERN.**

- a. Simple repeat pattern.
- b. Half drop repeat pattern.
- c. Spiral pattern.
- d. Geometric patterns.

**SIMPLE REPEAT PATTERN** - this is the repetition of a motif in such a way that it lies beside each other, with the sides touching at a point. It can be in a square or rectangular form.

**HALF DROP REPEAT PATTERN** - this pattern does not match exactly on each side of the fabric but matches half a dropdown.

**SPIRAL REPEAT PATTERN** - this is the type of pattern that can be found on the bodies of animals or leaves.

**GEOMETRIC REPEAT PATTERN** - this is the use of geometric shapes to form a pattern.

**DESIGN** - it is the orderly arrangement and organisation of elements of art within a given space.

**MOTIF:** Motif is a single unit of a given design.

### **SOURCES OF MOTIFS**

A motif can be gotten from different sources such as:

- a. Nature.
- b. Man-made or artificial objects.
- c. Abstract.
- d. Geometric shapes.
- e. Local objects.

### **MOTIF ARRANGEMENT.**

This means the different ways motifs can be arranged and they are:

- a. Vertical.
- b. Horizontal.
- c. Counter change.
- d. Repeat.
- e. Free order.
- f. Half drop.

### **SCALE**

A scale is a series of eight notes written in alphabetical order, ascending or descending from any note to its octave or eighth degree.

A scale appears in this form:

- a. *LETTER:* C D E F G A B C.
- b. *SOLFA:* d r m f s l t d.
- c. *DEGREE:* 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th.

### **KINDS OF SCALE.**

1. Diatonic scale (is subdivided into two - major and minor scale).
2. Chromatic scale.

**DIATONIC SCALE** is a scale that consists of 8 letter names, of which the first note is repeated as the octave. The notes of the diatonic scale are made up of five notes and two semi-tones. There are two types of diatonic scale: major and minor scale.

Key C major scale is a natural key. It has no sharp (#) or flat (b) in its formation.

**CHROMATIC SCALE** is a scale made up of thirteen (13) notes with twelve (12) semitones. It is made of only semitones.

**KEY SIGNATURES:** are the number of sharps (#s) or flats (bs) usually 1-7 written on the staff, at the beginning of a piece of music, immediately after clef signature, to show the key of a particular music.

**SEMITONE (ST):** is the shortest distance in a pitch between any two neighboring notes on the keyboard.

**TONE (T):** is two semitones. It is the distance between any piano key to the next.

**TECHNICAL/DEGREE NAMES OF DIATONIC MAJOR SCALE.**

S/NO	TECHNICAL NAME	SOLFA NAME	DEGREE OF THE SCALE	ROMAN FIGURE
1ST	Tonic/key note/home note	doh (d)	1st degree	I
2nd	Super tonic	ray (r)	2nd degree	II
3rd	Mediant	me (m)	3rd degree	III
4th	Sub dominant	fah (f)	4th degree	IV
5th	Dominant	soh (s)	5th degree	V
6th	Sub mediant	lah (l)	6th degree	VI
7th	Leading note	te (t)	7th degree	VII
8th	Octave / 1st tonic	doh (d)	8th degree	VIII or I

**TETRACHORD:** the diatonic scale is made up of eight notes which when divided, gives two groups of four notes in each. These two groups are called tetrachord. The first four notes, CDEF is called lower tetrachord (1st tetrachord), while the second group, GABC is called the upper tetrachord (2nd tetrachord).

T = Whole tone.

St = Semitone.

**MAJOR KEYS WITH SHARPS.**

There are seven major keys with sharps, namely: G, D, A, E, B, F#, C#.

## SCALE II

### MAJOR KEYS WITH FLATS.

There are seven major keys with flats, namely:

F, B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , C $\flat$

*MINOR SCALE* is an eight-note scale built three steps below the tonic of its relative major key.

### TYPES OF MINOR SCALE.

There are three different kinds of minor scale:

1. Natural minor scale.
2. Harmonic minor scale.
3. Melodic minor scale.

*NATURAL MINOR SCALE*: this is a scale that is made up eight notes with semitones occurring at the 2nd and 3rd, 5th and 6th degrees of the scale.

*HARMONIC MINOR SCALE*: this consist of eight notes built on the 6th degree with semitones occurring at 2nd and 3rd, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th degrees. The 7th degree is raised both in ascending and descending.

*MELODIC MINOR SCALE*: this is made of eight notes built on the 6th degree with semitones occurring at 2nd and 3rd, 7th and 8th in ascending and between 6th and 5th, 7th and 8th, 3rd and 2nd degrees while descending.

## INTERVAL

Interval is the distance in pitch between two notes.

### Kinds of Interval

There are two kinds of Interval, namely:

- (1). Simple interval.
- (2). Compound interval.

*SIMPLE INTERVAL*: this is when an interval lies within an octave or is equal to an octave.

*COMPOUND INTERVAL*: this is when an interval is more than an octave. This can be obtained by adding one or more octaves to a simple interval.

The two notes involved in interval can be played in two different ways: if the two sound at the same time, it is called harmonic interval but when the two notes sound one after the other, it is called melodic Interval.

### DETERMINATION OF INTERVALS.

Intervals are determined or measured in two ways:

1. Numerical (quantity).
2. Quality.

**QUANTITY**- the numerical name of an interval is found by counting the number of letter names it contains. For instance, C up to E is a 3rd, since there are three-letter names covered in it, C, D and E.

## QUALITIES OF INTERVALS.

The quality of an interval is determined by the number of semitones it contains. There are five qualifying names of Intervals namely:

- (i) Perfect interval.
- (ii) Major interval.
- (iii) Minor Interval.
- (iv). Augmented interval.
- (v). Diminished interval.

*PERFECT INTERVAL:* is used for 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th degrees. They are never major or minor.

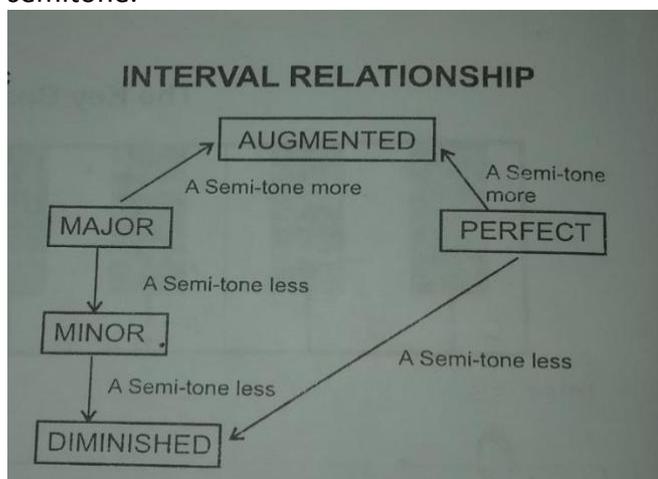
*MAJOR INTERVAL:* are intervals from keynote to the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th degree.

*MINOR INTERVAL:* is obtained by reducing one semitone from a major interval with a flat sign.

It has one chromatic semitone smaller than a major interval.

*AUGMENTED INTERVAL:* occur when a perfect or major interval is increased by a semitone.

*DIMINISHED INTERVAL:* occur when a perfect or minor interval is decreased by a semitone.



## INVERSION OF INTERVALS.

Inversions of interval means turning a lower note to become the upper note by an octave higher.