

Graphic work between originality and technical development through the technical edition

Dr. Nageba Abd-Elhafeez Ali Abo-zeed El-wafi

Lecturer, Graphic Department, Faculty of Fine Arts, Minia University.

nageba.elwafi@mu.edu.eg

Summary:

The art of printing is one of the most important and oldest arts, as cave dwellers practiced it in the past from the handprint of the palm of the hand or the puffing of color or blood by means of a stick or a hollow bone above the palm of the hand on the walls of caves, then it was practiced by the artists of ancient civilizations to record their civilizations, then the inhabitants of European countries in an artistic way, then the entire world, it is not like the rest of the plastic arts, to satisfy the artist's desire to express only what is inside, or to practice an activity only; But he was associated with man throughout his life from the issuance of his birth certificate until his death certificate, passing through all daily activities during his journey on the surface of the earth, and with the advancement of technology, and the release of freedom to the artist's imagination, arts moved closer to each other, as some artists have combined drawing, printing and sculpting.

The artistic edition has proven its worth in preserving its existence as an artistic method throughout previous eras, as well as being able to conform to many modern technologies, and make use of them, in addition to continuous renewal, and the expression of all modern issues in sophisticated ways, without affecting the general meaning of the artistic edition, to practice modern arts and leave their impact on them through the use of modern and advanced technologies, graphic arts in general and the artistic edition in particular are ever-renewing methods of expression and are valid for all ages and for all artists.

Finally, it can be said that the art of printing has been able to preserve its originality, in addition to containing and benefiting from all new technologies of all ages. Enriches the field of artistic printing, so the artist has a lot of responsibilities to care for, create and preserve graphic art in general and the art of printing in particular.

Graphic arts are considered; One of the sides of the plastic arts square - drawing, sculpture, photography, and graphics. The art of engraving and printing is considered one of the first means of expression and communication between humans, whether it is by engraving on the walls of caves or by negative printing where a person puts his hand on the wall and then sprays pigments on it. The art of printing affects the public directly, as it makes the social environment a suitable place for creating advertising thinking, and contributes to the task of expanding individual perceptions and integrating them into a broader and more comprehensive life, so it is more capable of reflecting the image of society, along with its influence, through advertising posters, which elevates the importance of using printing in cultural and daily life.

The concept of printing from the technical and applied point of view "is the process of transferring letters, shapes and images from a template (a printable surface (previously prepared by any means of any means to another) called (the printed surface). Paper with its different types, fabrics of all kinds, or any similar surfaces of different types, using a material

for transmission, which is "all kinds of color inks or pigments." As for the concept in terms of production, it is how to use all the elements of production to cover the daily needs of the masses of publications in the fields of culture, education, media and what is needed for office, administrative, commercial and industrial work.

Through this research, the researcher presents a summary of the research topic, an introductory introduction, and a research problem in the form of a question (Has the printed graphic work been able to preserve its originality in the face of development over the ages? And effectively meet the requirements of society, take advantage of technological development, or stop drying in a non-renewable template?)

Then the importance of this research appears by clarifying the importance of printed artwork and its compatibility with modern technologies, and its emergence in a new way that adds to the value of the artistic edition.

The aim of the research is to shed light on showing the possibility of preserving the printed artwork on its originality, while making use of modern technologies and materials, which makes it permanently renewable.

In addition to scientific objectives, assumptions and limits, the research follows a methodology to trace the development of graphic work over many eras through a study entitled **"Graphic Work between Originality and Technical Evolution through Artistic Edition."** This study reviews; Introduction and a historical overview of the printing arts since ancient times, where printing on the walls of caves by spraying pigments or blood of animals on the palm of the hand or blowing them with a stick or a hollow bone on the walls of caves (this is called negative printing).

Or creating a handprint after dipping it in the blood of animals on the walls of caves, passing through the first signs of artistic printing until the beginning of the third millennium, inferred with various artistic works.

Whereas, the production of multiple copies of these engravings, of a specific design, dates back to about five thousand years when the Sumerians used a Celender made of burnt clay to press their writings into soft clay tablets.

Whereas, "Print making" is one of "Graphic Arts". It is referred to any template engraved in order to prepare printed surfaces that produce identical printed copies of a template prepared by the artist in all stages of engraving and printing. Wooden blocks were used in relief printing in the ancient Egyptian civilization and in the Islamic civilization for printing clothes. Seals were also used in various forms, and this is evidenced by the use of screen printing in the decoration of many monuments. Especially what they were deposited in their tombs, it is also likely that the Romans knew printing with blocking.

In Europe, the thirteenth century AD in Europe witnessed the emergence of the first printing of wooden surfaces on textiles, and the first paper mill was established in Italy under the name "Fabriano 1276 AD", to begin its huge production operations after that, during the fourteenth century AD and thus gradually ends the use of parchment leather that was used as a writing material, and books were subsequently reproduced using wooden blocks with religious drawings (saints only), which later became popular paintings within a short period of time by the public.

Woodcut printing is considered one of the most important methods in the history of artistic printing "due to being the oldest, most direct, and simpler nature, and with the end of the

Middle Ages, the interest of the middle classes as they began to enjoy their lives instead of their interest in the afterlife." Printing turned into a worldly topic, designs became less Sharp where the line was black and strong; It was replaced by more complex patterns and shapes, and the lines created movement, and saints appeared in printed pictures as if they were three-dimensional with less spirituality, and in this period books of healing with herbs and calendar had appeared.

Love stories also appeared, and editions were prepared on "myths, knights' stories, heroic characters and historical epics. Satire poems appeared as first print copies, which were a precursor to the emergence of caricature art, which was popular with the public, as well as topics of war, epidemics, "plague and the weaknesses of life" and the most popular topic was "a dance of death".

With the emergence of the prominent prints in southern Germany which began as primitive religious images, simple lines with a misrepresentation of their details, which made them of great expressive power, and these images were reformulated and distributed to pilgrims on religious holidays and churches.

Playing cards spread in Europe among the masses in general - in the fourteenth century AD, after they were found in the thirteenth century among the upper classes. This resulted in the establishment of craft guilds in Europe that included typists or printed cloth makers, who were called the diggers or "Grovers" and their role was to carry out all the work of printing fabrics, from cutting the dies, preparing, drawing, engraving as well as coloring according to the drawn pattern.

Then the idea of printing developed from the prominent to the undersized through the use of engraved metal after its inking, in the preparation of printing works on paper. It seems that the first attempt to print using movable characters in Europe was represented by the "Koster" in the Netherlands in 1423 AD using wooden letters similar those to which were used in China. Then other letters from lead and tin were prepared.

Printed work also was developed through the method used to print from the "intaglio metal surface" by a print surface containing an engraved design where the lower parts of the surface are represented and are in the form of engraved parts with a direct drill needle or various direct drilling chisels without acids, and are carried out by hand or with acids and vary in it the depths, according to the required silhouette, and in it the artist presses the ink in the sunken areas where it picks up the ink, and upon printing the entire surface is covered with ink, then the ink is cleaned from the protruding parts, so that it remains in the recessed parts alone, and under the pressure of the printing machine the ink moves from sunken areas to the surface of the sap paper.

There are many techniques of intaglio printing, and it is divided into two parts: the dry section: is the one in which ink is used without acids, and among the techniques of this section (Burin Line Engraving, Dry Pointing, and the Black Method, which uses several tools to roughen the entire surface, which is "the Mazzotint," Needle, punishing and puncture with the use of special tools, such as the Mezzotint By Roulette, Mezzotint By Moulette, Sand Gun, Sander,).

The second section: in which acids are used during drilling, and its techniques include acid linear drilling, Aquatint drilling, Soft Ground contact, Sugar Lift Aquatint, Marbling, Crackle,

Coarse Salt, and Pastel Colors, the pencil effect, the melted floor, the black method with flavonoids, the black method with spray, and the black method with salt.

Acid drilling on minerals was associated with the development of knowledge of chemistry in general and the use of acids in the drilling process in particular, as it includes nitric acids and sulfur, and other acids for drilling on copper, iron and aluminum, and the dry point method of drilling surface directly. The method of engraving and printing was characterized by the multiplicity of methods of performance in it, the richness of its texture, and the possibility of combining more than one method, which gave artists great freedom in the processes of experimentation and artistic creativity.

It can be said that modern art has been strongly distinguished by its diversity and the multiplicity of its styles, which reflected the complexity, diversity and conflict in contemporary life. Fine arts have developed and have diversified doctrines and styles, for example returning to the classical concept of art and the creation of new art through which one can enter romanticism, realism, then influential trend, symbolism, and all these artistic trends succeeded during that century or coincided, but in the end it has accomplished distinguished works in the fields of arts, as well as in the fields of engraving and printing. Which helped many artists to express their ideas, especially after a new technology was added to it at the turn of that century, which is the Litho Graph flat printing method.

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This diversity of forms and techniques of printing in artistic trends has been accompanied by an interesting diversity in "artistic formation as in the works of the French artist Honoré Domier."

Although "any work of art must express its era and be influenced by all the circumstances surrounding it, graphic arts in general and the artistic edition in particular have been able to be a tool for any artist in any era to express the topic of his contemporary issues, and this is what could be applied in the twentieth century." Through the computer and digital printing, and since art in general "is the expression of the world of imagination, whether by sculpting, drawing, engraving, drama, or otherwise, through its talent and showing it to the realm of sense, technology has helped create new ideologies. As the twentieth century witnessed a technological development for the digital medium, terms and names appeared, changed and circulated for digital art forms. Some referred to it in the 1970s as computer art, then multimedia art.

Digital art has taken its name from the term digital art and has itself become an umbrella for a range of artistic works and practices. The term does not describe a single set of aesthetics, but rather presents endless states of merging and separation, and it can be said that "most works of value represent a challenge, requiring an effort that must be exerted in attention, imagination,

focus and understanding, and returning to watch the work over and over until the message can be understood. The artist inspires them through highly complex techniques, with contrasting or harmonious degrees, and sunken and prominent lines. "

The art of printing has also had an impact on the graphic work through foreign artists such as "the Spanish Antoine Surah and the Spanish artist" Valeriano Lopez and the French artist Geoff Aerosol "as well as the Arab artists" the Egyptian artist Farouk Shehata, the Egyptian artist Ahmed Nawar, the Egyptian artist Awad Allah Taha El-Shimi, and the Egyptian artist Said Abdel Halim, the Egyptian artist Ahmed Rajab Saqr, the Syrian artist Burhan Karkutli, the Moroccan artist "Laila El Shawa" and many others.

With the end of the twentieth century, "the artist became completely free, and the artists became free from all traditions and responsibilities towards the viewer, and their knowledge is not limited. Therefore, this artist needs a viewer and a critic at the same time, each of them is looking for new means of communication in life, philosophy, and art, society and politics. "

Whereas many postmodern artists are graphic artists, they have turned to technical methods and modern technological means in their work, the art of printing has enriched graphic works in terms of technology and aesthetic value. With his interest in new and different ideas, this helped to arouse the feelings of the viewers, and their excitement.

The art of printing was also able to add another technique, which is printing from above the surface of the water, which is known in deep printing with the technique of (marbling), but by using printing inks, and this is evident in the works of the researcher's workshop with students, and also the art of printing added a kind of merging between multiple techniques such as printing, drawing, deleting and adding through a student experience by printing from the surface of the water, then drawing on it with pens, deleting and adding, until I reached conclusions and recommendations.

All this by looking at scientific references and sources as well as experiments and workshops that the researcher prepared for students while teaching courses: engraving, printing, technology course, as well as the drawing course.

In conclusion, the printed artwork is a renewed work as the art of engraving and printing has been able to accept everything new and develop and use it in its techniques and benefit from it in addition to the renewal of the technical edition that was and is still valid and a follow-up to every new in the world of technology and this did not change the fact of being an original artistic edition.

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