

‘Study drawing’ in architecture graphic presentation style jomathir-hybrid
‘a+architecture’ drawing manually: Phenomenon three dimensional

Maria Mohammad¹ Md. Nasir Ibrahim² Mohamad Rusdi Mohd Nasir³ Kasran Jiddin⁴
Mohamad Faisal Ahmad⁵

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Abstract

This research was designed to assist difficulties in producing a quality three dimensional (3D) visual object among architecture undergraduate students at Polytechnic Malacca, Malaysia. This study focuses on a studio practice process of illustration drawing based on a style used by a prominent architect, Jomathir. Jomathir produces hybrid 'Art' and 'Architecture Graphic Presentation Drawing' (A+AGPD) as illustrative graphic presentation. This research adopted qualitative research approach. The methods used to collect data were interview, observation and artefact analysis. The organization of Line Visual Art (LVA) was analysed based on art elements which include appearance, line, shape, form, texture and colour in order to form Three Dimensional Illustration Line Drawing Objects Manually (3DiLDom). The process consists of the best technique by Jomathir as Subject Matter Expert (SME) using researchers exploring analysis study and synthesize the work of 'studio practice' produced by an expert guided Edmund Burke Feldman critical theory. This study helps in the development of students' drawing ability using line techniques with new approach and contributes to the curriculum and pedagogy in the area of drawing model development; shifted from a Traditional Learning Approach (TDA) to a Self-Access Learning (SAL) to draw their manually drawing and painting environment for student-centred teaching transformation.

Keywords: Line Visual Art (LVA), Three dimensional illustration line drawing objects manually (3DiLDom), Architectural Graphics Presentation Drawing (AGPD)

1. Introduction

The issue of visualization in the production of drawing in art becomes interesting phenomenon to be debated. According to Lyon (2015) courses such as engineering drawings, paintings, geometry, technical and graphics in architecture are intended to provide training ground to enhance certain skills. According to (Alberto, Gonçalves, & Italiana, 2017; Lyon, 2015; Mohd Tafizam Mohd Taib, 2017) knowledge to students of engineering in order to be able to interpret and produce a painting starts from the basic structure so that the coating of objects. Drawing is not concerned with the employment of proportion that it interferes only but drawing more with visual literacy observers but have a strong appeal through the exploration of colors, materials and techniques (Xu, Zhong, & Zhong, 2012). (Neto, 2014 ; Szubielska, Niestorowicz, & Introduction, 2016) . This studio practice process are recognized as ‘study drawing’ and issue has become a phenomenon based on studies literature conducted (Distia Apriyandini, 2016; Mohammad et al., 2015; Mohd Tafizam Mohd Taib, 2017; Mohsenian, 2016).

¹ Ibrahim Sultan Polytechnic, Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia mariafaisal2001m@gmail.com

²Ph.D, Academy of Arts, Culture, and National Heritage (ASWARA), Malaysia, nasir.ibrahim@gmail.com

³Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Perak (UPSI) Malaysia, rusdi@fskik.upsi.edu.my

⁴Ph.D, Institut Perguruan Ipoh, Perak (IPIP) Malaysia, kasran@ipip.edu.my

⁵Ph.D, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) Malaysia, mam_1177@yahoo.com

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The architecture is a combination of art, science and technology to produce a building that is practical, aesthetic and symbolic. However, the two disciplines have a meeting point in the production process prior to 'study drawing' with exploring illustration of a work is produced. Interest income 'art work' remains the same as the gaze 'audience' (Neto, 2014; Szubielska et al., 2016).

Style illustration graphic presentation is a form of visual presentation and communication medium to discuss two main disciplines of art that the medium of perception and cognitive (Mohsenian, 2016). Medium observation involves intuition or intuitive or automatic interpretation of a graphic image. Intuition, involving analogy to previous experiences of the real world. While the medium is the medium of cognitive specialized in a particular discipline that requires a high understanding of the style illustrations, symbols and graphics skills acquired through formal education process as well as specialized training in specific disciplines. According to Simon T Ghanat, (2017) , the use of graphic presentation in a position to communicate. Presentation graphics visualization requires a high skills in translating objects in the illusion or oral form or graphs to the 'audience'.

Models of designed process have to be clear in order to create a virtual learning environment in Art Drawing (AD) or Architecture Graphic Presentation Drawing (AGPD), Xu et al., (2012) . In these two design disciplines, designing is a process which is essential for all the visual arts. A painter begins with a need to express a personal idea or to fulfill a personally expressive mode. The architect is a professional designer's role to enhance living by applying a developed sense of aesthetics and utility. *Jomathir* senior illustrator in architecture and active produce art work at Malaysia and China, emirates and Asian country. Born at small village from Johore, Malaysia he had produced 29 'study drawing' books from 2003 till 2017. *Jomathir* 'A+AGPD' style was producing a compilation AGPD +Art technique from 20 years' experience as senior illustrator produce quality three dimensional (3D) object in their illustration work (Jomathir, 2016).

In Malaysia, there is still a lack of research on the issue of the three-Dimensional objects illustration. Previous studies stated that there is still room for researchers to develop hybrid models to address this issue. Neto, (2014) and Simon T Ghanat, (2017) elucidated that there are building techniques which need to be dominated by students. It derived from the line, shape, thread and the there-dimensional illustrations.

'Skill' needs to be improved to produce graduates who are knowledgeable pre-diploma in practical work or 'hands-on'. This statement is consistent with the way the educational agenda of Higher Education Plan 2015-2025 should incorporate any other disciplines that original science is growing. Previous studies indicated that there was room for researchers to contribute a new approach to style illustrations or models to address one of the issues of visualization in Malaysia. This statement is supported by Lyon, (2015) that the illustration style of painting can be improved if there is a simple method or merger hybrid method disclosed by any researcher.

2. Literature

The study aimed to combine artistic style drawing painting in *three dimensional illustration line drawing objects manually (3DiLDOm)* by mixing two discipline's knowledge of drawing painting in fine art and graphic presentation drawing of architectural 'study drawing' process among architecture and art undergraduate discipline . The resource *Jomathir* as Method Expert

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(SME) in the field of architecture and multimedia performance with combination AGPD with Art approach.

Study drawing is a technique according to Brooks, (2003) and to make form of object with structure of shape, line speaks, ink, pen, pencil, crayon, charcoal and chalk are the major media in drawing painting. Drawing technique with medium exploration with any combination of paint, dry and wet media to produced three dimensional illustration objects manually will produced creativity work (Mohsenian, 2016; Lyon, 2015;Keane, 2010)

Medium exploration and creativity of artists who use a variety of mediums is not technology alone. This is because the various mediums that have been processed and incorporated fully controlled in producing works of art that are more contemporary. Pulse-artist is free to choose the medium and the mastery and creativity is up to each one form with illustration of art work.

Hybridization is the process of combining two or more mediums Combined into one work of art. According to Elun Loros, (2006) explaining that hybridization is something technique or crossed. In the context of art, it is a medium that has characteristics or properties that do not equal the combined or merged to produce a work of art. Before the scar of the work of folks going through the process of hybridization in which artists will choose an appropriate medium and then combining mediums it becomes a work of art by using each technique.

This qualitative study is conducted in two phases. The first phase was the development of the courseware. In the development of courseware, experts in the area of courseware development, artists, and architects were consulted and interviewed. The second phase was the implementation of the courseware. The courseware was used to explore the participants' ability to imitate various techniques of line drawing employed by an artist. It is used to enhance participants' ability to produce the three-dimensional illustration of the object manually.

Through observation and analysis of the work of two field studies for the purpose of drawing production process 'art work' researchers found neglecting aspects of the employment of proportionality. This finding is further supported by studies painting is not concerned with the employment of proportion that it interferes with visual literacy observers.

3. Methodology

These qualitative research using visual recorded, interview, observation and imitation as methodology in the visualization process from SME *Jomathir* to record their style. This study explores the issue of income visualization studies in AGPD style among architecture pre-diploma polytechnic undergraduate. The aim of the study was to produce a hybrid model study painting. This model is designed to help graduates of architecture, particularly in Malaysia to produce 'study drawing 'in AGPD manually. The model will be developed, called Hybrid Model A + GPD which is a combination of 'Art' + 'Architecture Graphic Presentation Drawing' from expertise produced AGPD with 'art' approach. 'A + AGPD' model was developed to complement the organic combination which has three components, namely art component 'subject', 'form' and 'content'. But the research does not analyze the components of the descriptions on the subject and content of organic combination model. Researchers exploring analysis study and synthesize the work of 'studio practice' produced by an expert guided Edmund Burke Feldman critical theory.

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Issues of phenomenon visualization produced 'study drawing' among pre-graduate diploma at the Polytechnic in Malacca, Malaysia were explored by the researcher. This issue also debated Olotuah, Taiwo, & Ijatuyi, (2016) in research in Nigeria country. The researcher surveyed, the production process of 'study drawing' from experts in the field, as well as experts who convergent architectural drawings and paintings in art as well as proportion attraction were analysis as one option to overcome these issues. At the end of the study, the researchers proposed a new approach to inter-disciplinary research drawing a hybrid model. This finding suggested to overcome the problem of pre-graduate diploma studies architectural drawing illustration style architecture employment of interdisciplinary art. This study adapted the Model Combined Organic Ocvirk et al., (2013), having three medium that are the subject, form and content. Style illustration art artist analysis descriptively skilled in identifying the proposed model study painting illustration style architecture inter-disciplinary art Madar & Hashim, (2011).

4. Result and conclusion

The studio practice by *Jomathir* style is an ideal overview and effective learning experience from studio practice active in producing 'study drawing' architecture illustration drawing. Experience SME *Jomathir* practicing AGPD in industry with client situation is the best practice to get to development hybrid drawing line techniques that can be used for students, lecturers, and communities in improving their understanding and skills of study drawing three dimensional illustration line drawing objects manually (3DiLDom) independently.

Mechanical constrains may also lead to differentiation in the paradigmatic dimension. Geometric forms, such as the standard graphic elements of AGPD sketch, the strokes style conform to the preferred stroke artist. One important source of exception arises from a tendency to keep contact with the paper as the pencil moves from one linear element to another. The integration of this tendency, as well as the constraints of the drawing media. Results in a systematic even through variable approach to stroke length, direction and continuity followed by artist stroke line. The organization of Line Visual Art (LVA) was analysed based on art elements: appearance, line, shape, form, texture and colour in order to form three dimensional illustration line drawing objects manually (3DiLDom). Differences and variations due to the syntagmatic and mechanical dimensions are generally impossible to trace in the end product (final sketch). Drawing style varies from person to person, but even the same person may variably use alternative styles with respect to drawing structure and media. Consistency in drawing style and technique is not a priority for floor plan sketching in the early design stages.

This research contributes to the studio practice in AGPD for pre-graduate in architecture for authentic learning in the area of model development; shifted from a Traditional Learning Approach (TDA) to a Self-Access Learning (SAL) environment for student-centered teaching transformation, aspired by the Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA)

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