

Compare and contrast art works

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Compare and Contrast Art Works Any form of art is a valuable asset that has an intrinsic nature and raises significant challenges, inspirations, and relevant questions to the observer. Works of art and artists portrays a deeper meaning of the society through their design and language. Indeed, art reflects the social, religious, and economic development of the present societal setting. It also shows the growth of the society and artists with respect to time. Additionally, artwork acts as a source of admiration and entertainment. Nevertheless, despite the immense benefits that works of art derives, there has been a negative perception on this genre subject to the controversy it draws, inner meaning, and the complicated designs it manifests. Some the most famous international artists include Pablo Picasso, Vasarel, Duchamp, and Michelangelo. In addition, there are various types of artwork that include sculptures, digital graphics, drawing, graphic design, painting, ceramics, visual design, print media, collage, and other postmodern works of art (Researching art Web).

Indeed, the different forms of art develop with time and as such, we have modern and postmodern prototypical artworks. The different prototypical artworks have similar and distinguishing characteristics. Prototypes have an impact on the physical model and conceptual strategy of the 20th century artwork. Sculptures are part of the modern prototypes and define artwork that has three dimensions, depth, width, and height. Such works of art decorate walls and backgrounds. In creating sculptures, sculptors can carve wood, stone, or model clay. However, modern sculptors use new technologies like welding, wiring, and gluing to design sculpture artworks. Indeed, the modern prototypical artworks are more applicable in sculpturing

where there is more of welding than modeling in clay. A popular sculptor, Picasso introduced collage in creating the Guernica sculpture as a form of modern prototype artwork. Indeed, the Guernica is the most powerful political image in modern art. Most significantly is the fact that modern prototypes seeks to realize universal progress and harmony (Wyeth Web). On the other hand, we have the postmodern prototype works of art that manifest different characteristics. A good example of a postmodern prototype is the books. Uniquely, books combine two forms of dimensional images and a three dimensional structure with height, depth and width like the sculpture in modern prototype artwork. As such, books are examples of sequential art and unlike modern prototypes that are objects. Books can apply as both objects or as texts. An example of such a type of postmodern prototype is the Crying of Lot 49 that influenced American postmodern art. Assuredly, postmodern artworks deliver their message stylistically. Indeed, on the right-hand side of The Crying of Lot 49 there is a space around the two numerals that effectively generates an aesthetically complementary design. At the same time, the darkening in the Crying of Lot 49 brings forth a transition of motion and beauty in the arts. Hence, postmodern prototypes manifest ethos, beauty, aesthetic style, morality, and confines recognition of art to the most learned (Kohn Web).

In conclusion, it is clear that the importance of artwork has been there all the time. However, there have been developments in the art world subject to growth in technology. The modern prototypes artworks are different from the modern prototypes. However, both are three-dimensional have underlying impact and significant reflection of the society. Where a sculpture is an

object, a book is an object as well as a text.

Works Cited

Kohn, Robert. Pynchon's Transition from Ethos-based Postmodernism to Late-Postmodern Stylistics. Web 17, September 2012. Researching art. Visual arts. Web 17, September 2012. Wyeth, Andrew et al. Pablo Picasso and his paintings. Web 17, September 2012. < [http://www. pablocicasso. org/>](http://www.pablocicasso.org/)