

Chapter – 4 Landscape Of The Soul

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Q1. Notice these expressions in the text. Infer their meaning from the context. Anecdote Illusionistic Likeness Delicate Realism Conceptual Space Figurative Painting

Answer. Anecdote : From the text, the meaning of anecdote can be inferred as a short account of a particular incident or event, especially of an interesting or exciting nature. Delicate realism : It refers to the alluring quality of the art which makes it seem real. It is an interest in or concern for the actual or real as opposed to abstract. illusionistic. Likeness : It refers to an adjective of the technique of using pictorial methods in order to deceive the eye. The reference is to an illusion created by the semblance of something. Figurative painting : A figurative painting refers to the metaphoric representation of a piece of art, through the eyes of the creator's imagination. Conceptual space : It refers to relation with the abstract than the factual representation. This is the incalculable dimension of the understanding of concepts.

Understanding The Text

Q1. (i) Contrast the Chinese view of art with the European view with examples.

Answer. (i) The Chinese paintings are based on imaginative, inner or spiritual approach whereas the European paintings reproduce an actual view, of an external or real object. The paintings of Wu daozi and other painters of Europe illustrate the difference.

(ii) Explain the concept of shanshui.

Answer. (ii) Shanshui, meaning "mountain-water", refers to a style of Chinese painting that involves natural landscapes, the landscape which is an inner one, a spiritual and conceptual space. It represents the two complementary poles ('yin and yang') reflecting the Daoist view of the universe.

Q2. (i) What do you understand by the terms 'outsider art' and 'art brut' or 'raw art'?

Answer. (i) 'Outsider art' refers to those artists who have no right to be artists as they have received no formal training yet show talent and artistic insight. 'Art brut' or 'raw art' are the works of art in their raw state as regards cultural and artistic influences.

(ii) Who was the "untutored genius who created a paradise" and what is the nature of his contribution to art?

Answer. (ii) The "untutored genius" who created "paradise" was Nek Chand an 11-year-old creator-director who made the world famous rock garden at Chandigarh. He was an 'outsider art' in which he sculpted with stone and recycled materials. He used anything and everything from a tin to a sink to a broken-down car to form an artistic piece. One of his famous creations are 'Women by the Waterfall'.

Talking About The Text

Q1. Discuss the following statements in groups of four.

1. “The Emperor may rule over the territory he has conquered, but only the artist knows the way within.”

Answer. 1. This sentence explains the fact that even though an Emperor might rule an entire kingdom and have power over his conquered territory, only an artist would be able to go beyond any material appearance. He knows both the path and the method of the mysterious work of the universe. True meaning of his work can be seen only by means known to him. irrespective of how powerful an emperor is.

2. “The landscape is an inner one, a spiritual and conceptual space.”

Answer. 2. This phrase explains The Chinese art from where a Chinese painter wants you to enter his mind rather than borrow his eyes, This is a physical as well as a mental participation, It is a landscape created by the artist to travel up and down. and back again. through the viewer's eyes. The landscape is not 'real' and can be reached from any point.

Thinking About Language

Q1. Find out the correlates of Yin and Yang in other cultures.

Answer. The Indian culture lays stress on Nature and God. Nature is the •yen' or female part whereas God the creator, is the male part. This concept also known as •Maya' or Brahma' The combination of two creates the whole world, all it objects and also inhabitants.

Q2. What is the language spoken in Flanders?

Answer. 'French' language spoken in Flanders which is a region in Belgium.

Working With Words

Q1. The following common words are used in more than one sense.

panel	studio	brush
essence	material	

Examine the following sets of sentences to find out what the words, 'panel' and 'essence' mean in different contexts.

(i) The masks from Bawa village in Mali look like long panels of decorated wood.

Answer. 1. panel (i) boards of decorated wood

(ii) Judge H. Hobart Grooms told the jury panel he had heard the reports.

Answer. (ii) group of men selected to give unanimous verdict on a legal case.

(iii) The panel is laying the groundwork for an international treaty.

Answer. (iii) group of experts.

(iv) The glass panels of the window were broken.

Answer. (iv) window panes.

(v) Through the many round tables, workshops and panel discussions, a consensus was reached.

Answer. (v) group discussions.

(vi) The sink in the hinged panel above the bunk drains into the head.

Answer. (vi) A flat board fixed with a hinge.

2. (i) Their repetitive structure must have taught the people around the great composer the essence of music.

Answer. (i) The most important quality of something that makes it what it is.

(ii) Part of the answer is in the proposition; but the essence is in the meaning.

Answer. (ii) The main part.

(iii) The implications of these schools of thought are of practical essence for the teacher.

Answer. (iii) practical importance.

(iv) They had added vanilla essence to the pudding.

Answer. (iv) liquid taken from vanilla that contains its smell and taste in very strong form.

QII. Now find five sentences each for the rest of the words to show the different senses in which each of them is used.

Answer: 1. Studio

(i) The artist is working in his studio at home.

(ii) The photographer's studio was full of his own photographs only.

(iii) Kavita is learning classical dancing at the dance studio in Dwarka.

(iv) All the actors in the scene must report in the film studio for shooting at 9 AM tomorrow.

(v) James lives in a studio apartment in Mumbai.

2. Brush

(i) We should brush our teeth twice a day.

(ii) Malvika is brushing a pink shade on her painting to complete it.

(iii) A brush with death on the road is common for pedestrians in Delhi.

(iv) Squirrel's brushes are used by expert painters for painting specific areas of a painting.

(v) In an electric motor, graphite brushes are used to connect its coil with the electric supply.

3. Material

- (i) Most persons today want only material pleasure.
- (ii) Raw material for constructing earthquake proof buildings is very expensive.
- (iii) Our winter trip to experience the snow in Shimla never materialised.
- (iv) The selection committee members felt that Sunil was Test Match material; so they selected him.
- (v) Comedy was an important material used by Shakespeare in many of his plays.

Landscape Of The Soul Noticing Form

- A classical Chinese landscape is not meant to reproduce an actual view, as would a Western figurative painting.
- Whereas the European painter wants you to borrow his eyes and look at a particular landscape exactly as he saw it, from a specific angle, the Chinese painter does not choose a single viewpoint.

The above two examples are ways in which contrast may be expressed. Combine the following sets of ideas to show the contrast between them.

Think It Out

Q1. To enter his mind rather than borrow his eyes, This is a physical as well as a mental participation, It is a landscape created by the artist to travel up and down. and back again. through the viewer's eyes. The landscape is not 'real' and can be reached from any point

1. There are two voices in the poem. Who do they belong to? Which lines indicate this?

Answer. 1. The two voices in the poem are the voice of the rain and the voice of the poet The poem begins in a conversational tone. The lines are "And who art thou? Said I" and 'I am the poem of Earth'.

2. What does the phrase "strange to tell" mean?

Answer. 2. The phrase 'strange to tell' means that it is an unusual and extraordinary answer given by the rain drops to the poet who asked who 'it was'.

3. There is a parallel drawn between rain and music. Which words indicate this? Explain the similarity between the two.

Answer. 3. 'I am the poem of Earth' 'For song, issuing from its birth place After fulfillment, wandering, reck'd or Unreck'd, duly With love returns. They both return to the place of their origin after fulfilling their tasks.

4. How is the cyclic movement of rain brought out in the poem? Compare it with

what you have learnt in science.

Answer. 4. The poet explains that the rain drops in the form Of water vapour rise up from land and sea and then descend again on the earth and dry land in order to wash it down and hence comes back to its origin. This is the CFlc movement explained by the poet.

5. Why are the last two lines put within brackets? 6. List the pairs of opposites found in the poem.

Answer. 5. The last two lines are within brackets because they do not form the voice of the rain or the poet. They only contain a general observation made by the poet about the course Of a song. 6. (a) Day, night (b) Reckd unreck'd (c) Rise, descend

QII. Notice the following sentence patterns.

1. And who art thou? said I to the soft-falling shower.

Answer. 1. I enquired the soft-falling rain its identity

2. I am the Poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain.

Answer. 2. The voice of the rain introduced itself as the Poem of Earth.

3. Eternal I rise

Answer. 3. The voice of the rain explained its upward movement towards the sky as eternal.

4. For song... duly with love returns Rewrite the above sentences in prose.

Answer. 4. The poet says that. similar to the natural cycle of the rain. a song originates from the heart of the travels to reach others and after fulfilling its purpose (whether acknowledged or not). it returns to the poet with all due love.