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Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021: 11027 – 11034

Research Article

The inevitable change in nature: Experiment on textured effects in textile art inspired by a coincident between Buddhist teaching and the theory of science

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Abstract

This paper has question on the change in nature. Buddhism teach about the awareness and perceived the truth in life, by instead of eyes but mind, at the moment of change. On the side of scient theories is tangible illustrated to describe the moment of change. The aspect of change in nature's system in the research aims to, demonstrated a coincident between Buddhist teaching and the theory of science as the expressed subjective tools to narrate the aspect of change in textured textile appearance. To capture the change in appearance like the slowly growth and changes in flowers, has been hard for catching the moment of change by our simple eyes. Some theories of science such as Moire' or/and Quantum physics theory can describe this change intangibility. As the textile art practitioner, the researcher, express the aspect through materials and process of textile weaving. The methods of this research, in textile making, used the traditional ikats to weave the illusion of pattern using the theory of Moire'. Two different wefts ikats are alternated weave in the same one with high twist yarn, the powerful yarn characteristic for making textured effects in fabrics. When these two patterns of ikat had been woven, the resultant appearance was unpattern showed but noised pattern has appeared. The contextual in this design art is to express the aspect in between Buddhist and scientific theories explanation. The result of noised pattern appeared in textile appearance is difficult to see what pattern illustrated at a glance. The deeply intend to look at the details possible to see hidden pattern in this handwoven. Therefore, as the results of the experiment is reinforcing that the constancy in change as the growth, of such like flower's change, is to be disappear which in Buddhist teaching has the point to aware of the impermanence in life.

Keywords: textured effects appearance, textile art, inevitable change, Buddhist teaching, Moire effect

I. Background of the research

This paper has question on the change in life cycle of things. a researcher, as an art practitioner and an instructor in the academic field, has worked involve to textile art and design. In my working career, one issue that nearly everyone has experience is wrinkle after washed cloths. This familiar everyday maintenance is such common things for the use of cloths and fabrics. The after washed appearance has led inventions of the maintenance of utilization. Wrinkle free and the alternative textures

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are invented into the surface of fabrics. As this point, the research has generated the idea from textured change in appearance of fabric being used in daily life through process of caring.

Beside fixing the problem, this research focused texture appearance in the context of the 'change' which have been encountered in life. Texture is an experience that is always with us. It is very important as one of the visual elements influencing the artworks. This element has been found in many different forms on the works of artists that include actual texture, simulated texture, abstract texture and invent texture. Artists concern a different type of textures to express their subject matter to the audience. Artist have placed texture expressiveness texture feature in their works, so that, they can induce the subject and the content of work to the audience in some ways make visual communication with viewers (Ebrahim Torkzadeh, 2019).

According to the inevitable constancy of change has occurred in everything. The actual texture in nature's system is one of expressive tools for artists and designers creating works to approach their point of views. Washing process in cycle of textile usage affects to fabric's appearance to be changed. By this, the researcher, as a textile designer and practitioner artist as well as an academic instructor, see that there is aesthetic value of texture appearance through the change in lifecycle of everything.

This point inspired to generate research and the curious of how the happening of 'change', like washing process of this made negatively unsatisfied appearance, could be in the subject of 'change', inspired to approach textured effects and its aesthetic value in textile art and design appearance through the point of inevitable change in life of things.

Research objectives

Change is constancy and it is the truth that both Buddhism and Science similar follow procedures for arriving the truth. This research aims to demonstrate a coincident between Buddhist teaching and the theory of science as the expressed subjective tools to narrate the aspect of change in textured textile appearance.

Based on above, the purpose of this research is adopted Buddhist teaching and science to collaborate as subject of the truth, constancy of change in life to create texture appearance inspired by these conceptual contexts. In figure 1, is showing the relation between conceptual contexts inspired by the coincident of Buddhism, Theory of science and aspect of researcher contemplated by investigated change in life.

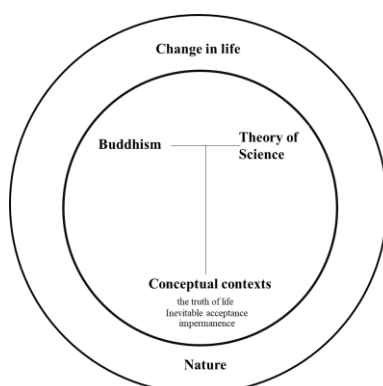


Figure 1: the relation between conceptual contexts of nature related Buddhism and Science theories

Research Methods

Research methods as follow:

1. Studied on the related contextual concept Buddhism and Theory of science.
2. Collect data by observing nature, analysis and contemplate to design concept
3. Design experiment
4. result
5. conclusion

The collaboration of Buddhism and Theory of science

Buddhism and science follow similar procedures for arriving at the truth. Buddhism teaches us that our direct perception is the first step in trying to understand a phenomenon. Based on this, we use reasoning to understand the less perceptible facts of the phenomenon. The deduction we have made in this way is put to test in practical application. This is similar to the methodology used in scientific research.

Though Buddhism and Science has some point similar to the methodology base on the direct perception but different in belief. "Buddhist and Science" presented by B. Alan Wallace at International Conference, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varansri (Wallace) in contradict between two views that the revolution in the physical and life sciences by the metaphysical beliefs of science materialism, which centre on the belief that the only thing that are exist in nature are physical phenomena and their emergent properties and function. The present paper illustrated diagram of the metaphysical views of materialism are conflict with the Buddhist worldview, as below

The metaphysical beliefs of scientific materialism

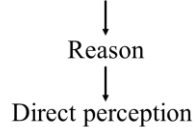


Figure 2, Metaphysical beliefs, adopt from Buddhism and Science: Confrontation and collaboration by B. Alan Wallace

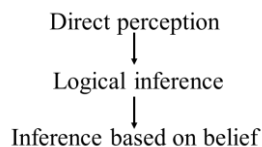


Figure 3, Buddhist worldview, adopt from Buddhism and Science: Confrontation and collaboration by B. Alan Wallace

By above, Wallace showed the perception that described by two different views. The metaphysical belief has direct perception by reason whereas Buddhist worldview direct perception base on belief. This research is scope to the perception of the appearance of texture which related the

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perceptual experience by way of the physical sense. The visual appearance of textured effect in the research is as the expressive tool of the aspect of researcher that collaborate the two worldviews between Buddhism and Science. Not in the contradiction but in collaborated subjective of inspired creating texture, an element of art.

There are methods of different perceptions of that two sides of believes could be expressed through the work of single art piece, In this research, the case study of the coincident of these two worldviews by the German artist well known for his science-themed sculptures. Julian Voss-Andreae, transformed his idea of quantum physics into art. His striking large-scale public often blending figurative sculpture with scientific insights into the nature of reality. Prior to his art career, he studied quantum physics and philosophy in Berlin and Edinburgh. His work is heavily influenced by his background in science. Julian Voss-Andreae expertise in diverse fields of science and mysteries of quantum physics have been a continual source of inspiration for his work (Andreae, 2020). His best-known works include Angel of the West (erected in Florida) and Quantum Man (installed in Washington). His work presented to explore the character of the uneasiness to grasp the illustrated of shift by transforming ideas that emerged in the isolated intellectual realm of quantum physics into art that evokes a sensual experience (Andreae J. V., 2011). Through the work of Julian Voss-Andreae the researcher has analyzed the processed of creating his work that are following illustration. This artwork as the tool of expression to sync- bridge of convey the two worldviews reflect the message of the truth in nature.

Observing Nature to understand its change

To understand more clearly how change can be appeared; the researcher had done the documentary of flower change in evaporation process. During time of observing, it was found that though tend to stare and watch the change of this natural object. It is not easy to see the moment of change in this stage. Change is always be and constancy in the every second in everything whether we aware of the moment of change or not. There for the question was generated on the moment of changing.

The figure 4, below showed the photos documentation of flower was going to be dried in each step that the research spend time to observe and record the change by taken short on the flowers.



Figure4, Photos of flower’s evaporation

The images of different colours of each photo impressed to generate the sub conceptual of change with the new phrase of the flower after been cut from its life plant. The new scene, new step of its lifetime occurred to be dried flower. “End with begins” is the theme of this new representation of its natural change object. The colours that had faded to the monochromatic colour.

Beside observing, Buddhism belief the impermanence of all things in this world is the truth that Buddhism see that this as if the fictional world. In my view, this impermanent life, as like flower just

growth and gone. It seems that everything is growth to be disappear. It is the nothingness in Buddhist teaching.

As the fictional, that if we are unaware to the truth, it seems we see the truth as in illusion. Therefore, I deploy the theory of moiré effect to represent the illusion of world that how we see illusion to design the textures of art inspired by these two worldviews contexts.

Moiré effect is a visual perception that occurs when viewing a set of lines or dots that is superimposed on another set of lines or dots, where the sets differ in relative size, angle, or spacing. The moiré effect can be seen when looking through ordinary window screens at another screen or background (Farley, 2020)

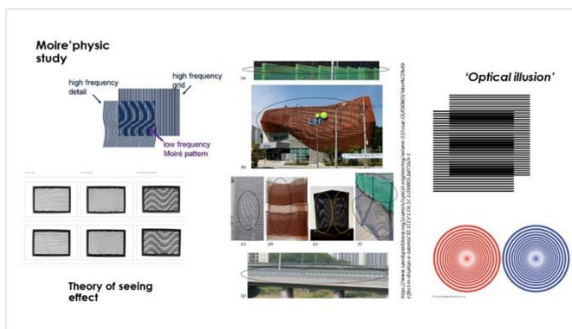
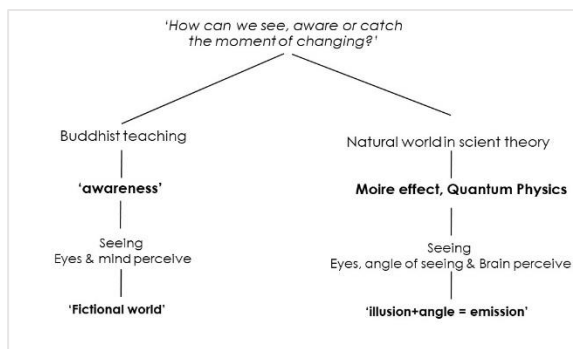


Figure 5, moiré effect

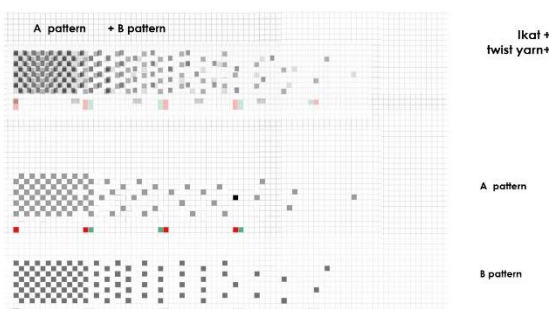


science can be explained the moment of change.
 concept

From figure 5, the diagram of concept generated in between Buddhism views in the truth and the science theory has the reason supported the seeing of effect to elusion in one's eye

Expressing aspect in constancy of change to design art

Applied the Moiré effect to design patterns of weft yarns by dyeing, ikat technique. Design 2 ikats weft pattern to weave alternately.



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Figure6, Ikat patterns design, to examine the texture effect in appearance

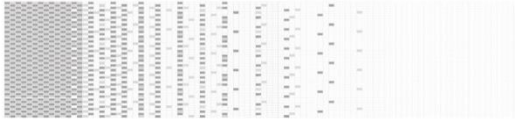


Figure7, sketch of two patterns of ikat alternately weave

Colour process

By the observe this nature of growth, can be tract the color in subjective of growth that it is going to be monochromatic color. From fresh and delight in its color and lively flower become fade to monotone. This stage inspired to add color in monochromatic color in the creative art to employ the conceptual color representative of growth to be faded.

Step or dye yarn using natural source of color, that are , the cover of black beans. black bean is all the time available and easy to fine. It gives blue-grey color tone. In process of dyeing, the researcher brough yarn to be dyed in mud in the natural pond.

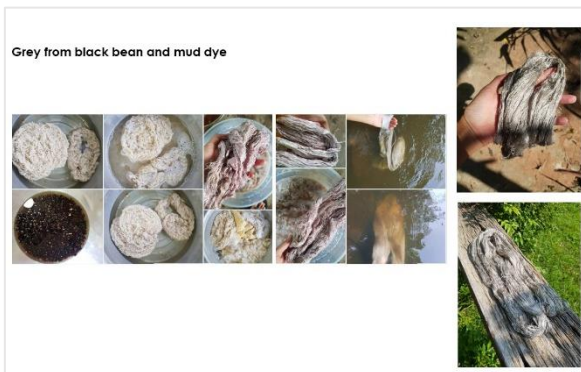


Figure 8, Black bean dyeing

Results



Figure_, ikat woven fabric in 3 patterns, top: A ikat, middle: B ikat and bottom A+B weft ikats alternately weaving.



Figure 10, merged patterned weaves



Figure 11, the details of alternately two wefts into single piece of weaving

Two different wefts ikats are alternated weave in the same one with high twist yarn, the powerful yarn characteristic for making textured effects in fabrics. When these two patterns of ikat had been woven, the resultant appearance was unpattern showed but noised pattern has appeared.

Conclusions

This experiment has question on the change in nature. Buddhism teaches about the awareness and perceived the truth in life, by instead of eyes but mind, at the moment of change. On the side of scient theories is tangible illustrated to describe the moment of change. The aspect of change in nature's system in the research aims to, demonstrated a coincident between Buddhist teaching and the theory of science as the expressed subjective tools to narrate the aspect of change in textured textile appearance. To capture the change in appearance like the slowly growth and changes in flowers, has been hard for catching the moment of change by our simple eyes. Some theories of science such as Moire' or/and Quantum physics theory can describe this change intangibility

In one's life, at the moment, Buddhism, the time seems to be fictional unit. Everything is impermanent and have the inevitable in change. Without the awareness and seeing the truth in the Buddhism, we just see things at the time in illusion. In the experiment, using Moire effect of double wefts ikat weave alternatively with high twist yarns to represent the intention to aware at the moment of watching pattern hidden in the woven textile.

. As the textile art practitioner, the researcher, express the aspect through materials and process of textile weaving. The methods of this research, in textile making, used the traditional ikats to weave the illusion of pattern using the theory of Moire'. Two different wefts ikats are alternated weave in the same one with high twist yarn, the powerful yarn characteristic for making textured effects in fabrics. When these two patterns of ikat had been woven, the resultant appearance was unpattern showed but noised pattern has appeared. The contextual in this design art is to express the aspect in between Buddhist and scientific theories explanation.

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