

# Contemporary Reflections of Industrial and Artistic Ceramic Designs

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**Abstract**—Ceramic, which has a history as old as human history, is an art branch that takes its name from its material. Derived from the name Keramikos means terracotta pottery. The development at every stage of history has affected pottery. It is a harmony formed by combining different proportions of inorganic materials obtained from nature. Ceramics is an art discipline in which forms can be used in shaping, decorating, coloring and firing of their own materials. From small statuettes symbolizing fertility, clay tablets to which agreements were signed, mosaic panels where small pieces are brought together, to vases capable of transmitting light and it has always been on the stage of history.

Pottery formed from clay slime obtained from nature, dried in the sun while used, hundreds of years after the discovery of fire began to form a groundbreaking ceramic forms reached the point. Formed in accordance with the needs of the former, the self-discovery of human emotions, as well as expressing feelings, appreciation and aesthetics with the development of new products emerged. Developing technology, social, economic and social advances affect cultural and artistic fields, so that society and art interact. Progressive time and increasing population caused the demand for the produced forms to increase.

In this study, the development of ceramic art, the methods of using ceramic material of human beings, the effects of social developments on ceramic art and the contemporary reflections of industrial and artistic applications in ceramic art were investigated. A wide literature review has been made. As a result of this research, today's reflections of artistic production methods and industrial production methods were evaluated.

**Keywords**—ceramic; art; design; industry; artistic production

## I. INTRODUCTION

Ceramic production, which is progressive and differentiated due to technological developments, welcomes innovations both in industrial and artistic fields. With the industrial revolution, cultural and artistic differences brought about by social change have emerged in the field of ceramics as in all other fields.

The material definitions in the works have changed and with the transition from formalism to conceptual approaches, approaches to art have gained a different dimension. Art has been interpreted from a philosophical point of view and gained meaning. Traditional and contemporary comparisons have emerged and the differences that complement or contrast one another are revealed.

In order to keep up with the speed of the globalizing world in terms of artistic and aesthetic aspects, by using different disciplines and to overcome the limits in terms of materials and services, innovation must be sustainable. Nowadays, whether industrial or artistic, ceramic production techniques, decoration and firing methods are developing significantly. The level of social development is directly proportional to artistic perception and aesthetic understanding and the importance given to art. It can be said that the progress of a society is evaluated by its activities in artistic activities.

## II. DEVELOPMENT OF CERAMIC ART

Starting from the early ages of history, ceramics have been used as daily use products. As a result of the researches and archaeological excavations, it is seen that there are traces of life in ceramic products in every area. Ceramic has shed light on cultural development for hundreds of years and has been an indicator of the economic, political and cultural development of the society to which it belongs. Erman states that ceramic production is accepted as one of the oldest and lasting contributions of human to civilization [1]. These lasting contributions in the historical process are still present in different fields. Sanitary ware, automotive industry, space and rail system tools, auxiliary materials, computer and machinery production, electrical insulation-production technologies, home and kitchenware, floor and wall cladding materials, hotel and tableware, artistic materials are used in the production of ceramic materials. Having such a wide area of use requires the design to be renewed very quickly.

It can be said that artistic and industrial ceramic products are renewed with historical development, reflect social movements, bear the traces of art movements of the period and play an important role in intercultural communication.

As a result of the rapidly increasing mobility towards cities in the globalizing world, art within the phenomenon of technology and urbanization has

developed a constantly reproducing sensitivity [2]. Social, economic and environmental conditions; this has led to the emergence of new industrial approaches to the materials used, the products obtained and their marketing.

### III. INDUSTRIAL CERAMIC PRODUCTS

18th century. The movements of the Industrial Revolution, which began in England, began to cause changes in the field of art. Soner states that the new inventions and resources obtained in 2007 allow it to be widely used in the industrial sense [3]. However, in spite of the benefits provided to humanity by these wide opportunities, the production of uniform, diversity and emotion-free products made it necessary to take precautions by a sector. At this point, he established the Walter Gropius Bauhaus School in 1919 in order to establish a link between industry and art [4]. It is noteworthy that Bauhaus, as a material for expressing modernity, attaches importance to clay. Thus, leaving the unique craft object area of clay has connected with the multiple objects of the industrial world [5]. This approach of Bauhaus still continues to have an impact on today's industrial ceramic design [6].

As ceramic is a technological art, it has been able to develop rapidly in the industrial sense. Industrial design can be defined as innovative products produced by using industrial techniques and produced in a way to meet the functional, taste and spiritual needs of consumers. Industrial ceramic is an area where artistic and functionality can take place in human life. The production of industrial ceramics is aimed at achieving better profit in a short time and meeting more demand, which can be produced in series and multiple, at cheaper cost. In the product-service dilemma, an area has emerged where different production methods are developing, design-based and innovative production and industrial production. Industrial ceramic productions have gained a sustainable speed that makes human life easier, can find innovative solution suggestions that are suitable for today's conditions. Innovative designs were made to exceed the uniform product limit encountered in industrial production, and the identity of the designer renewed itself.

Heskett design states that "it can be defined as a human-specific ability to form and create our environment, serve our needs and add meaning to our lives in ways that are not exemplified in nature Hes [7]. Arts and Crafts, Art Nouveau, De Stijl and Bauhaus have been the first examples of today's concept of industrial design.

Industrial products can be called today's design marvels, which are attractive to customers, attracting attention with their innovative designs in addition to daily use.

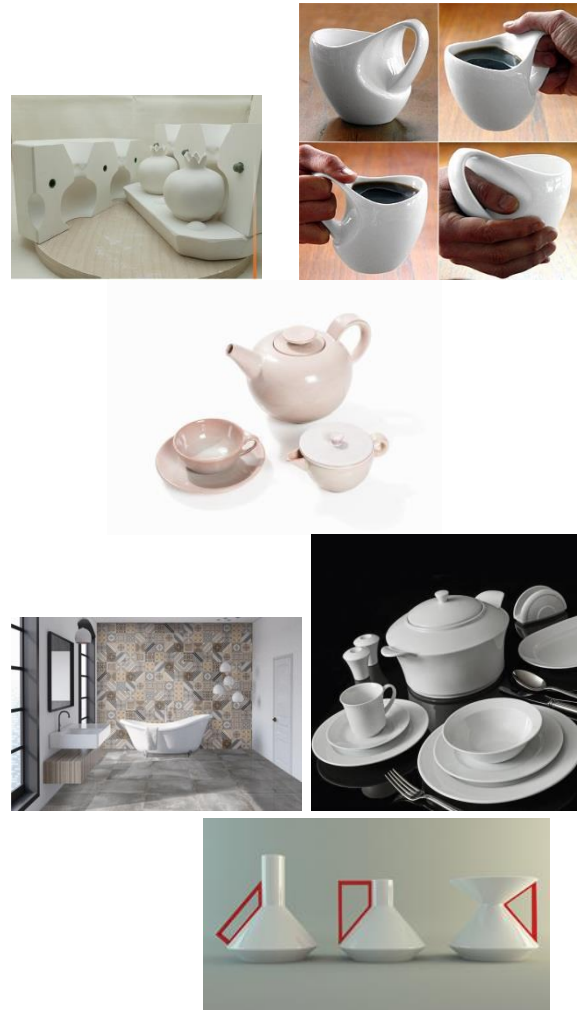


Fig. 1. Examples of products produced by industrial production technique.

### IV. ARTISTIC CERAMIC PRODUCTS

Ceramic has a long-established history dating back 10 thousand years [8]. It is an art that has emerged as a result of combining inorganic raw materials obtained from nature with designs inspired by nature. Artistic ceramic products have a unique language in terms of their transfer to materials, semantic expression, and shaping and presentation methods. It reveals that it is single, does not accept comparisons and carries a social meaning. It connects different disciplines not only in terms of art but also in terms of technique and mode of production. Ceramics are stripped of its purely formalism and tend to gain meaning and power of expression. Social progress is hidden in the depths of art.

London Design Festival 2017 in London based designer Nathaniel Adam Furman, with contemporary ceramics brought from Turkey has tried to create a unique and temporary space installation. The installation, consisting of four four-meter-high doors, was exhibited at the opening of Gateways (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Adam Nathaniel Furman, London Design Festival, 2017.



Fig. 3. Betty Woodman, Liverpool Fountain, 2016

Before starting to produce works of art, Betty Wodmann found a way to raise the vase, an object regarded as the simplest indigenous object. It has followed the way of reinterpreting and transforming traditional motifs and symbols. The artist has proved her cat as a master of creating entertaining and colorful interpretations of contemporary art (Fig.3).



Fig. 4.23 Owl in the Owl Mountains- Erman.

M. Tüzüm Kızılcan, adopted as a veteran teacher of all Fine Arts Faculty in Turkey, Ege University EgeArt Art Days started as curator of visual arts event in Izmir and continue to move the ceramic masters appreciated. His work "Lyrical Reflections tir has a very important place in ceramic art in terms of heights and artistic meaning. In her recent works, the artist shares the objects she creates with ceramic, porcelain,

transparent and frosted glasses. (Figure 11) The works are exhibited in the Çanakkale Ceramic Museum.



Fig. 5. Mehmet Tüzüm Kızılcan

## V. RESULT

Ceramic, which has a history as old as human history, has always updated itself in the historical process. Ceramic, which was born in line with needs, fed with decorative elements in time, renewed in terms of form, color and pattern, has become an art branch besides its material feature. Social, social, cultural and economic developments that develop along with, can be affected by the changes in the periodic art movements, always serving people with a feature that has an important place today. It makes harmless progress to humanity and nature due to the fact that it obtains its material from nature and is influenced by nature in its design and nature is technology. The wide use of ceramics requires a variety of designs. It can be said that the use of ceramics is increasing day by day in order to meet the current needs of human beings by forcing the opportunities of modern technology. With the understanding of interdisciplinary art and combined arts approaches, new formations are seen in ceramic art. Different materials used in conjunction with ceramic materials lead to enrichment of innovative ceramic products.

Today, with the effect of rapid technological developments, growth is seen in both industrial and artistic fields. It should be called as the material of the future because of the fact that its raw material is obtained from nature and it is harmless, rather than the historical features it has recorded in the past. Because of the nature-friendly nature of ceramics, usage areas are expected to increase day by day.

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