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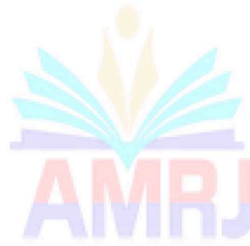
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Role of Makeup as an Ancillary Art in Enhancing Performance

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Introduction

The Beginning and Evolution of Performing Art

The exact date or the place of the beginning of performing art cannot be stated for certain. There exists no written or acceptable evidence regarding the beginning of performing art until today. Yet there is evidence to prove of the existence of the basic features of performing arts centuries before during the evolutionary process of man. Moments of performance are found through the day to day activities of the early man. The performing arts evolved with the activities of ancient man until it adapted itself into the activities of the modern man. In research further, it was understood that this was a form of art which did not develop as a separate entity but with the day to day activities of mankind.

The modern 'performing art' defines the fascinating daily activities of ancient man which evolved towards the feudal man which was later amalgamated into art. At that era, performing art was used to fulfil physical needs but now a day it is commonly used for entertainment, education and communication. This influences the daily lives of humans and the entire world is engulfed by it as a mode of entertainment where human thought is constantly nourished by it.

Research in performing art can be divided into two parts as performing arts and non performing art. Yet makeup becomes useful in front of the live camera when it is used at moments of non performing arts. There, makeup preserves the authentic real nature of the characters performed by the actors and actresses as well as the reliability of the work of art.

Discussion and Analysis

The early rituals of mankind were lead by a tribal leader or the high priest in a society. Yet, dancing and singing were done as group activities. There was an audience who witnessed these activities. The costume, performance and makeup were evolved in accordance with the needs of this audience and the contribution of the performing artists was categorized separately into music, dancing and drama.

Operas, Ballets, Bharatha Natyam, Kathakali and Manipuri dances all over the world were developed based on music and dancing. Likewise, there developed styles of drama such as tragedies, comedies and Melodrama.

These modes of drama are known as performing arts or transcendental art at present.

Dancing, music and ancillary arts are always interconnected to drama. A unique basic feature of these art forms is their performance upon a stage. The stage is a combination of these three forms of art. Best two examples are opera and ballet.

Another basic characteristic of performing art is the use of body movement. For that, emotional expression is vital. In explaining the four types of expressions, professor Sarachchandra had stated that "when dancing is a combination of all four forms of expression, it is defined as drama" (Sarachchandra:1992:01)

Performing arts are live performances. When the actor performs live upon a stage, the entire audience becomes joyous. For that the actor must train his body, mind and voice with perfect mental stability. This takes place on a live stage. The television, radio and cinema are not

categorized under live performances because of this. There, the audience witnesses the performed scenes after the show is recorded on camera and edited afterwards.

The reception of the audience is crucially important to performing arts. The response of the audience is live in front of a stage or a theatre. This encourages the actor or the actress in improving their performance. The audience response of cinema or the television is not live when compared with the reception of a live performance.

Role of makeup in performing arts

In the field of performing arts, some believe drama to be the only form of art which falls under the category of performing arts. Although cinema, television and photography do not belong to live performing arts they contribute towards the field of arts in their respective traditions.

A drama is a visual and auditory media. People must enjoy drama by hearing and watching the performance. Therefore dramas are also known as poetic visuals. The major feature we witness in an artistic live performance of theatrical actors is the makeup. Makeup belongs to the visual component.

The Maha Sinhala Saahithya shabdakoshaya defines makeup to be “A mode of dress up where the face, hands, legs and hair is re arranged in such a way so that the character performed by the actor is represented clearly in addition to the use of costume”. (Edmund:2007:02)

The emotional expression of a dramatic character depends on the proper lighting which in return must enhance the effect gained through makeup. In achieving that purpose, the makeup artist uses colours and shapes. In art, manipulation of colours in gaining visual effect is also known as painting. Painting or art in general is a subject which acts in coordination with performance arts.

Diverse artistic components are used by the performing artist to sharpen the quality of the performance. Among them makeup, dress design and lighting are innately interconnected with the drama. To get the maximum experience out of a drama, makeup should be used effectively. There the emotions of the audience are evoked and the audience achieves wisdom. There the audience becomes a fandom. Therefore makeup is essential for the maximum enjoyment of the audience. Makeup is a powerful form of art.

From the moment of characterization towards the end production of the drama, the makeup artist has a powerful role through research. The art of makeup must be practised with reference to the particular time period, age, style, climate, geographic features, medium and personal connections. To preserve the performance value of makeup, it should be well maintained with reference to its practical and theoretical aspects.

To complete the makeup routine, the costume design must be perfect as well. Two subjects cannot exist separately within an artistic production. It is a common rule within every artwork. Every sub component of art must be interconnected to form a holistic work of art.

Four main media of performing art can be shown as the theatre, photography, cinema and television. No matter what field they are applicable, all of the above make use of makeup.

a) Stage drama

Stage drama is an ancient form of art in the world which originated with the amalgamation of different forms of art. As mentioned above, it comprises of dancing, music, sculpture and carving.

The Sri Lankan dramatic history is made up of folk worship, *yathukarma*, *Shanthikarma*, *bali thovil* and veneration ceremonies. Later basic dramatic features such as conversations, impersonation, and imitations were adopted by the local dramatic traditions of sokari, sada kiduru, kolam, pasku, nadagam and nurthi.

Sri Lankan dramatic arts do not have a long history. With the decline of the dramatic tradition of nadagam, which provided ample entertainment for the villagers and urban

dwellers alike, a proper dramatic form was introduced by C. Don. Bastian. He performed the drama 'Roleena' by forming a dramatic group of school students in Petta in the year 1978. (Hapuaarachchi:2008:132) Scholars believe that this drama was influenced by the Northern Indian dramatic group of 'Parsi'. It had been later developed into the dramatic age of Nurthi.

After the tradition of Nurthi, another contemporary dramatic form has been popular and was known as Minerva dramas. Its thematic concern was the contemporary issues within the society. These Minerva dramas became the first ever Sinhalese movies. Later, a new dramatic tradition was formed with the Sinhalese dramatic committee of the Lanka University. Different types of research were conducted then onwards and later in 1956, Sarachchandra created a different dramatic tradition. Jayalath Manorathna states it to be a result of the effort of local dramatic artists. (Manorathna:2015:55)

Later towards the mid 20th century, the modern Sri Lankan drama began with the nourishment of teetar and translated plays performed within universities.

Performance value is one of the general features of these dramatic forms. The features added to heighten the performance value are known as ancillary items. The priority is given to backdrops, costume, lighting, music, acting technique and makeup.

Few years back, countries used coloured powder intermixed with wax to produce makeup. Later it was used as grease paint. Mostly these were used in war and religious ceremonies. Also, different mythical events were represented with the use of these kinds of paint. The modern makeup we use today is an evolutionary result of traditional legacy.

Theatrical makeup is linked with the type of drama which is performed upon the stage. The purpose of makeup is to portray the background of a character and to develop the appearance of the character further so that it aids the actor.

b) Photography

When observed from an angle of social science, art is identified as a sub component of communication. Therefore photography is a communication tool which runs parallel with human language. The entertaining use of human language is literature. Likewise, the art of photography is the photographic expression.

The subjective object in front of the camera is the source of reflection for the camera lens. The photographer can represent the physical reality as it is through the camera. Photography becomes a form of art not by representing the raw physical reality but by adding technical knowledge to the photograph taken. By using technical artistic expertise, the physical reality is rearranged and presented in a new manner with specially limited re-interpretation. It entirely depends upon the artist's creativity and thinking capacity which is nourished by the contemporary society. The thinking capacity of the photographer is at par with the physical reality of the society. Then afterwards, the technology and methodology is interconnected to form an artwork which comprises creative artistic communication.

Makeup used in photography is different from other ordinary forms of makeup. There, it is most suitable to use Face Cakes. It should be applied smoothly. The fine lines, marks and holes must be covered properly. Not only the face but the entire body which has not been covered by clothes must be covered with Face cakes. If not, the places where the makeup is applied and is not applied may be distinctively visible. There, use of eye shadow in black and white or coloured photographs must be done with proper technical knowledge. If dark colours are used in black and white photographs, the photographs become even darker. If red colour is used for the lips, the photograph may appear black or blackish brown. Blushers are used to enhance the shape of the cheeks. Full and deep cheeks are showcased through shadow blush. This is how the blusher must be used in front of the camera lenses.

The chin, upper forehead, two sides of the nose, both sides of the cheek and the jaw line must be touched by the brush. Though that, a fullness can be achieved for each and every feature. Lighting is an essential component to achieve a distinctive look. Therefore it is vital to choose a well lighted spot suitable for the camera lenses. Cameramen generally believe that outdoors is the best option with regard to lighting. The reaction of makeup with natural light to obtain the desired effect is the practical and optimal method for them to take quality photographs.

Artificial light has its own method of makeup. The light, camera and the makeup are innately interconnected. The photographers adjust the above according to whether the photo shoot is an indoor or outdoor event.

c) Cinema

The world cinema is daily updated and developed through research. Sri Lanka too engages in cinematic arts with the use of minimum amount of resources. New technical aspects and financial aspects within the field of makeup are used at present. One of the major makeup techniques among them is the use of paint and powder. Other methods include prosthetic and construction.

It is vital to study some of the makeup techniques used in Sri Lankan cinema in this research. The movie *Kusa Paba* (2012) directed by Sunil Ariyaratna can be mentioned as one of the movies which has used the prosthetic makeup. The disfigured face of Kusa was constructed with the help of two makeup artists from India. One of them is Anil Pemgirikar and the other is Pratap Borhade. The basic structures and the required tools were given by them and afterwards makeup artist Chandrasiri Rajapaksha from Sri Lanka rupavahini cooperation was employed to interconnect it. Makeup artist Sameera Madhu Kidelpitiya had used colours and powder in applying makeup to the rest of the characters.

Cinematic makeup is all about applying the relevant makeup so that the actors who represent the character can express themselves with colours and shapes. The qualitative value of the makeup depends on the makeup artist what applies makeup. He is the first to create the visual image with the contrast of light and darkness in collaboration with the movie director and other crew members. Be it cinema or theatre, the first imaginary thought of the formation of the character is drawn in the mind of the director. Yet the movie or the director of a stage drama must use the makeup artist as the intermediate agent to create the character which they imagined in their minds. In order for him to guide the actors and actresses into representing the character, the makeup artist must perform his level best at creating the outward appearance and personality suitable for the character.

d) Television

After makeup, the actors and actresses are not seen in their real appearance. They appear different from the ordinary life. The makeup artist here has a huge responsibility to define the colours and the fine lines of the face and bring the character in front of the camera lenses into life.

If a young actor or actress has to represent an elderly character, they have to change their vocal tone. The clothing and the behaviour can be changed in accordance with the character. Yet, a young actor or an actress cannot enter the character completely without the makeup artist or the hair stylists, dressers who can aid them in representing the elderly character.

In using makeup in television media, the makeup artist first consults the script and the director of the particular programme. The changes that needed to be done must be marked with study. The hairstyling and makeup suitable with the lighting should be matched in consultation with the camera department.

Since new digital cameras are in use, the skin tone must be improved with careful precision. The skin must be smoothened for the camera. Therefore the need of makeup artists is on demand more than ever. Unlike in dramas, the television and cinematic media has the need to shoot the entire figure of the person. Therefore the entire body of the person in front of the camera must be covered with appropriate makeup.

Makeup is a form of art which contains minute artistic changes in accordance with the media it is applied such as television, cinema or theatre. It creates fascinating and amazing character portrayals.

Conclusion

To understand the physical appearance of the character in performance, the ancillary items of art are important. There, makeup receives priority. The age, status, health and the socio economic background of the character can be identified through makeup. It provides with relief to the audience because it makes it easy to understand the character and enjoy the performance.

This research highlighted the fact that makeup is a sub component of ancillary art and all the components including makeup are interconnected. Therefore it could be concluded that the combination of all the ancillary items create artistic and excellent works of art.

Therefore it could be concluded that makeup art which represents the ancillary arts enhances the multiple facets of media and improves its quality as a major component within arts.

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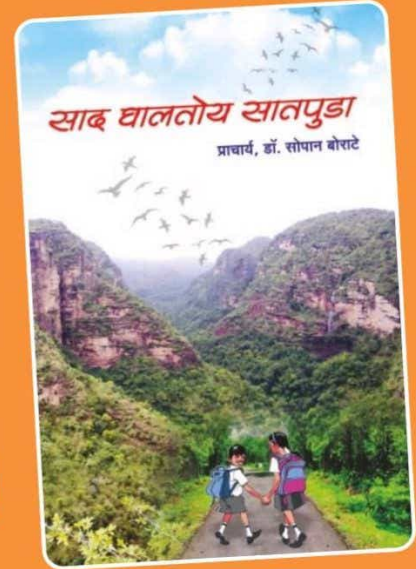
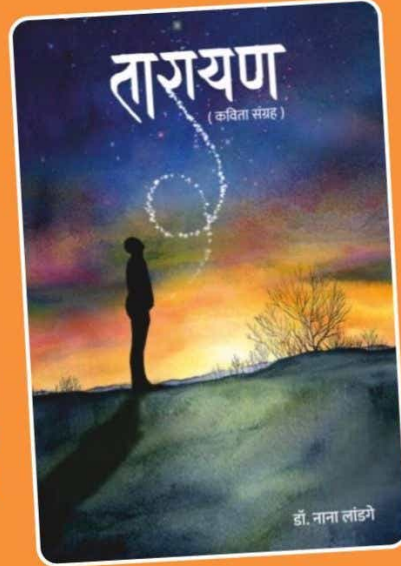
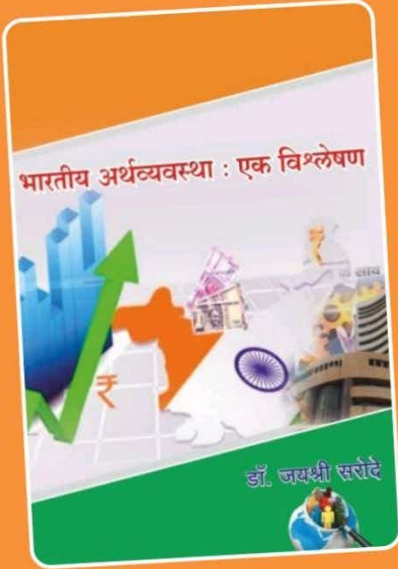
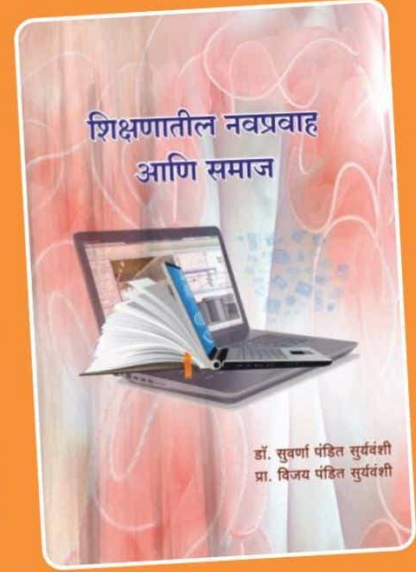
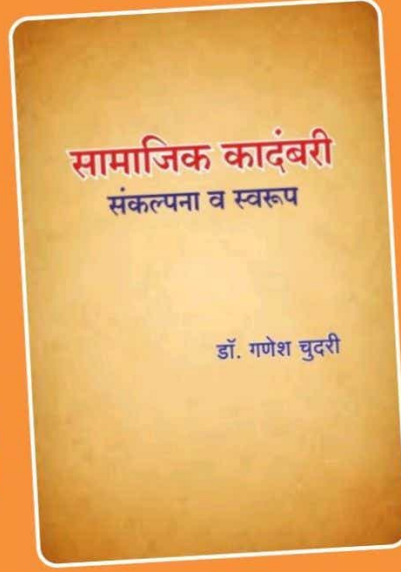
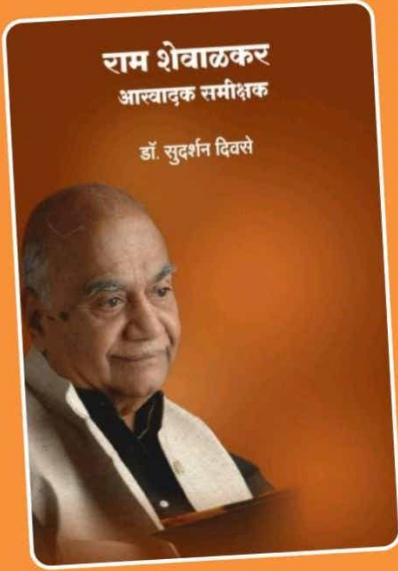
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