

Elements & Principles
of
Art / Design

Accordion-Book Dictionary

LINE

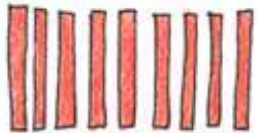
(linea)



BROKEN
(quebrado)



WAVY/CURLY
(ondulado)



VERTICAL
(vertical)



STRAIGHT
(derecho)



VARIED
(variadas)



THICK
(grueso)



THIN
(delgado)



DOTTED
(línea de puntos)



ZIG-ZAG
JAGGED
(zig-zag)



DIAGONAL
(diagonal)



TAPERED
(termina en punta
cónico)

LONG (largo)

SHORT (corta)



CURVED
(curva)

HORIZONTAL
(horizontal)

VERTICAL
(vertical)



PERPENDICULAR
(perpendicular)



PARALLEL
(paralelas)



SPIRAL
(espiral)

Line is the distance between two points.

Lines can be:

- Directional
- Character
- Construction
- Contour
- Cross-contour
- Gestural
- Implied

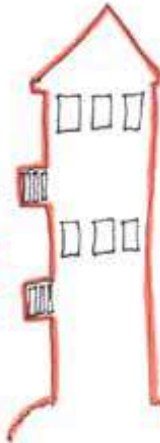
LINE

MORE ABOUT LINES...



contour
(outline)

= The outer
edge/line
of an image,
object or shape.



Lines can be used to show
movement....



..or no
movement.
(still)

Lines can be used to show
mood.



Here are more words to describe lines.

lazy

bold

light

broken

flexible

energetic

shy

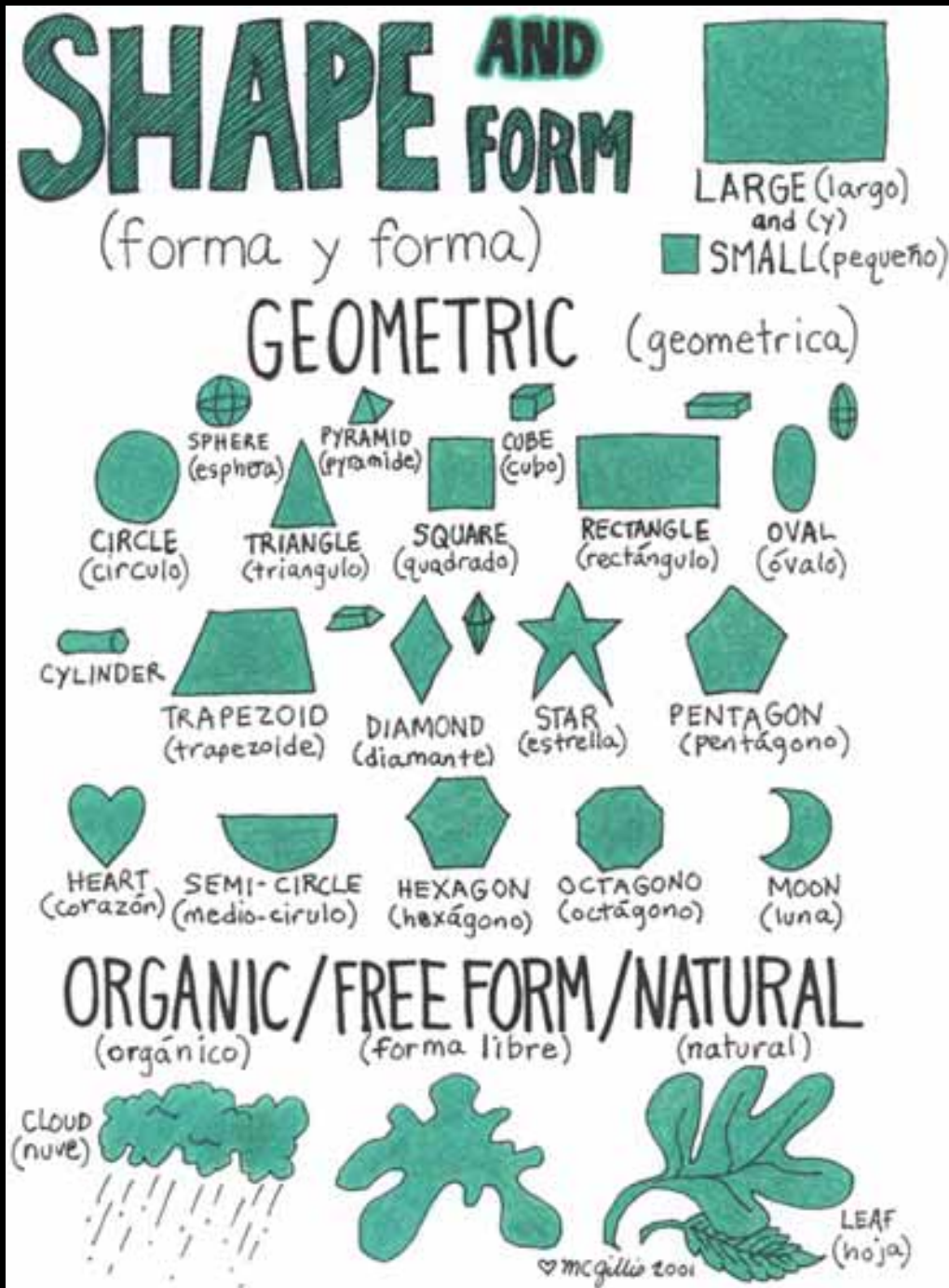
dark

continuous

rigid

Shape: A two-dimensional area that is defined in some way.

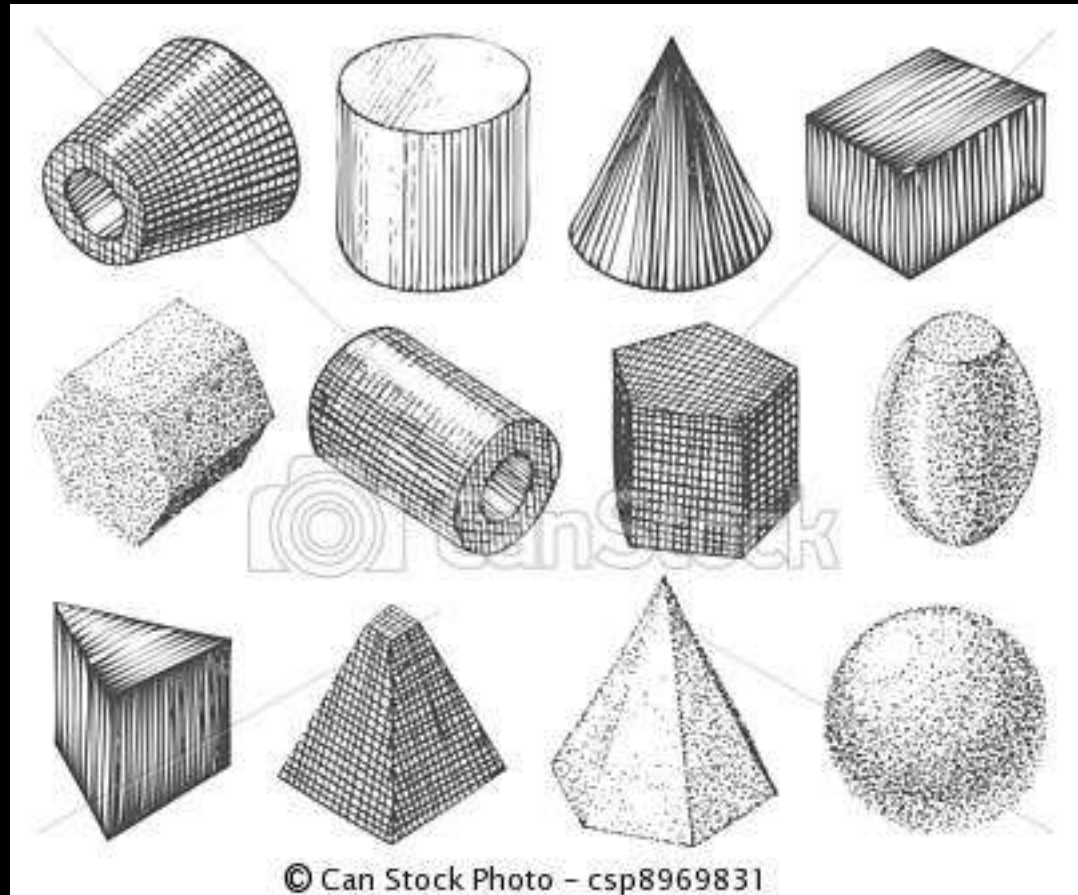
- Only contains height and width.
- Shapes are either:
 - free form
 - natural
 - organic



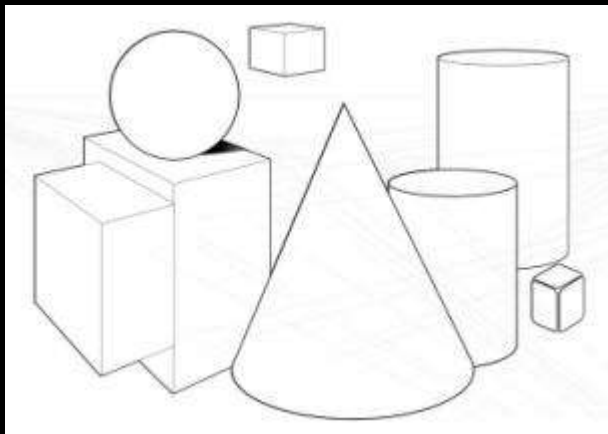
FORM

Form: Objects having three-dimensions.

- Has height, width and depth.



© Can Stock Photo - csp8969831



COLOR: is derived from reflected light.

Color has three properties:

- Hue
- Value
- Intensity

Any time you use a set of colors, you are using a color scheme.



Color Schemes include:

- Primary
- Secondary
- Intermediates
- Warm Colors
- Cool Colors
- Complimentary
- Split-complimentary
- Analogous
- Triadic
- Monochromatic
- Rainbow (ROY G. BIV)
- Neutrals

COLOR THEORY


Color is an element of art.


Everytime I use color, I am creating a color scheme.



← This is a color wheel.

The most common color schemes are listed below.

Primary...  {I can make all the other colors by mixing different amounts of primary colors}

Secondary...  {I can mix two primary colors to make a secondary color.}

Warm...  {Yellow and all the colors with red and orange tones are warm.}

Cool...  {Violet and all the colors with blue and green tones are cool.}

Complimentary...  , etc
{Opposites on the color wheel are complimentary.}

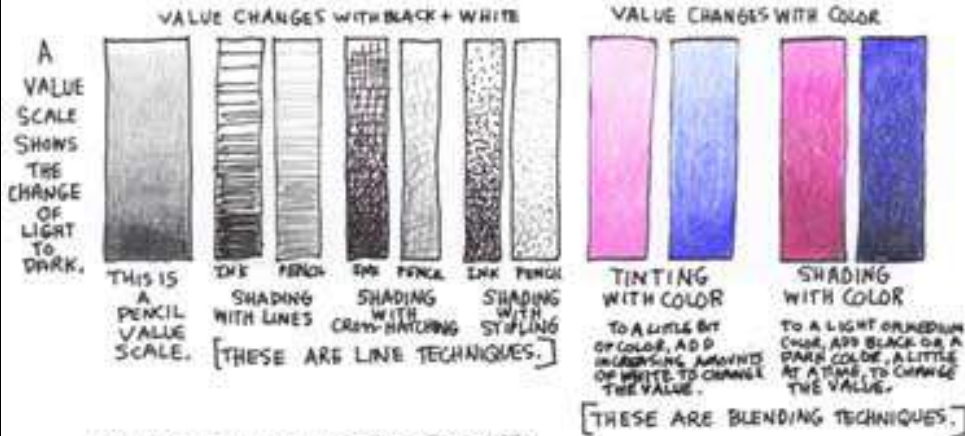
Analogous...  , and so on.
{Colors that are close neighbors on the color wheel are analogous.}

Rainbow...  {Using primary and secondary colors placed in order from the color wheel, I can make a rainbow}

Intermediate... is a color term I need to know. It is the color in between the primary and secondary colors on the color wheel.

VALUE

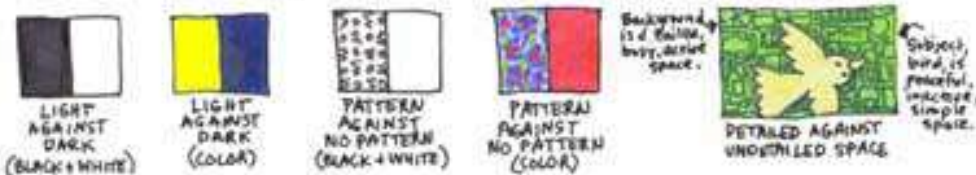
IS THE RANGE OF LIGHT TO DARK.



SHADING APPLIED TO OBJECTS:



CONTRAST = TO SHOW UNLIKENESS (SOMETHING DIFFERENT, OPPOSITE, OR DISSIMILAR)



I WILL LOOK FOR VALUE AND CONTRAST, BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE, IN MY ENVIRONMENT.

Value: The range of light to dark or the lightness or darkness of an object.

Ways to show **value:**

- Blending
 - Tinting with Color
 - Shading with Color
- Hatching
- Cross-Hatching
- Stippling

Texture: Refers to how things feel, or look as if they might feel if touched.

Texture is perceived by touch and sight.

Texture can be:

- Tactile
- Visual
 - Simulated
 - Invented



SPACE



How shapes are arranged in an art work creates a sense of space.
Consider the possible ways shown below to create space.



Draw Big.



Fill the whole paper.



Extend lines off paper.



Placement in relation to horizon



Smaller in distance
Larger closer up



Darker closer up
Lighter farther away



Overlapping

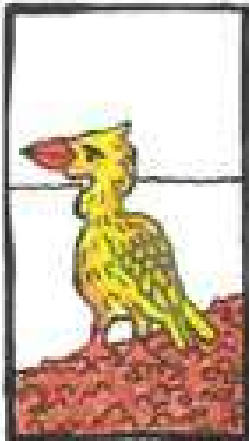
Space: How shapes are arranged in an art work.

Ways to use space:

- Draw big/small.
- Fill the whole paper.
- Extend off the paper.
- Placement in relation to the horizon.
- Perspective.
- Overlapping.

Other ways to use space:

- Use Foreground, Middle Ground, and Background.
- Positive/Negative Space.



Foreground
(near space)



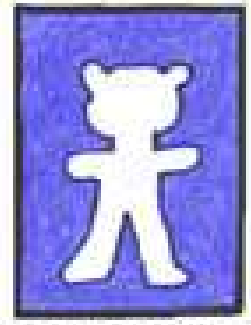
Midground
(middle space)



Background
(far space)



Positive Space
(the subject or
objects in the work
of art, not the space
around them)



Negative Space
(The empty
space around
the subject
or objects)

BALANCE

Symmetrical

I create symmetrical balance when I evenly



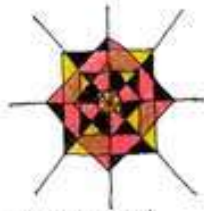
place images on both sides of a mid-line.

Asymmetrical



I create asymmetrical balance when I balance by size and weight and variety of images, but not evenly from the mid-line.

Radial



I create radial balance when I repeat shapes and images evenly from the center outward.

Balance: Concern with equalizing visual forces, or elements in a work of art.

Two Types of **Balance:**

1. Formal (Symmetrical)
2. Informal (Asymmetrical)

Other types of **balance** include:

- Radial
- Bi-Lateral
- Approximate Bi-Lateral
- Inverted Symmetry

EMPHASIS

FOCUS-MAIN IDEA-WHAT "GRABS" MY ATTENTION?



A beautiful flower growing in a grey, dismal setting.

It can be to make a point or for a message. It can simply be used as a design element.



A non-objective design.



The light at the end of a tunnel



A house that stands out from the rest



A flower with more detail in the center draws our eyes to the center.

LOUD NOISE DRAWS OUR ATTENTION.

PEACE!!!

Shiny, bright things like jewelry attract our attention.



Big Lettering draws our focus. Fast movement in a still setting grabs our attention.



I will notice what "grabs" my attention in my day to day travels.

Emphasis: Is the focus or dominance in the work. It often "grabs" your attention.

Some ways to execute **emphasis** are:

- Using big lettering.
- Shiny items.
- An item that stands out from others by beauty, shape, size, color.
- An image with more detail in a particular area than other areas of the composition.

By changing different Elements of Art, **emphasis** can be created.

Rhythm indicates movement, or a beat by the repetition of the elements or objects.

There are five types of rhythm:

- Random
- Regular
- Alternating
- Flowing
- Progressive


Repetition: Technique for creating rhythm and unity in single element appears again and again.

RHYTHM


AND

REPETITION


A REGULAR REPETITION OF THE ELEMENTS OF ART CAN CREATE A SENSE OF MOVEMENT/RHYTHM.




Active lines create a sense of movement.



Trees blowing in the wind...




Non-objective design...




People marching...


Diagonal lines create a sense of motion.



RHYTHM IS ALL AROUND US.



The city has a rhythm.



The day has a rhythm to it.
Sunrise... sunset...
Sunrise... sunset...

The ticking of a clock is rhythm.

Movement is used to create the look and feeling of action and to guide the viewer's eyes throughout the work of art.

Movement can be directed along lines, edges, shapes, and colors within the work.

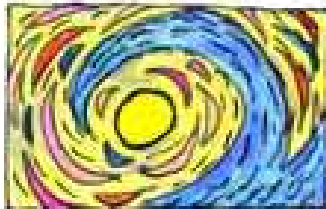
MOVEMENT

A REGULAR REPITITION OF THE ELEMENTS OF ART CAN CREATE A SENSE OF MOVEMENT/RHYTHM.



Active lines create a sense of movement.

Trees blowing in the wind...



Non-objective design...

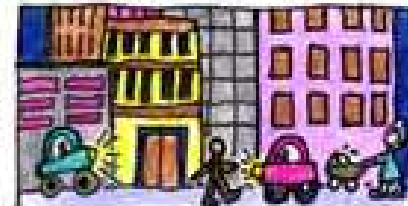


People marching...

Diagonal lines create a sense of motion.



The day has a rhythm to it.
Sunrise... sunset...
Sunrise... sunset...



The city has a rhythm.

RHYTHM IS ALL AROUND US.



The ticking of a clock is rhythm.

Unity: A quality of wholeness or oneness that is created through the effective use of the elements and principles of art.

Unity means all is working together in harmony.

Unity is created by:

- Use of analogous colors.
- Use of monochromatic colors.
- Shapes
- Lines
- Size & Shapes
- Black/White Outline throughout.

UNITY

UNITY SHOWS WHAT THINGS HAVE IN COMMON, HOW THEY ARE ALIKE.
 UNITY IS THE THING THAT JOINS THE PARTS TOGETHER.
 SAMENESS... ONENESS...
 Uniforms show we are joined as a team.

Students waitress Nurse Police

In art, the elements work together, fit together, in the artwork so it looks complete (some art looks more unified than other art).

Tints (white added)
Colors unite.

Analogous colors
(neighbors on the color wheel)

Shapes unify.

Line unites.

Black line unifies.

Repetition of line, shape or color can unify an image.

Uniform - united by size and shape

Not uniform - a variety of size and shape.

PEOPLE CAN UNITE. HAVE UNITY.

When people join hands and unite, they become stronger.

RELATED WORDS =
uni means one. 1

unite
united
unify
uniform

White line unifies.

VARIETY

IS A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF THINGS.

VARIETY SHOWS CONTRAST.

THERE IS NO END TO THE VARIETY IN NATURE AND MAN-MADE THINGS.

Variety of Lines



A variety of people



A variety of insects

Variety of shapes



Variety of Color



A variety of pens



A variety of flowers



A variety of emotions



A variety of buildings

People can have a variety of ideas about the same thing.



I will notice the limitless variety all around me.

Variety: Focus on what is difference and/or contrast.

There is no end to variety in nature and man-made things.

Variety of Lines, Shapes, Color.

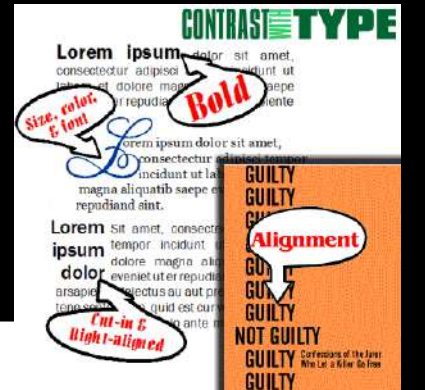
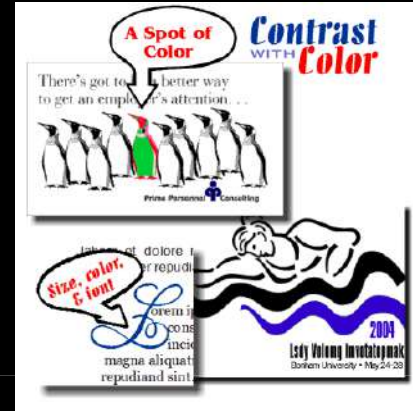
Variety adds interest.

CONTRAST

Contrast: Technique for creating a focal point by using difference in elements.

Contrast can be created by the all of the Elements.

Contrast creates interest.



Background Colors (Columns)

		Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Violet	Black	White	Gray
Foreground Colors (Rows)	Red		Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
	Orange	Poor		Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor
	Yellow	Good	Good		Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Good
	Green	Poor	Poor	Poor		Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Good
	Blue	Poor	Poor	Good	Good		Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
	Violet	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor		Good	Good	Poor
	Black	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good		Good	Poor
	White	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good		Good
	Gray	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	

PATTERN

IS THE REPITITION OF THE ELEMENTS OF ART OR ANYTHING ELSE,

PATTERNS OF LINES



PATTERNS OF SHAPES



Non-objective Design Portrait Landscape Leopard City

PATTERNS OF COLOR



Rainbow Flower Butterfly Clothing Wall Paper



Birds flying in formation are a pattern.



Cars stopped in traffic makes a pattern.



Music has patterns.



Mathematics has patterns.



Jumping jacks are a pattern.



Inhale Exhale Inhale Exhale
Breathing is a pattern.

PATTERN IS EVERYWHERE!

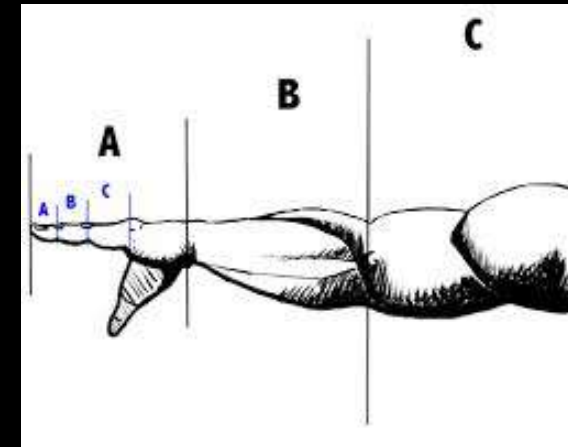
Pattern: Refers to a two-dimensional decorative visual repetition.

Pattern can use lines, shapes, or colors.

Patterns can be planned or random, can occur in nature or be man-made.

Patterns create visual excitement on the surface

Proportion



Proportion describes the size, location or amount of one element to another in a work.

