



Art Fair



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LESSON

Plan for Facilitation

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BASIC ELEMENTS OF ART

INTRODUCTION

Of all creatures human beings are considered to be ideal. He/ she has more capacity to think and understand than that of other creatures. Search is a human nature. Art is also the result of his tendency to search.

From the very beginning, human has been taking inspiration from his environment. He started establishing his recognition with the help of available resources through medium of Art. If we observe temples, statues and caves of ancient period, we certainly find adequate information of early phases of Art. Even in the present age, whenever the discussion takes place on the topic of Art, we require adequate knowledge of basic elements. Let us know about various elements of Art.

ELEMENTS OF ART

Line, colour, shape and form, proportion, perspective, harmony, texture, balance and space.

Line

Lines play a significant role in art. In order to express any thought on paper, we use lines. It would have been difficult to express any thought, if lines had not been in existence. Therefore, we can consider lines as the basis of Art. Whenever two points are joined together a line comes into existence. Lines are of different types such as thick line, thin line, dark line, horizontal line, vertical line, broken line, etc.

Parallel Lines

Parallel lines are lines which do not meet each other and the distance between them always remains the same. *For example* : Rail Tracks.

Non-parallel Lines

Non-parallel lines are those which may meet at a certain point, and intersect each other. The distance between them is different at different places.

Colour

No colour of an object can be seen in the dark. We observe the colour of an object only when light falls on it. In fact, colour is another form of light. It creates feeling that illuminates our mind through eyes.

Sunlight is also full of different colours because of its different wave lengths. We can see these colours separately by way of an experiment. When the light is passed through a prism in a dark room, the light reaches the white wall splitting into different colours.

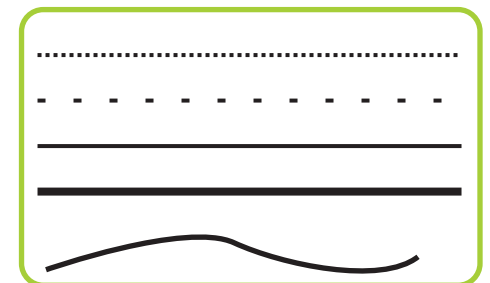


Fig. 1 : Different Types of Lines

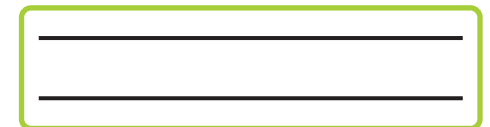


Fig. 2 : Parallel Lines



Fig. 3 : Non-Parallel Lines

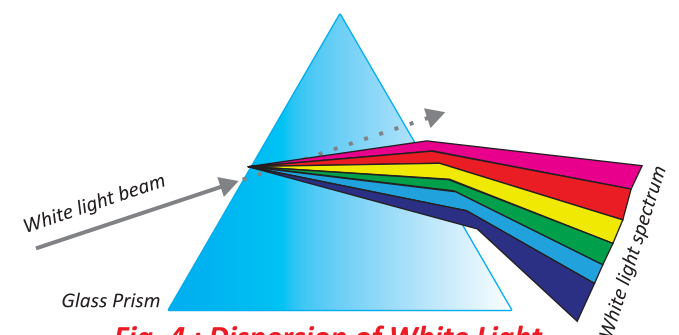


Fig. 4 : Dispersion of White Light

The following colour patches have been arranged according to the spectrum:

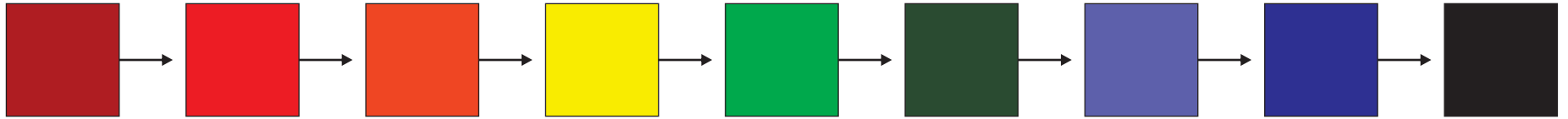


Fig. 5 : Colour patches according to the Spectrum

There are a number of objects in nature. They establish their own image with the help of colour and shape. Otherwise, nobody would be able to imagine nature without the presence of colours. The bright and natural colours attract not only humans but animals and insects also towards them. Have you ever imagined how the bright colours of flowers attract insects and butterflies?

Primary Colours

Primary colours cannot be created by mixing different colours.

For example, the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. In theory, every other colour can be obtained by mixing these colours in varying proportions.

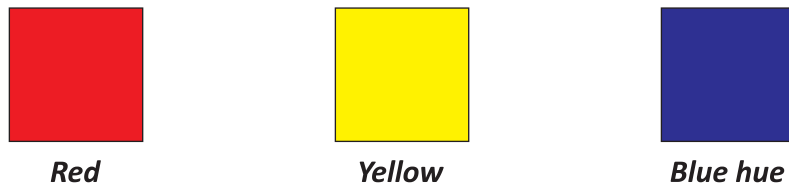


Fig. 6 : Primary Colours

Secondary Colours

By mixing two primary colours the colours produced are secondary colours.

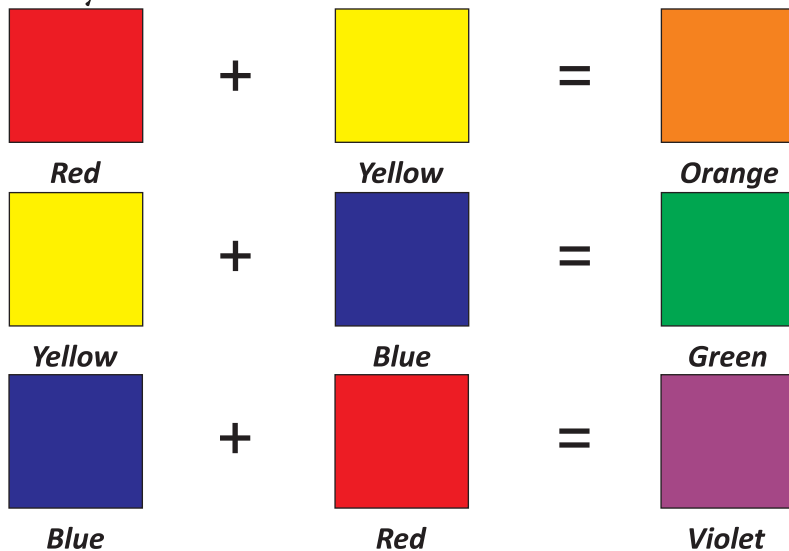


Fig. 7 : Secondary Colours

Tertiary Colours

The tertiary colours are produced by increasing the proportion of one of the primary colours in the mixture. The tertiaries are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, red-violet.

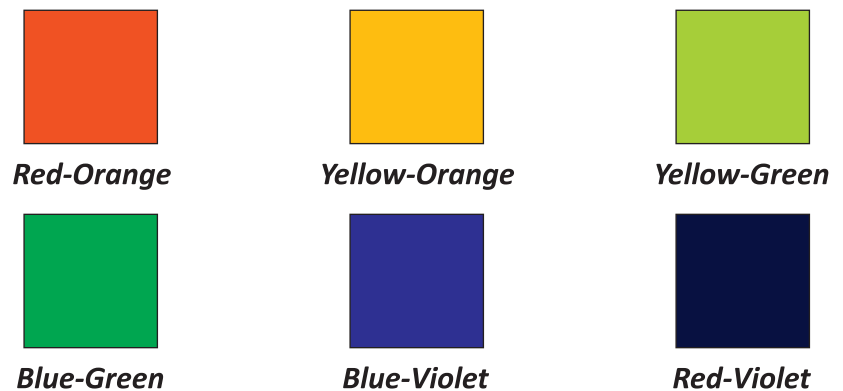


Fig. 8 : Tertiary Colours

Neutral Greys

The term 'pure' is used to describe a primary or any mixture of two primaries. So, the secondaries and tertiaries which we have looked at, are all pure colours. If a third primary is introduced into the mixture, a duller, less saturated colour is produced. This is a neutral grey- a gray without colour-business. Here, the artist has created neutral greys by adding red to green, yellow to violet, blue to orange.

Main Characteristics of Colour

There are three main characteristics of colours. Hue, Intensity and Value (tone).

Hue

The meaning of "Hue" is recognitions of colours. Red, yellow and blue are different hues.

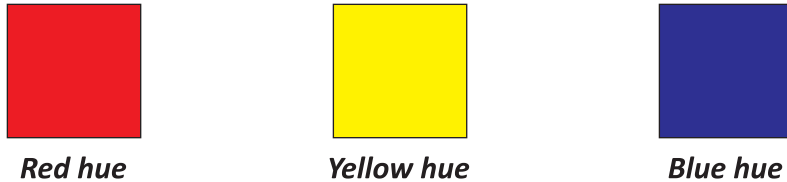


Fig. 10 : Types of hue

Intensity

Intensity is the brightness or dullness of colours. Dominance of pure and primary colours is more, but when any opposite colour is mixed with these colours, there comes dullness in them. In other sense, intensity is scattered.

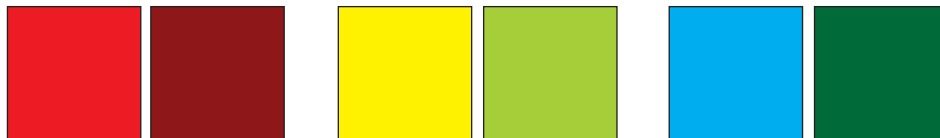


Fig. 11 : Intensity of Colours

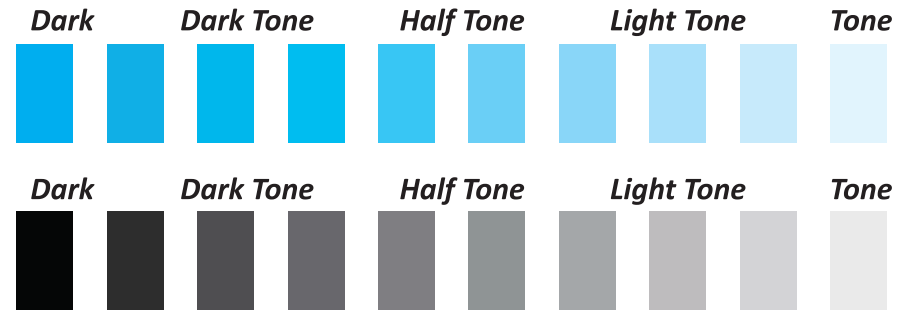
Value (Tone)

The value of a colour is signified by its lightness and darkness. When we mix white colour in any other colour, it forms a light or shade of that colour. When black colour is mixed with that colour then it forms the dark shade of that colour.



The Tone Value Scale

Fig. 12 : Value (Tone) of colours



DRAWING MATERIALS

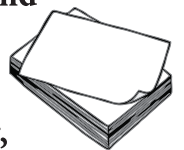
Pencil

Graphite Pencils are cheap and the most common drawing tools. Harder pencils can be used to draw very fine exact lines, whereas softer pencils can be used to draw a lot of dark and broader strokes. 'H' in drawing pencils stands for hard and 'B' stands for softer graphite pencils that add a darker tone to the paper.



Paper

A variety of paper sheets are available for drawing and painting. It is worth experimenting to find which type you prefer for your drawing or painting. Some types are black pastel paper, ivory paper, pastel paper, handmade paper, etc.



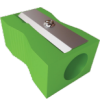
Eraser

An eraser plays a significant role in a big project, though it may seem like a small part of it. It helps in bringing out the final shape of a drawing.



Pencil Sharpener

Sharpeners are used to sharpen a pencil's writing point by shaving away its worn surface. Pencil sharpeners may be operated manually or by an electric motor.



Colours

Colours are important elements of a design with endless variety. They are generally used to give realistic touch to an artwork. The variety a human eye sees in real life can be defined and displayed through the use of colours in any form of artwork.



PAINTING MATERIALS

Palette: This is a thin board or slab on which an artist lays and mixes colours. Plastic and ceramic palettes are the commonly used palettes.

Brush: One of the most important elements of drawing and painting is brush. Brushes are available in different shapes. One has to use different brushes for different painting mediums. Soft brushes are ideal for thin paint, which spreads easily, and for detailed work as they form a sharp point. Hard brushes are ideal for pushing around thick paint and for creating brush marks in the paint.

Drawing board: Drawing board is also called drawing table or drafting table. It is a multipurpose desk; it can be used for different types of drawing and sketching on a sheet of paper.

Drawing inks: Drawing inks are a very useful tool for artists, due to their dark colour, permanence, and their versatility and compatibility with a wide variety of drawing tools. Inks are not limited to professionals, but students, hobbyists and even those who just enjoy using ink straight from the bottle create wonderful artworks.

Colours and paints

Water colours: Water colours are water-based paints. These colours are cheap, easy to obtain, dry fast and are also easy to use. The only disadvantage of using watercolours is that it fades away with time. These colours are available as transparent water colours and opaque water colours.

Transparent water colours: Invented by William Reeves around 1780, these colours are made from pigments bound with gum arabic. These are used for transparent wash of colour that allows the background to shine through as if it was another colour. These colours are available as dry cakes, pans and half pans to tubes and bottles of concentrated liquid.

Opaque water colours: These colours are also called gouache, a French word that means mixing of water, glue and pigments. These are made in the same way as transparent water colours. The only difference is that these contain a proportion of chalk which gives them an opaque quality.

Poster colours: Poster colours are basically water-soluble colours. More precisely, a poster colour is a mixture of water-soluble paints consisting of colours mixed with a binder such as glue or gum.

Pencil crayons: Coloured pencils or pencil crayons are good for sketching and drawing. There are a variety of coloured pencils available in the market. Cores of coloured pencils are of wax or oil-based and contain different proportions of additives, pigments, and binding agents.

Oil paints: Oil paints are oil-based colours to paint drawing surfaces. Typically a mixture of pigments and vegetable oil, oil paints give richness and tonal variety of colours to a painting.

Pastel colours: Made by powdered pigments bound with gum, these are available as soft or hard pastels. Hard pastels are not so bright as they have extra gum. The softer the pastel, the easier it is to work with. Paper surfaces with textured finishes are most suitable for pastel colours.

Sketch pen: Sketch pen is a type of pen with its own source of ink and a tip made of pressed fibres. It consists of a container made of glass or plastic and a core of any absorbent material. The nib of a sketch pen is made of a certain material to prevent the ink from drying out.

Markers: A marker is an ink-filled pan with a wide tip to draw or write on whiteboards, overhead transparencies, paper or glass. Markers can be erasable or permanent. A permanent marker contains ink that can't be washed away. Another kind of marker is, in fact, a highlighter— a washable marker.



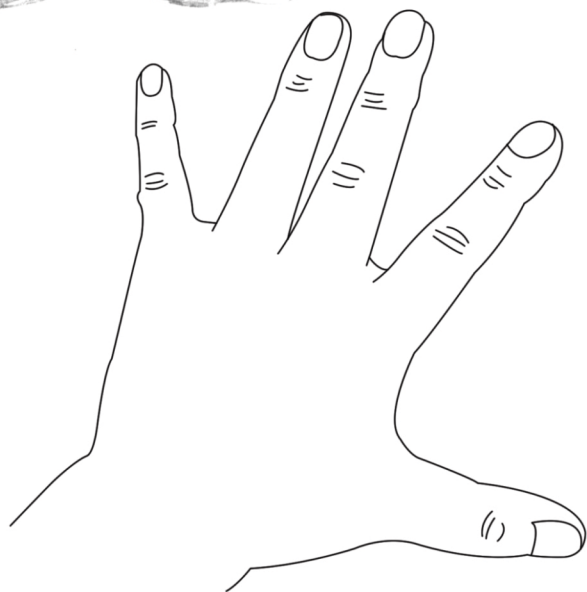
Hands Construction (Pencil Shading)



- The bones in the human hand make up about 25% of all the bones in the human body.
- The human hand has over 30 muscles that work together with joints, bones and nerves to give mobility.

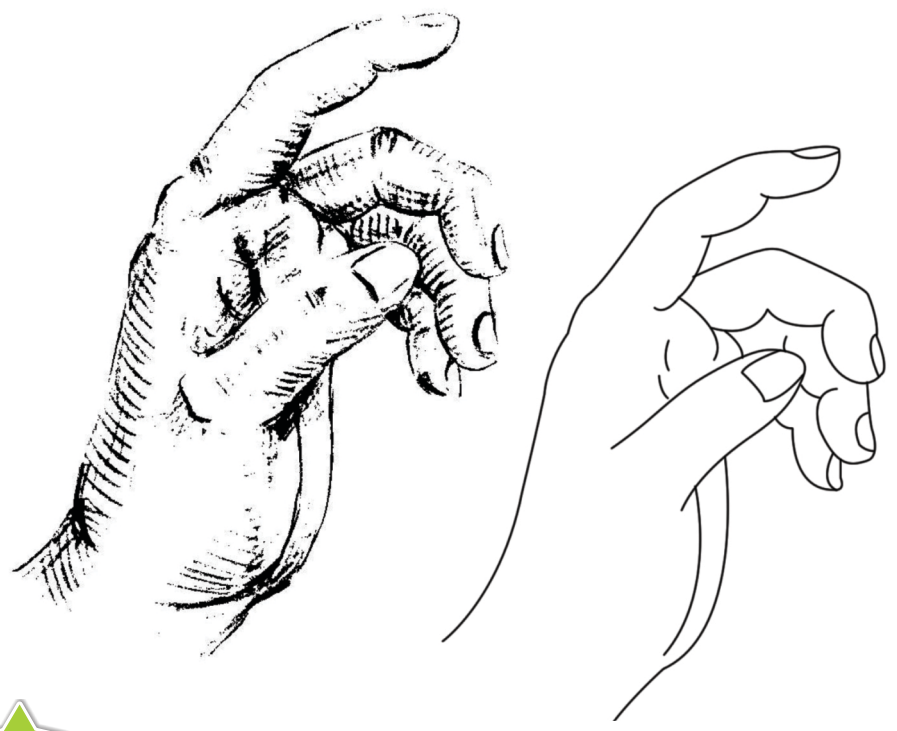
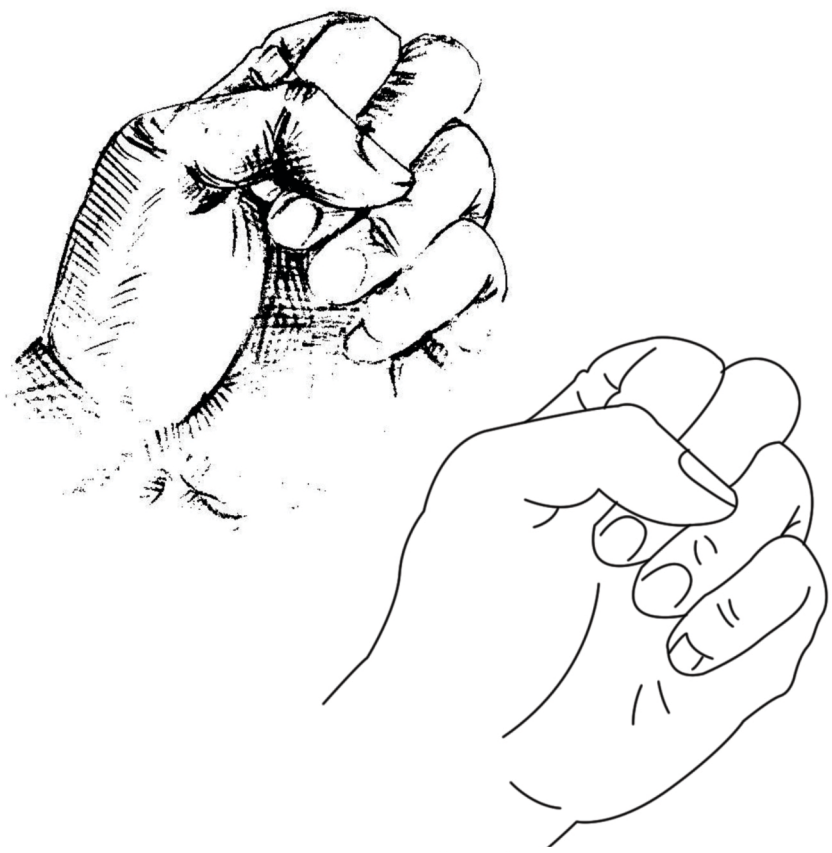
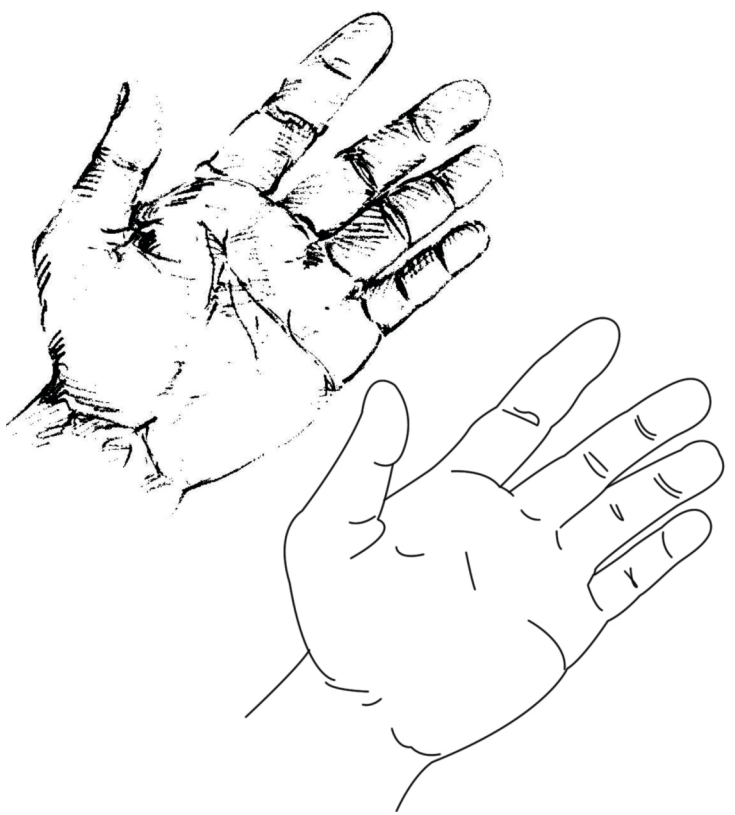


Drawing of the hands will not be a difficult subject, if you understand the anatomy of hand. Observe the different movements of hands carefully. Outline is given along with each picture, shade them with 2B pencil.





Hands Construction (pencil shading).



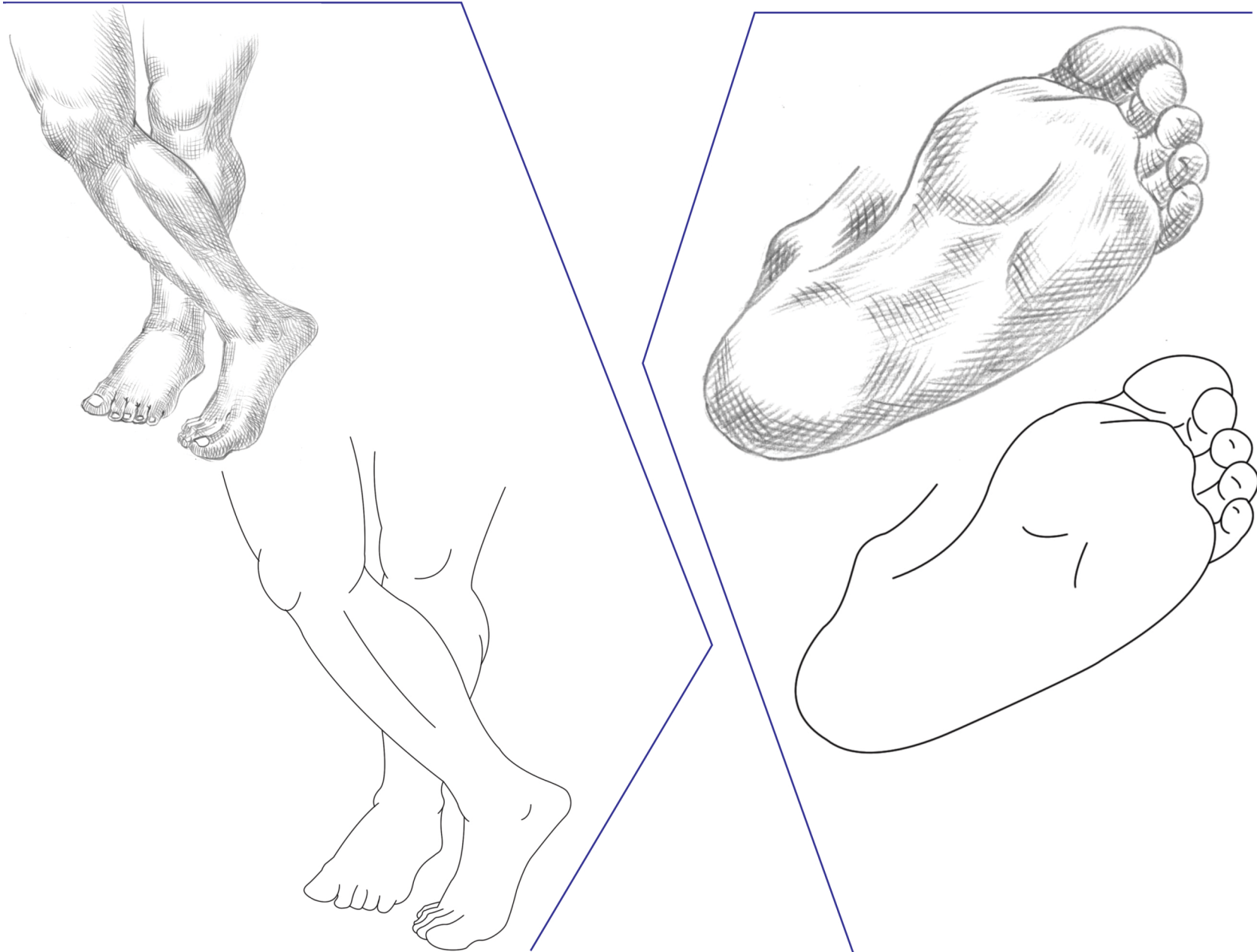


Legs and Ankles Construction (Pencil Shading)



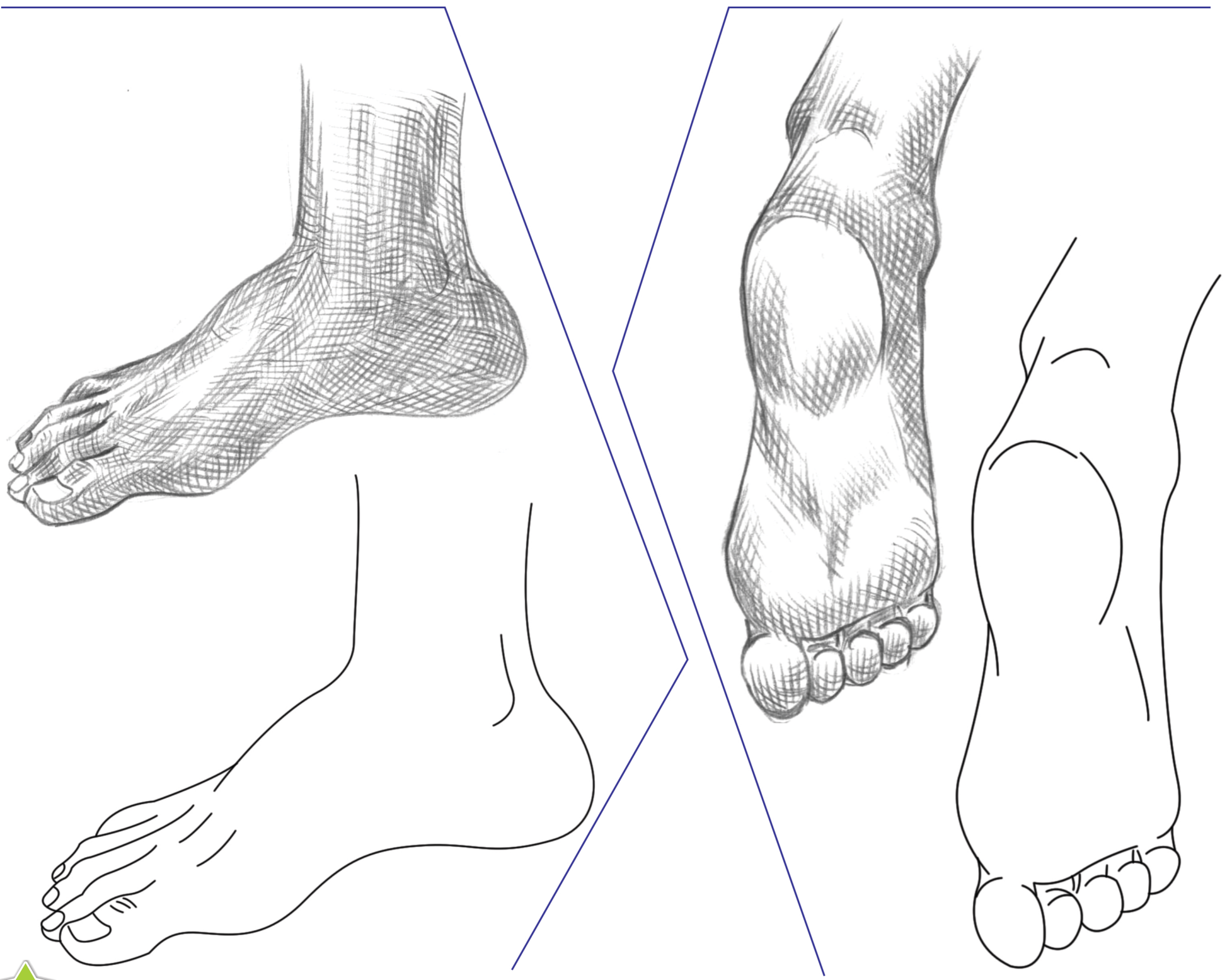
- The toes on the human foot are known as the following in largest (innermost) to smallest order (outermost), the big toe, the long toe, the middle toe, the fore toe and the baby toe.
- One human foot has 26 bones and 33 joints.

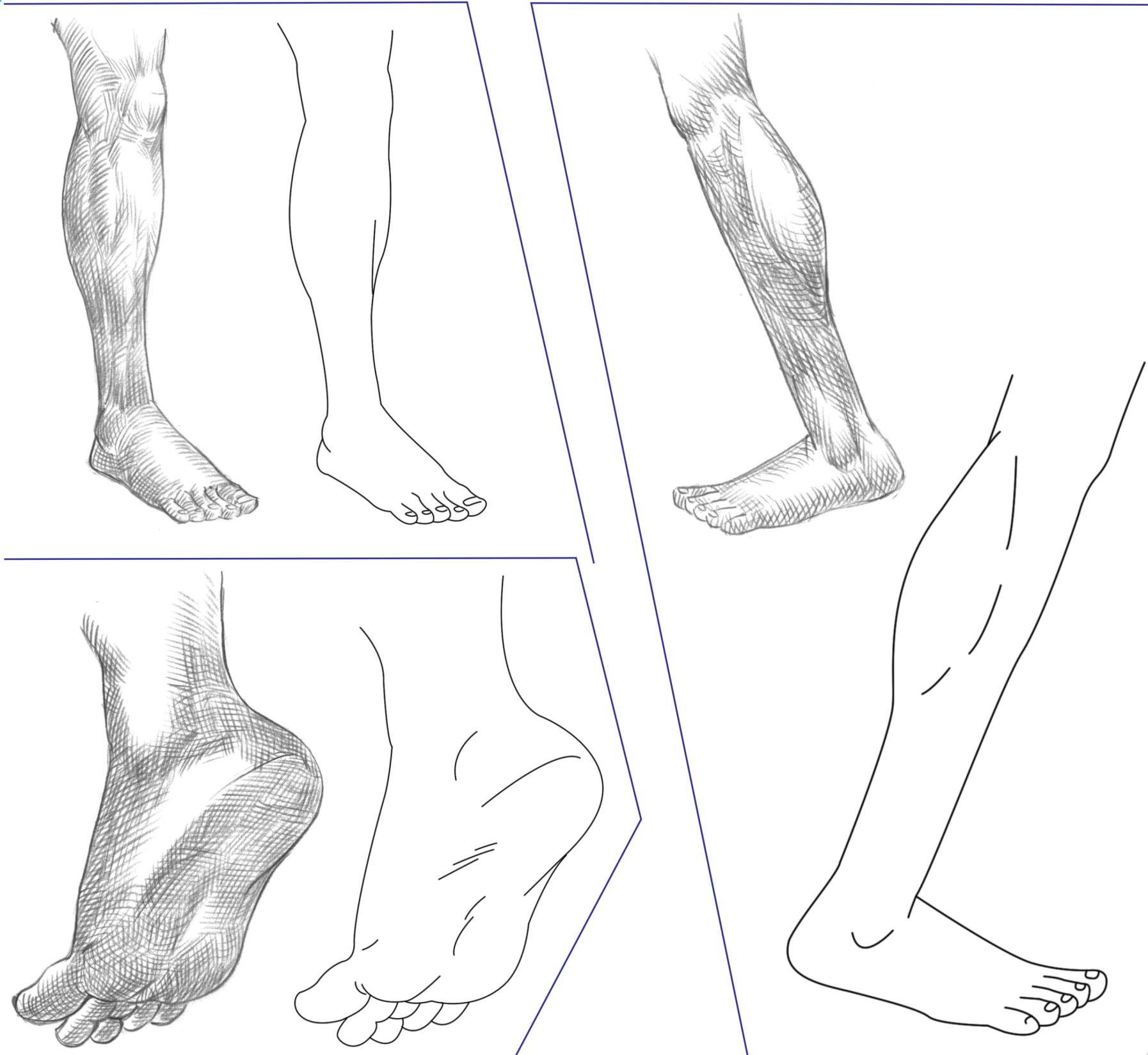
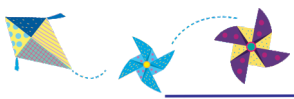
For drawing human picture, the foot, legs and ankle drawing is very important. Observe the movements and shape carefully. Knowledge of bones related to feet is very helpful. Outlines are given along with each picture. Shade them with the help of 2B pencil.





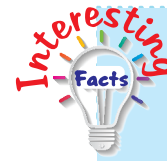
It is very important to keep in mind the proper proportion of the feet and legs. Detailed study makes it easy to draw legs and feet. Shade the given outlines with 2B pencil.





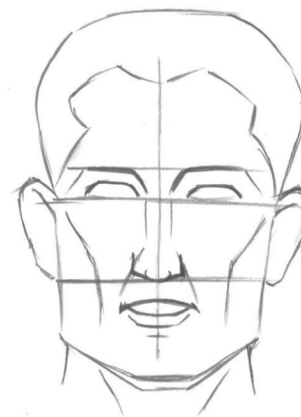
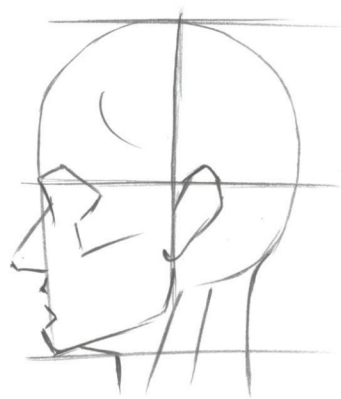


Construction of the Head (Pencil Shading)



- The human brain controls almost all the functions of the human body, including thoughts, memories and emotions.
- The human brain is in and protected by the human skull (cranium), suspended in a fluid called cerebrospinal fluid.

Human head is divided in three parts in art which are cranium, the skeleton of the face and jaw. Cranium forms the upper part and forehead. From the lower outer corners of the forehead the edge of the cheek bones begins. The lower part is the jaw. Study the given blocks carefully. Observe in which perspective the human head has been put. The given pictures will help you to understand the anatomy of head from different angles.



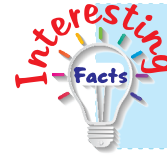


Draw here.



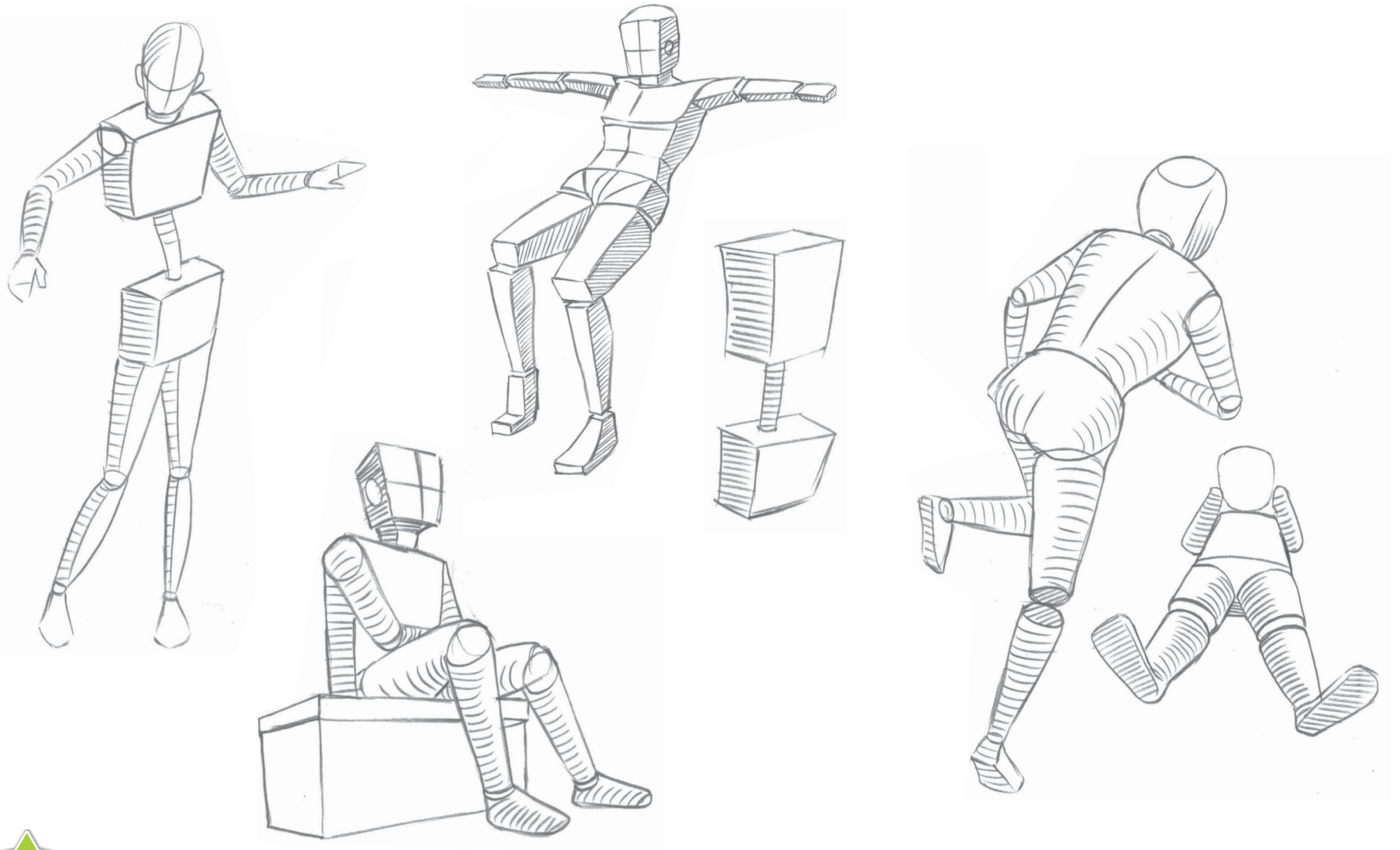


Movement of the Body (Pencil Shading)



The intensity of a collision has to do with the momentum of both objects. If two cars collide when moving slowly, even though they have large mass, the damage would be minimal.

The following pictures of human action based on their action with construction. Draw similar pictures with the help of 4b or 2b pencil.





Draw here.

