

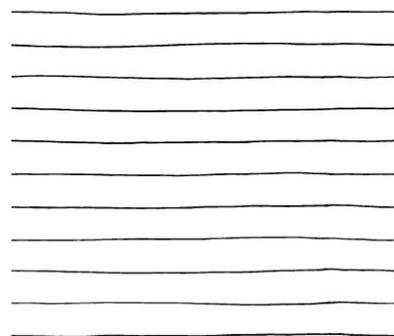
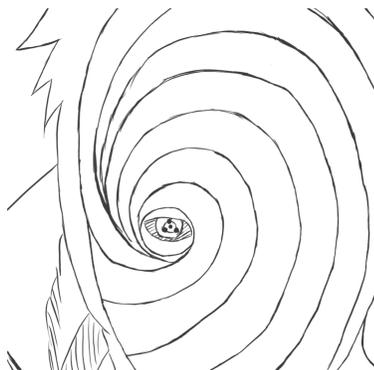
КООБ
ЛАРА
Т-Г-Д
ЛАС

Zhigang Wen

ОО-Т-МОО

Line is a mark with greater length than width. Lines can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal; straight or curved; thick or thin.

The use of lines allows artist to demonstrate delicacy or force. Lines are used to create shape, pattern, texture, space, movement and optical illusion in design.



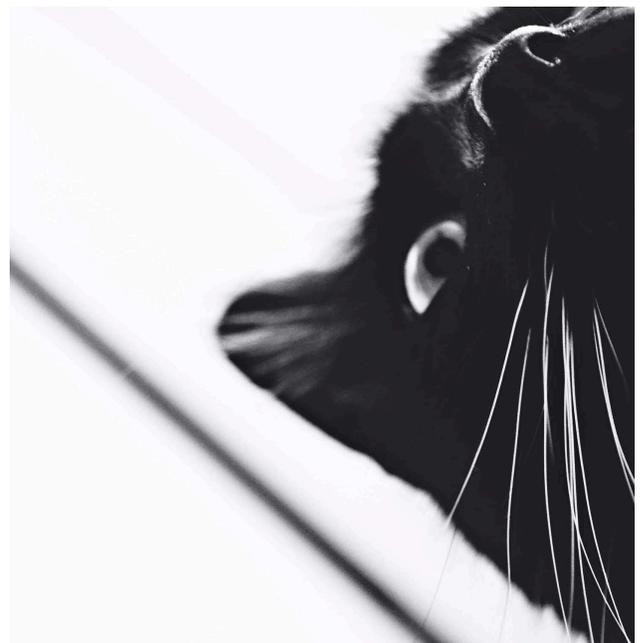
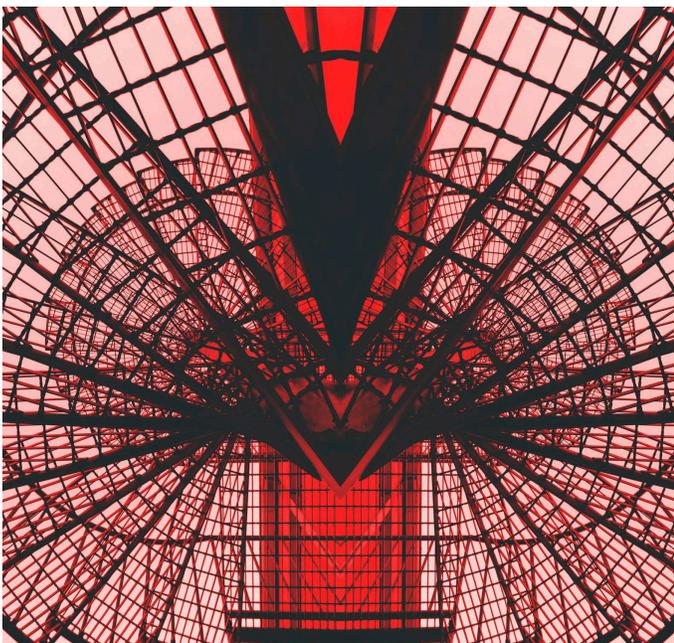
Wherever the ends of a continuous line meet, a shape is formed. **Geometric** shapes such as circles, triangles or squares have perfect, uniform measurements and don't often appear in nature.



Line



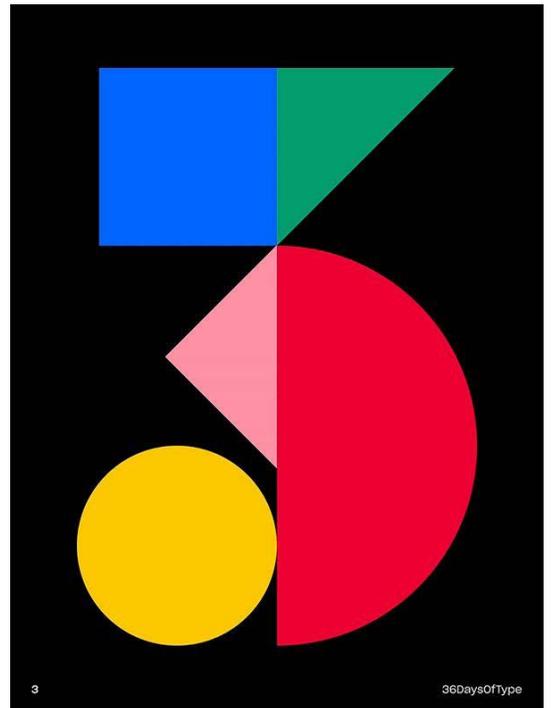
Organic lines are loose, curving lines like those found in nature. Such as this cat's whiskers, and the spider's web.

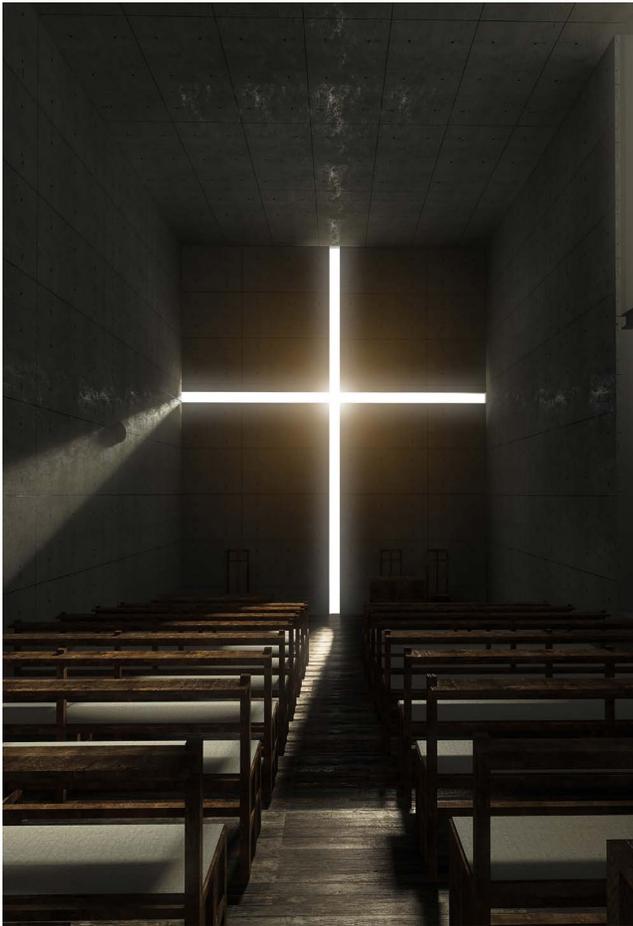


Shape is a closed line. Shapes can be geometric, like squares and circles; or organic, like free form or natural shapes. Shapes are flat and can express length and width.

Shapes can play important roles in the creation of art. They help to create complex drawings and paintings, affect composition, and contribute to the balance within a work. Shape is a two-dimensional area that is defined by a change in value or some other form of contrast.

There are some different shapes; **negative/positive shape, geometric, and organic shapes.**

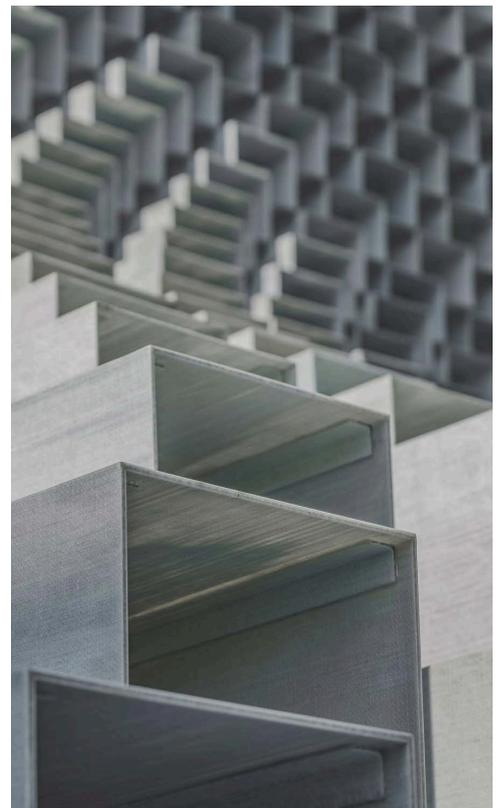
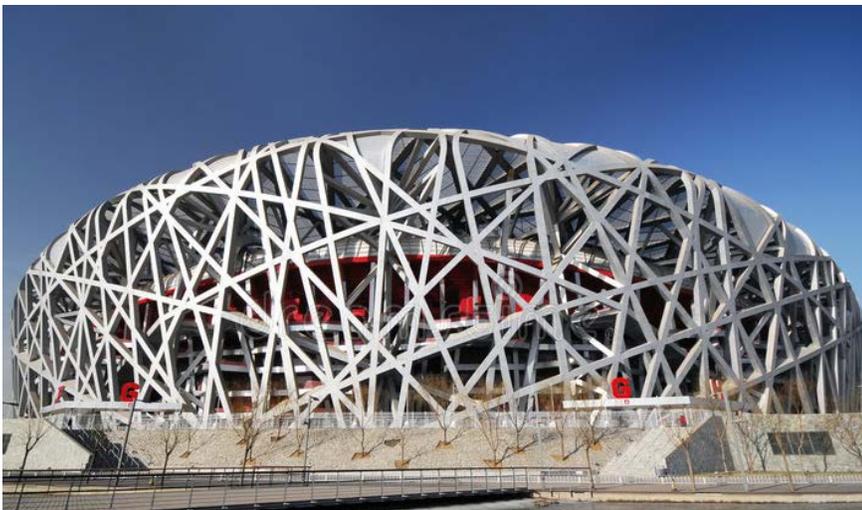




Negative & Positive Shape

GEOMETRIC

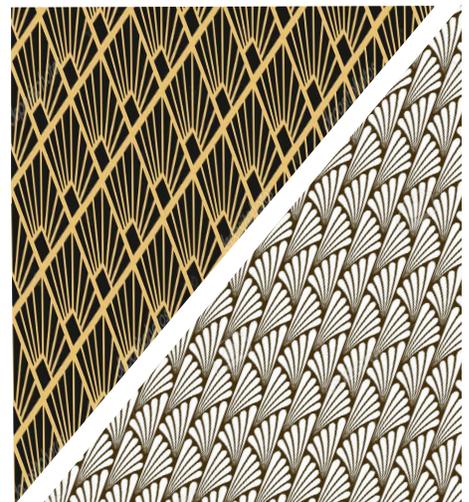
Shape

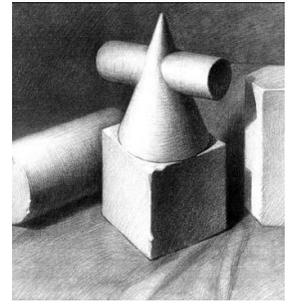


Texture is the surface quality that can be seen and felt. Texture can be rough or smooth, soft or hard. Textures do not always feel the way they look.

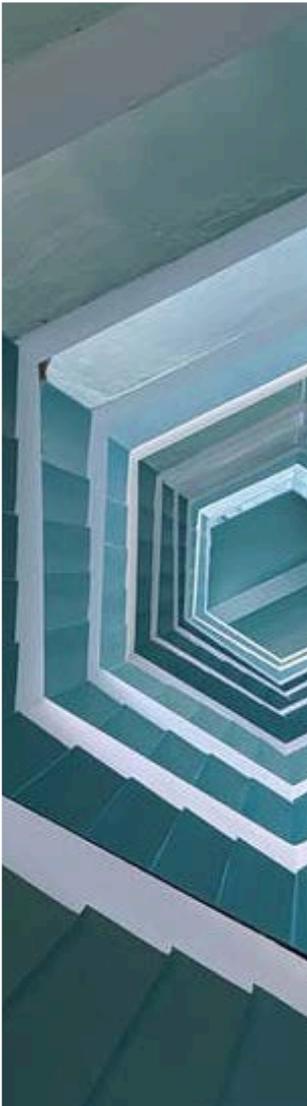


Nonetheless texture is an important part of our interaction with art. It is one of the seven formal artistic elements, along with line, color, shape, form, value and space. It can affect mood, evoke psychological associations, bring attention to a medium, or divert our focus toward materials used in a work.





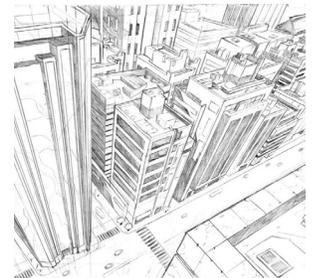
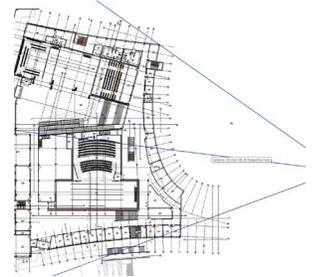
Forms are three-dimensional shapes expressing length, width, and depth. Balls, cylinders, boxes, and pyramids are forms.



Forms



Space is the area between and around objects. The space around objects is often called negative space; negative space has shape. Space can also refer to the feeling of depth. Real space is three-dimensional; in visual art, when we create the feeling or illusion of depth, we call it space.

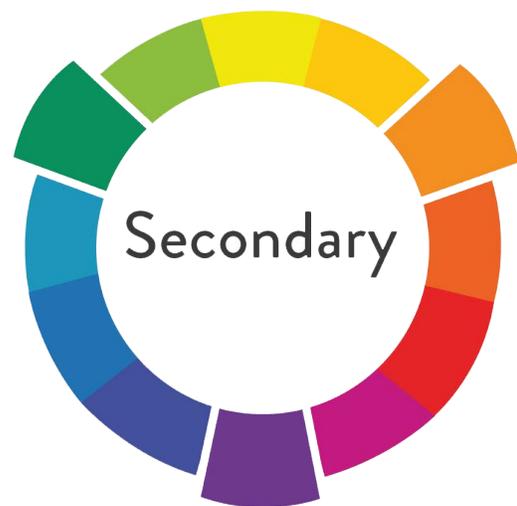


SPACE

Color is an element consisting of hues, of which there are three properties: **hue**, **intensity**, and **value**. Color is present when light strikes an object and it is reflected back into the eye, a reaction to a hue arising in the optic nerve.



In painting and other fine arts, there are three **primary colors**: **red**, **blue**, and **yellow**. They are called primary colors because they cannot be created by mixing any other colors.



The secondary colors — **green**, **orange**, and **purple** — are created by mixing two primary colors. The ratio of primary colors you use when you mix will determine the final hue of the secondary colors

Warm colors

— such as red, yellow, and orange; evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.



Cool colors

— such as blue, green, and purple (violet); evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

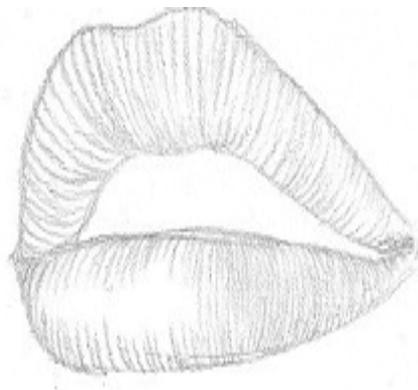
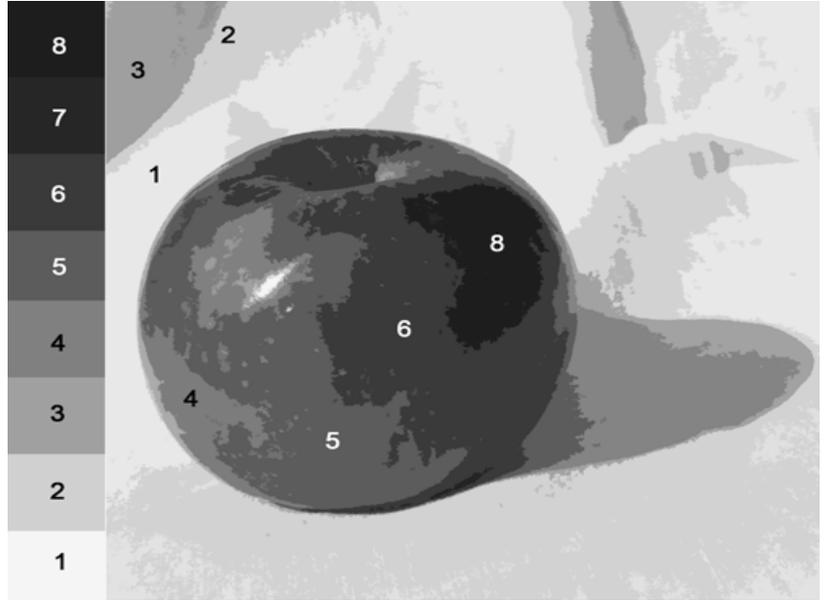
COLOR

Monochrome

is one created using only one color or hue. It can use different shades of one color but by definition should contain only one base color.

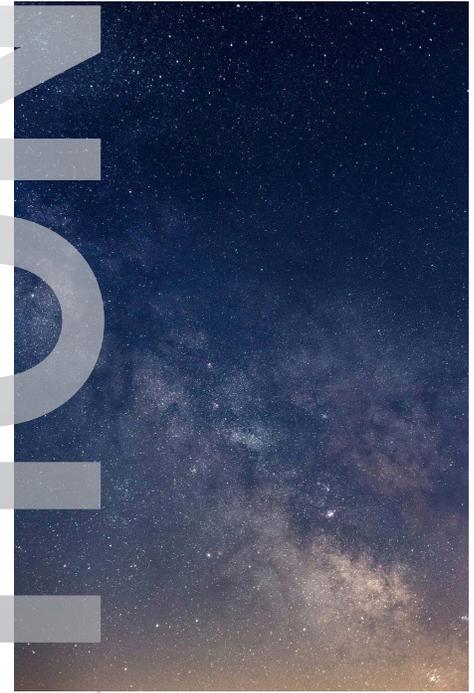
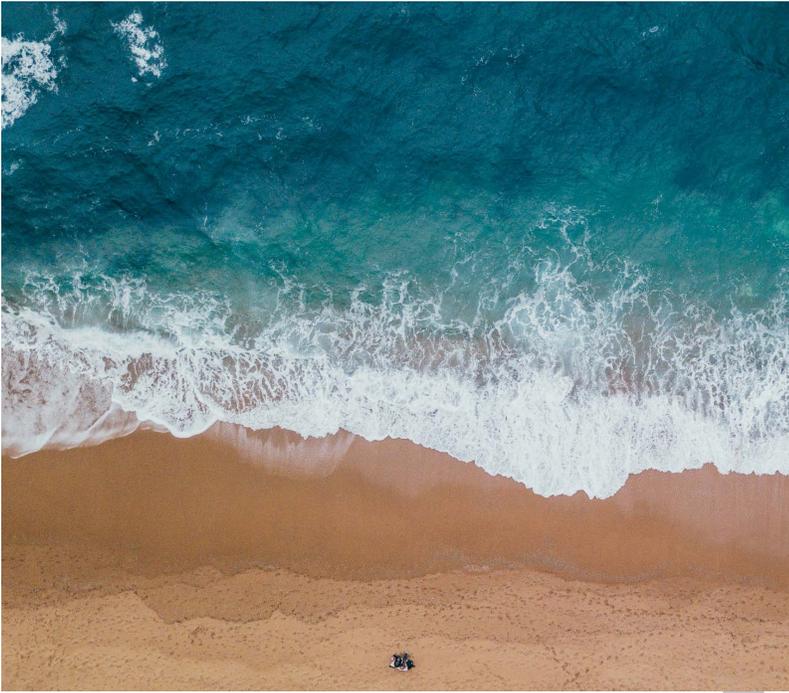


Value deals with the lightness or darkness of a color. Since we see objects and understand objects because of how dark or light they are, value is incredible important to art.



value

refers to the visible lightness or darkness of a color.



Gradation in art is a visual technique of gradually transitioning from one colour hue to another, or from one shade to another, or one texture to another.

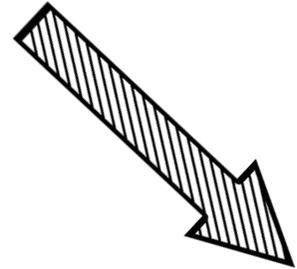


Gradation has the unique ability to create a field of overall harmony within which diversity and vibrant passages can co-exist. To say it in a different way, gradation ties together things that would otherwise compete with one another.

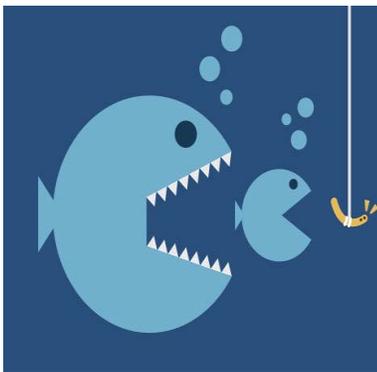
Heirarchy

refers to the arrangement or presentation of elements in a way that implies importance.

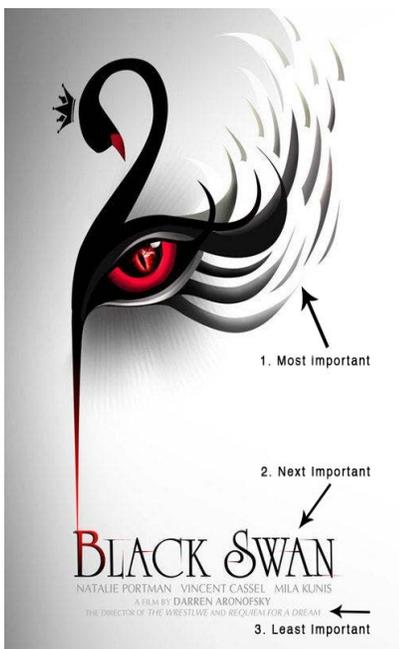
In other words, visual hierarchy influences the order in which the human eye perceives what it sees.



This order is created by the visual contrast between forms in a field of perception.



Heirarchy



Do you see the Black Swan first or the word "Black Swan"?



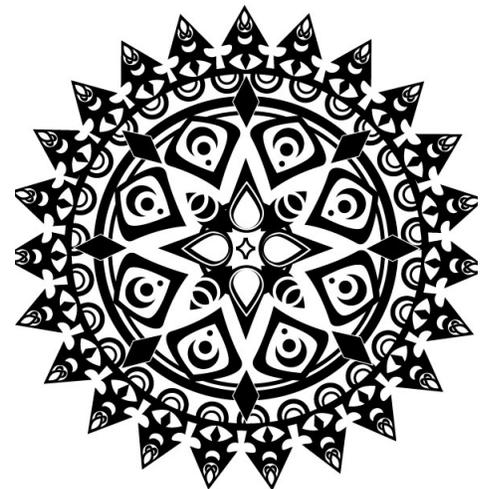
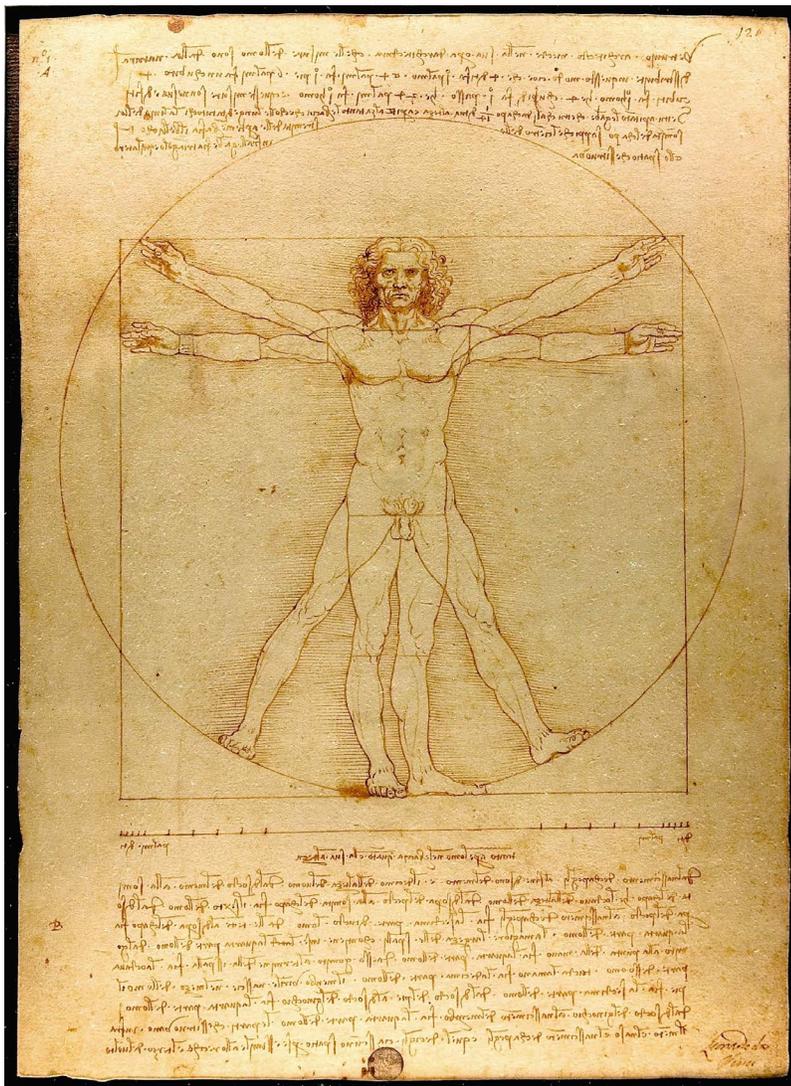
Heirarchy

Symmetry

in art is when the elements of a painting or drawing balance each other out. This could be the objects themselves, but it can also relate to colors and other compositional techniques.

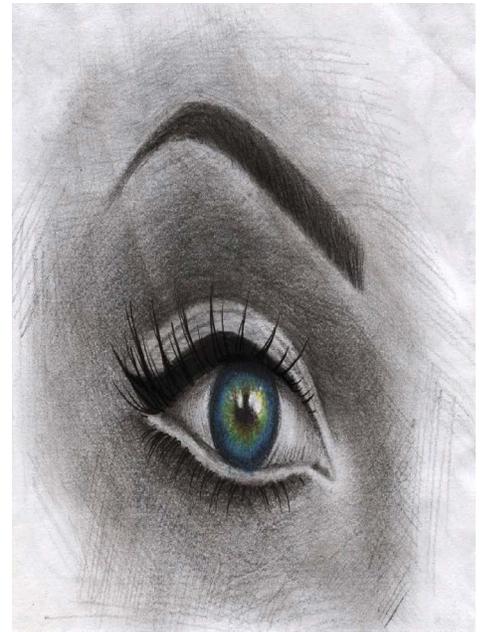
Symmetry

is often used as an aesthetic element. It is often used, to mean a kind of balance in which the corresponding parts are not necessarily alike but only similar. Generally is a balance between various parts of an object.



Emphasis

is defined as an area or object within the artwork that draws attention and becomes a focal point. Subordination is defined as minimizing or toning down other compositional elements in order to bring attention to the focal point.



EMPHASIS is used in art to attract the viewer's attention to a particular area or object. This is typically the focal point or main subject of the artwork. For instance, in a portrait painting, the artist usually wants you to see the person's face first.