



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS



CLASS: IX
PAINTING (049)
WORKSHEET No. 1

The Elements of Visual Art

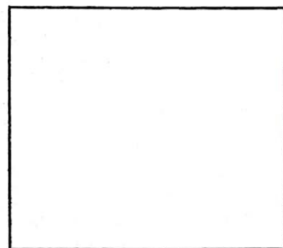
The elements of Visual art are the basic building blocks of any art design or composition. It may be drawings, sketches or even paintings. When an artist is doing any painting or assessing a painting, he must keep in mind limbs of art. Artist must use principles, elements and limbs of art to create a work of painting.

The basic elements of visual art are:

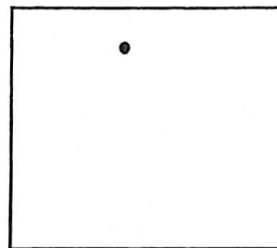
(1)Point (2)Line (3)Shape (4)Form (5)Colour (6)Value (7) Space (8) Texture

1. POINT

Point -: A point is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height. Point is the simplest element of visual art. When one starts with drawing a point on an empty space such as canvas or paper a sensation starts right there and then. The point serves as a focus of attention.



Empty Space



In empty space the Point
attracts ones attention

2. LINE

A **line** is a continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point. A line is a series of points adjacent to each other. A point has no dimension; a line has one dimension which is its length. Further a line also has a direction.

A line can be formed by placing many points one after another. A line is the origin of a shape or the outline of animate or inanimate objects. Drawing a line with a pencil, brush or any other tool marks the beginning of a drawing.

There are many types of lines such as straight, curved, vertical, horizontal, thin, bold, slanting, parallel, circular, diagonal, crisscrossing, zigzag, freehand etc. Lines remain a constant thickness (descriptive, analytical, objective, showing little of the action used to

create them) or carry in thickness along their length (flowing, calligraphic, lyrical, showing emphasis and something of the gesture to make them).

The meaning of line

An artist creates art with the help of lines. Lines can create feelings and bring about the desired impact. Lines can evoke various sensations such as grief, longing, joy, yearning (craving for something), hatred as also attributes like dignity, strength, struggle, youth, old age, progress, ambition, idealism, instability, steadfastness (dependability), unity etc. Evoke means to bring or recall a feeling or memory to the conscious mind.



Thin line
delicate



Bold line
Power Strength



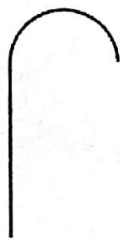
Vertical line
steady, silence
impression



Horizontal line
Relax, silence
nonliving



diagonal line or
slanting line shake
movement speed,
working, soul, living



Line which turns
upwards sad,
weakness
Depression



Waterfall line
force,
aggressiveness



Curving lines
development
liveliness, soul



Flaming lines
aim, ambition
Harmony



Cross line
war, fight, heat,
confusion



Growing line
Growth,
spontaneous



Rhythmic line
happiness, youth,
rhythmic form



Rhythmic horizon
line, Freshness, Relax
Silience, lazyness



Mapping line steady,
impression strength



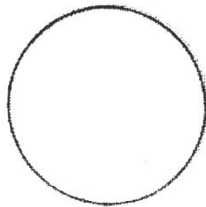
Zig-zag line misbehavior
firmness, constancy

3. SHAPE

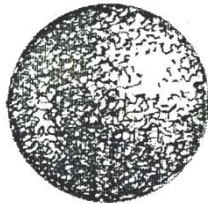
A **shape** is an enclosed space defined by a line or by contrast to its surroundings. A shape generally has length, breadth, direction and general characteristics. A shape is created when an artist draws an outline with a pencil or colour and defines the space on paper. Thus a shape denotes the enclosed space with a particular length and breadth. Shapes are generally two – dimensional such as circle, square, triangle etc. Shapes can be geometric (square, circle, triangle etc.) or organic (leaf, flower, water drop etc.).

4. FORM

Form is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space. Forms could also be categorized as geometric or organic in nature. Shape can be created by filling space with colour or shading work. When an illusion of depth and volume is created with the help of lines, shading, colour, texture etc. it becomes a three dimensional shape. In its two dimensional form it has no volume or depth but only an illusion of it. Thus, light and shade create a three-dimensional effect on a two-dimensional object.



Circle (Shape)



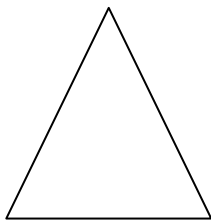
Sphere (Form)



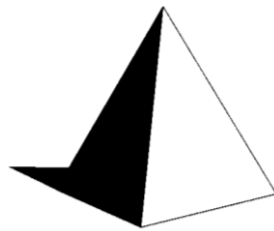
Square (Shape)



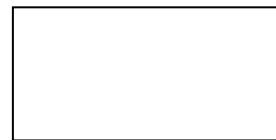
Cube (Form)



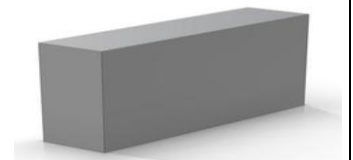
Triangle (Shape)



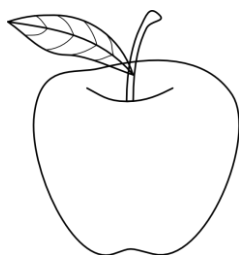
Pyramid (Form)



Rectangle (Shape)



Cuboid (Form)



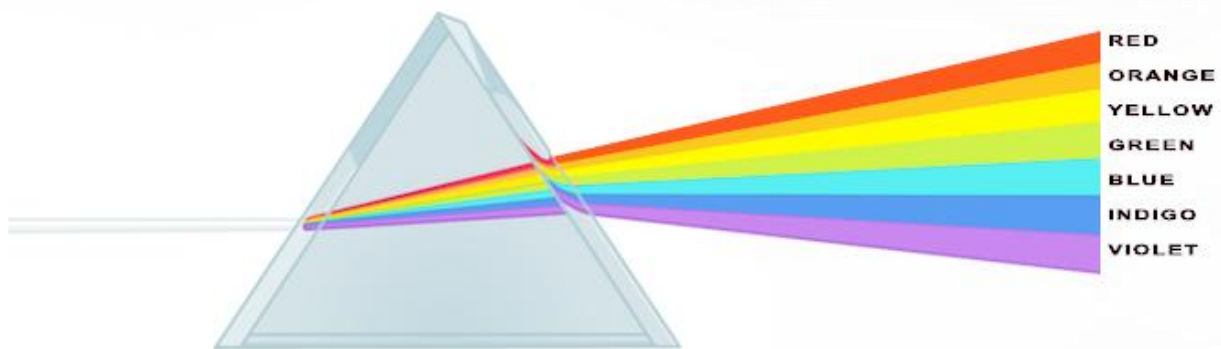
SHAPE



FORM

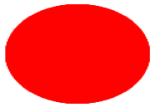
5. COLOURS

Colour comes from light; if there was no light, we would have no colour. Light rays move in straight path from a light source. A light ray is composed of seven rays of colours. When light passes through a prism, it creates a rainbow of colours because it separates the different rays of colours in the spectrum. When the light ray hits an object, it is reflected by the object and makes an image on the retina of our eyes. Thus we can see an object. A red object appears red because it absorbs all the other rays of colours except the red colour ray which is reflected back.

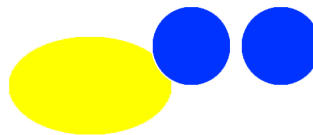


Categories of colour

Primary colours: Red, yellow and blue are primary colours that cannot be created by mixing two colours.



Red



Yellow



Blue

Secondary colours: Orange, violet and green are secondary colours. These colours are created by mixing two primary colours in equal proportion.



Orange



Violet



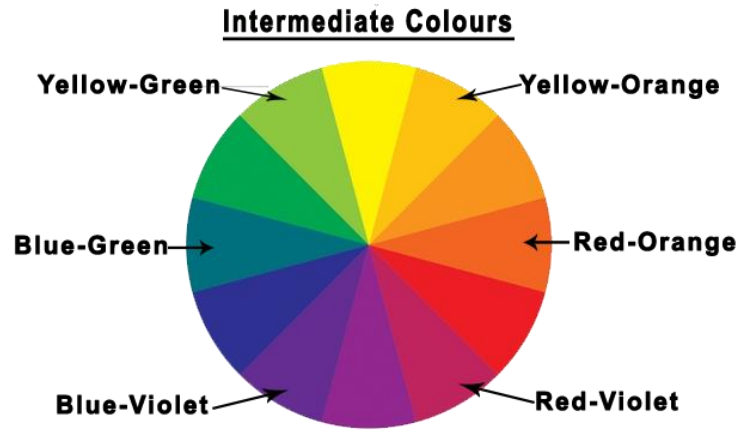
Green

Intermediate colours:

There are 6 intermediate colours.

The intermediate colours are:

Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet and **Red-Violet**. The Intermediate colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and a secondary colour.

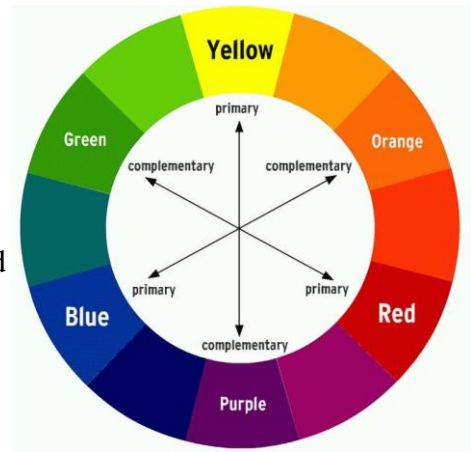


The Colour Wheel



Complementary colours:

Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they look bright and when mixed together, they neutralize each other.

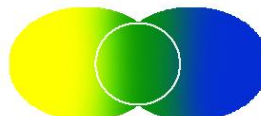


Colour Harmony

Colour harmony is achieved when an artist uses certain combinations of colours that create different looks or feelings.



Yellow-orange-red



Yellow-green-blue



Blue-violet-red

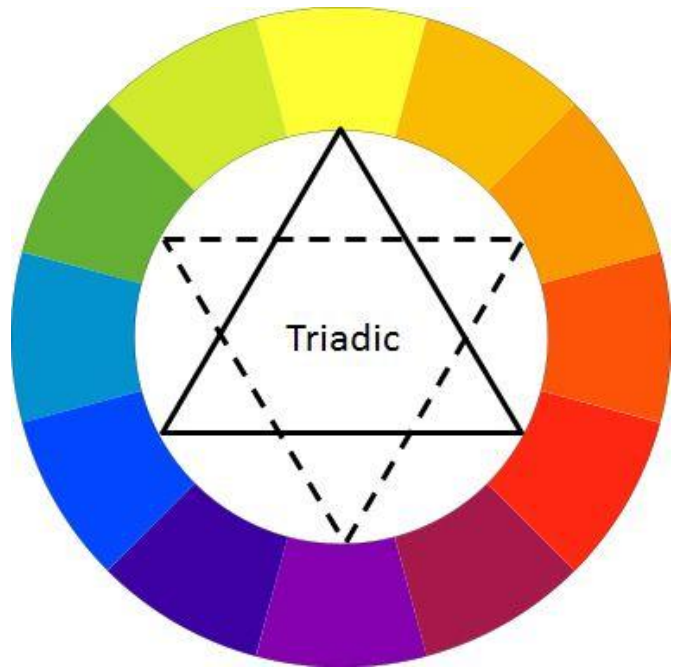
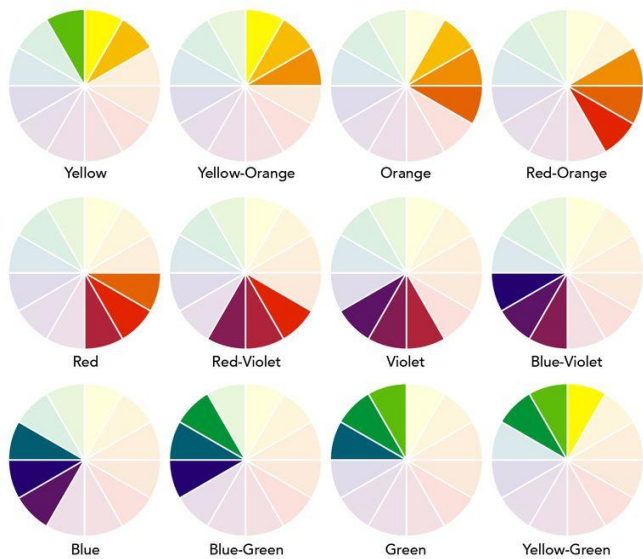
Analogous colours

Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel. For example, red, red orange and orange are analogous colours.

Triadic Harmony

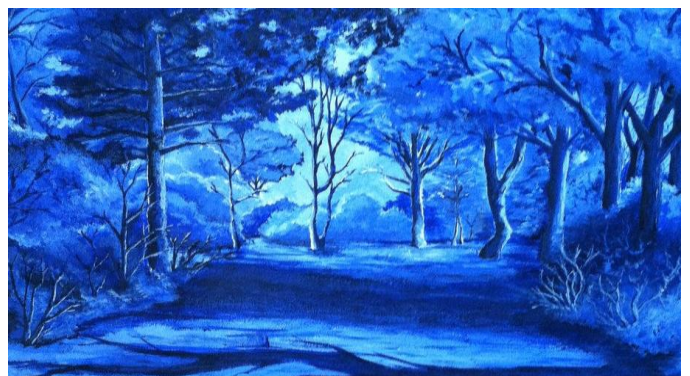
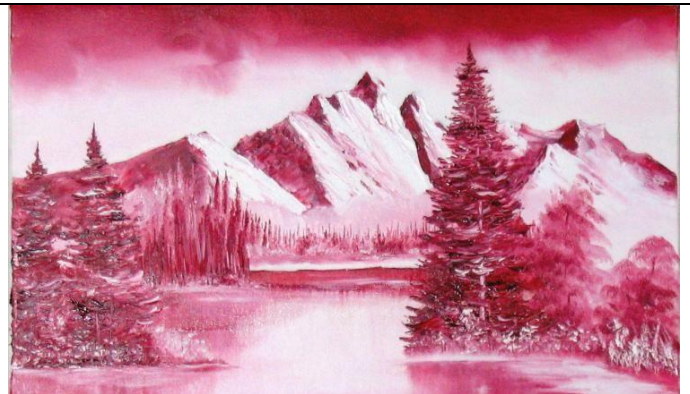
Triadic Harmony is achieved when three equally spaced colours on the colour wheel are used. For example, yellow, red and blue are in a triadic harmony colour scheme

ANALOGOUS COLORS



Monochromatic colour

Monochromatic colour schemes are derived from a single base hue and extended using its shades, tones and tints. Tints are achieved by adding white and shades and tones are achieved by adding a darker colour.



Monochrome Paintings

Warm colours are on one side of the colour wheel and they give the feeling of warmth. For example, red, orange and yellow are the colours of fire.

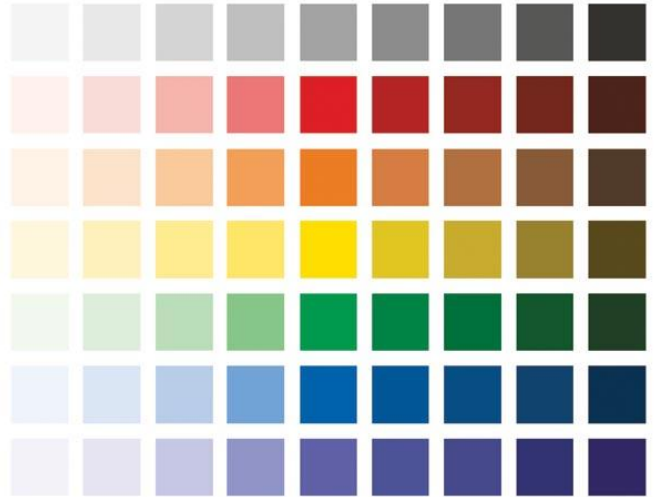


Cool colours are on the other side of the colour wheel and they give the feeling of coolness. For example, blue and violet are the colours of water and green is the colour of cool grass.



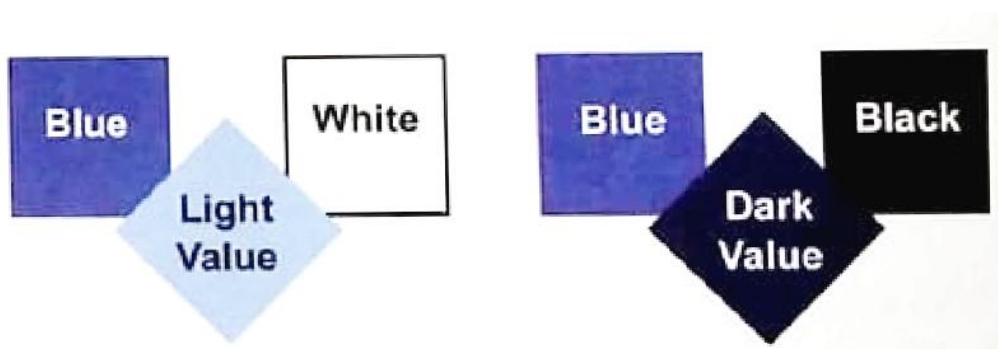
6. TONE (VALUE)

Lightness and darkness of a colour indicate its tone or value. It shows the range of lightness and darkness within a picture. Value is created by a light source that shines on an object creating highlights and shadows. It also illuminates the actual colours of the object. Value created depth within a picture making an object look three dimensional in shape with the help of highlights and shadows. In a landscape, where it gets lighter in value as it recedes to the background, gives the illusion of depth.



Categories of value

- **Tint:** Tint is adding white to a colour to create lighter values, such as light blue or pink.
- **Shade:** Shade is adding black to a colour to create dark values such as dark blue or dark red.
- **High-key:** High-key is where the picture is of light values
- **Low-Key:** Low-key is where the picture is of light values
- **Value contrast:** Value contrast is where light values are placed next to dark values to create contrast or strong differences.
- **Value scale:** Value scale is a scale that shows the gradual change in value from its lightest to its darkest value.



Values colour

When we mix white colour in any colour, it creates the light value of that colour. Similarly, when the black colour is mixed, it creates the dark value of that colour.

7. SPACE

Space, as one of the classic seven elements of art, refers to the distances or areas around, between, and within components of a piece. Space can be positive or negative, open or closed, shallow or deep, and two-dimensional or three-dimensional. Sometimes space isn't explicitly presented within a piece, but the illusion of it is.

Positive and Negative Space

The space which is covered by lines, shading, colours, textures etc. is called positive space while the open space around that shape is called negative space.



Positive space (white area)



Negative space (white area)



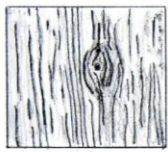
Positive space (white area)



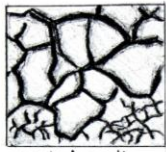
Negative space (white area)

8. TEXTURE

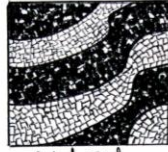
The sense of touch or feel of a surface (rough, smooth or spiky) or how an object appears to feel is called the texture of the object. Every object in this world whether natural or manmade has a shape, colour and contours. Similarly its most visible aspect is its outward cover or skin. Smooth, glossy, mat, finished, coarse, rough are some types of textures. The silk, woolen or cotton textures of a fabric, glass vessel, stainless steel utensils, bamboo mat, wooden articles etc. are some things with their own typical textures that we see in our day to day life. An object is made visible because of the tone created by the light falling on it. The object can be viewed in its entirety. This means that light reveals the texture of object.



wood 1



cracked earth



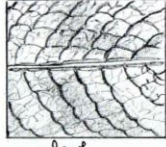
paved road



broken glass



cracked paint



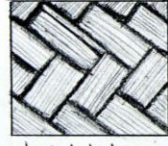
leaf



windy grass



pavement



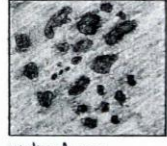
basket texture



Wood 2



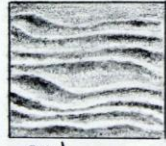
little mat



water drops



old metal surface



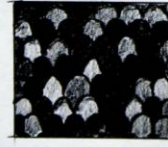
sand



rain drops



crumpled paper



tiles structure



zebra lines pattern



curly



artistic

