

Art Bailey info for test Wed. 02/26/14

Design elements are: Line, Texture, Value, Color, Shape, Space and Form.

1. Why do we have to learn the design elements? The design elements are there to help you design or compose your work. Art like music must follow rules or all you get is noise instead of a song. The design elements help you compose your work so that it can be read and understood.
2. What we have covered so far: We covered Line, Texture, Value and Color. There are seven design elements so we will cover Shape, Space and Form today.
3. **Shape:** The very basic shapes that are used in Art are: Circle, Square and Triangle.
4. The definition of Shape: An area that stands out from the space next to or around it because of a defined or implied boundary.
5. Implied Shape: Suggested or created by the psychological connection of dots, lines, areas or their edges.
6. Implied Shape: Not physically created by a line, but it shows up because of the objects around it.

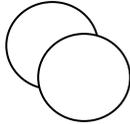


7. Geo shapes are shapes that have a mathematical name to them like circle, square and triangle.
8. Organic shapes are shapes that appear in nature and have no Geometric names like a “leaf” shape.
9. Positive shape: The shape of the subject of your work. If I am drawing a vase, the vase is the shape.
10. Negative shape: The shape of the space around the subject. Ex: Everything around the vase is the negative shape.
11. Static shapes: These are shapes that don't show movement: Ex. A building that is vertical.
12. Dynamic shapes: These are shapes that show movement: Ex. The leaning tower of Pisa.
13. **Space: The interval, or measurable distance between points or images. – The open area between, around, above or within objects.**
14. Two dimensional space has length (width) and height. Ex. A square
15. Three dimensional space has length(width), height and depth. Three dimensional space is **real** space. Ex. A cube

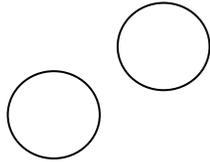
16. Artists try to show 3D space on 2D paper by:

- A. Overlapping
- B. Surface
- C. Size
- D. Linear perspective
- E. Atmospheric perspective

A. Overlapping: The object that I can see all of is the one that is closest to me. The object that has parts hidden is further away from me.



B. Surface: Objects that are closer to the bottom of the page are closer to me. Objects that are further up the page are further away from me.



C. Size: Objects that are bigger are closer to me while objects that are smaller (but of the same shape) are further away from me.

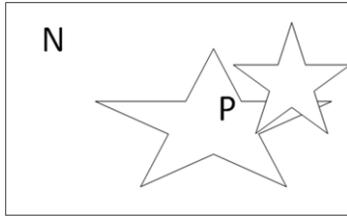


D. Linear perspective: One point, Two point and Three point perspective are examples of Linear perspective.

E. Atmospheric perspective states that the object in the foreground will be darker and have more detail than objects in the middle and back ground. The objects get lighter as they go off into the distance.

17. Positive space: The subject takes up positive space whether the subject is nonrepresentational or recognizable.

18. Negative space: The unoccupied or empty space left after the positive elements have been created. All of the space around the subject.



The stars are the positive space while everything else is negative space.

** Remember that negative space can have a recognizable shape. Take care with your negative shapes so that they do not interfere with the message of your work.

19. **Form:** Describes volume and mass. The difference between a circle (which is flat) and a sphere (which is plump) is value. You must use value – highlights and shadows – to create form. This is the definition for the term form that is used in the design elements.

20. The second definition of form is – The total appearance or organization of your work. What form does your work take? The answer could be geometric, organic, natural, realistic, abstract, nonobjective etc. This is the definition of form as it pertains to Art.

Tip: learn the seven design elements as you will be asked to pick out the design element terms from a list.