# **How to Talk and Write about Art**

OI

#### Notes on the Vocabulary of Aesthetics

In order to talk and write about art intelligently, one must be able to identify the **ELEMENTS of DESIGN**. So here they are:

- 1. **Line**: What is the work's line quality......is it used as a contour, or to emphasize shape? Is it dark, light, flowing or ridged?
- 2. **Shape**: (Two –Dimensional) can be irregular, orderly, flat or full of depth. . . . . . rhythmic or chaotic.
- 3. **Form**: (Three-Dimensional) emphasis on mass and volume. Forms can be planar, rounded, angular, biomorphic, etc.
- 4. **Color**: Hue = primary, secondary and tertiary colors

  Value = tints, tones and shades.

  Intensity = quality of brightness, saturation of color, dullness

  Color schemes = warm/cool, monochromatic, complementary
- 5. **Texture**: Surface appearance or quality. . . . rough, smooth, etc.
- 6. **Value**: Light vs. dark.

On to the <u>Principles</u> of Design ————

# The Principles of Design

The Principles of Design deal with how the elements are used in a work of art. To use a metaphor . . . . . the elements of design are the **tools** an artist or architect uses to create. **How** an artist or an architect uses those tools is the realm of the principles of design! Here are the principles of design:

- 1. **Rhythm / Movement**: Action...the physical interaction between figures and or objects.
- 2. **Balance:** Arrangements of the elements....central axis (formal, symmetrical or informal, asymmetrical), positive/negative spatial relationships.
- 3. **Proportion:** Scale....the relationship of size.
- 4. **Contrast:** differences between light and dark, rough and smooth, color and monotone, etc.
- 5. **Emphasis:** Center of interest.....focal point.....stressed or dominant area. A work may have one, several or no areas of emphasis.
- 6. **Harmony:** Effective use of the elements and principles of design that achieve wholeness. If unity is lacking, you get confusion and disorganization.
- 7. **Composition**: The most important of all. . . . how a work is designed. The overall arrangement/organization of the elements and principles of design. Compositions may be orderly, disorderly, open, closed, flat or full of depth, symmetrical or asymmetrical, simple or complex.

# **The Vocabulary of Aesthetics:**

#### A composition can be:

linear painterly closed open disordered unified

planimetric (close to the picture plane) recessional (distant)

symmetrical asymmetrical centrally focused off-center organized chaotic static dynamic balanced askew restful agitated flowing choppy minimal detailed shallow deep

#### Structure / Form can be:

weighty light

heavy or bulky slight or delicate

solid ethereal massive modest volumetric wispy mechanical / geometric organic energetic passive

angular curvilinear

spatially extended self-contained open closed

rigid closed pliable

rounded or bulbous flat or angular

### Surface/Texture can be:

smooth rough

soft hard or brittle tactile repulsive

sharp or crisp hazy or subdued

linear painterly

uniform or consistent undulating or inconsistent

repetitive varied sensuous harsh

flowing faceted or broken

# Color/Value can be:

vibrantdiffusedwarmcoldbrightsubdued

harmonious dissonant or contrasting

bold pale light dark

blended isolated or compartmentalized

natural unnatural harsh diffused

## Architectural forms can be:

dense light

symmetrical asymmetrical uplifting earthbound vertical horizontal

externally oriented internally oriented

contained sprawling airy oppressive

harmonized with surroundings placed in contrast with surroundings