

Seven Different Studies of Art and Design

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Annotation

This article conducted a study of the principles of art design, their effective use, the balance of the elements of the composition in proportion to each other, the differences between the elements of art in the composition.

Using these principles will help you determine whether the painting is successful or not painting is not completed.

The art critic defines the principles of art that he wants to use in painting. Although the artist may not apply all his principles in design in one part, the principles are closely intertwined, one of which is connected with the other. For example, when creating focus, the artist can use contrast or vice versa. In general, it has been agreed that a successful artist will have a combination, as well as a variety of types created by contrast and focus; visual. balanced; and turns the viewer's eye into a component. Thus, one principle of art can influence and influence the influence of another.

7 Principles of art

The balance corresponds to the visual weight of the composite elements. They feel that the picture is stable and "feels". Inequality causes a feeling of discomfort in the audience.

Balance can be achieved in 3 different ways:

1. Both sides of the composition are in the same position, the same symmetry as in the mirror image or on both sides of the face .
2. Asymmetry, in which the composition is balanced due to any contrast of the elements of art. For example, large circles on one side of the composition can be balanced with a small square on the other
3. Radial symmetry, where the elements are equally spaced at the central point, such as the wires coming out of the center of the bicycle tire.

Here are some visual representations of how elements of art are used to achieve proportionality.

For examples, see the balance sheet article.

Contrast—the difference between the elements of art in the composition, since each element is strengthened in relation to another. When approaching each other, contrasting elements determine the viewer's attention. Contrast areas are where the viewer's eyes come first. Contrast can be achieved with pairs of any elements of art. The negative / positive area is an example of contrast. Complementary colors placed side by side are an example of contrast. An example of non-contrast.



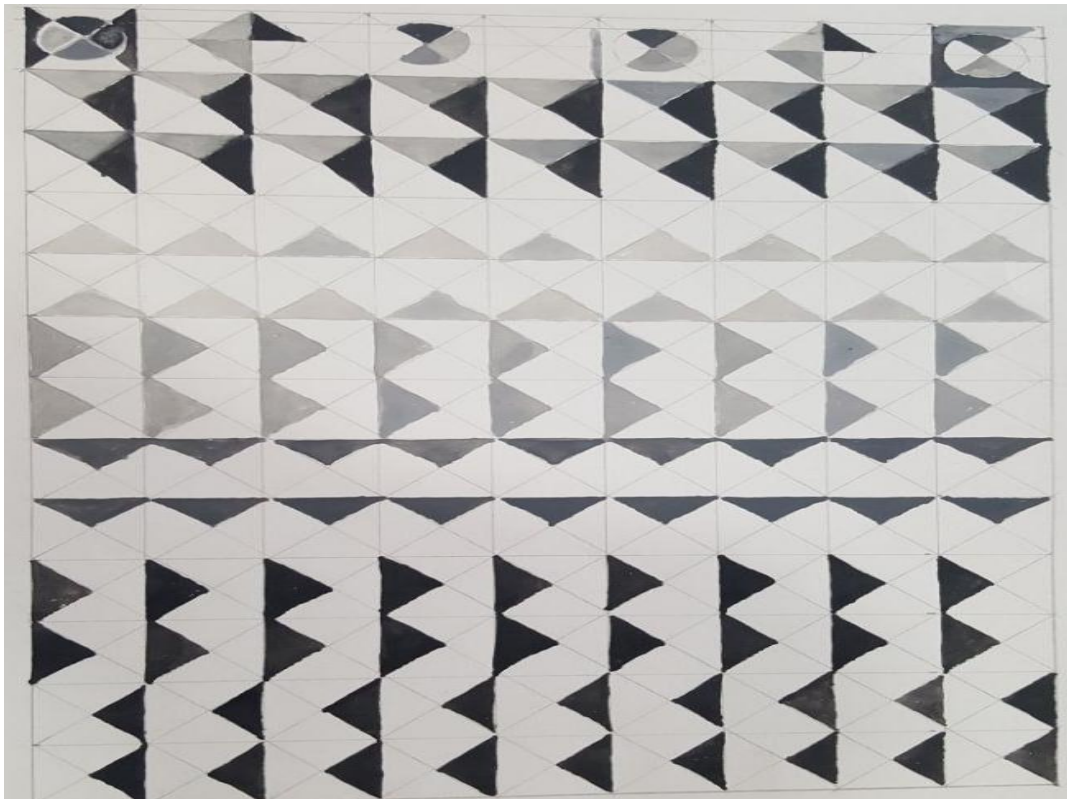
Highlight—the artist creates an English-language composition of the artist and attracts the attention of the viewer. This is often done with contrast.

Movement is the result of the use of elements of art, as they push the viewer's eyes into and around the picture. The feeling of movement can be created by Infinite or curly scratches, real or implied, edges, through the illusion of space, through repetition, through the creation of energetic signs.



Pattern—the same repetition of any elements of art or any of their combinations. Anything can be transformed into a pattern by repetition. Some classic patterns are spirals, ribbons, textures.

Examples for different types of patterns see the artlandia Pattern Design dictionary. Popular drawing practice is Zentangles, in which an abstract or representative image is divided into different areas, each of which contains a unique pattern.



Rhythm is expressed by repeating elements of art in an inimitable form. It is associated with rhythm in music. In contrast to the model that requires stagnation, the rhythm is based on variety.

Unity / Variety you will feel that your artist is united in such a way as to comfortably combine all the elements. Too many units produce uniformity, too much variety creates chaos.

Ideally, you want places of interest in your compilation along with places of relaxation for your eyes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it was agreed that the combination of a successful artist will also have a variety of types created by contrast and focus, balanced, and will make the viewer's eye a component. Thus, it has been studied that one principle of art can influence and influence the influence of another.

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