**Art Terms Art 10**

**Abstract:** art that does not attempt to represent the appearance of objects, real or imaginary. The artist takes an image or object and changes its appearance by leaving out details, simplifying or rearranging its parts to express his or her idea or feeling.

**Art Contains Themes:** The word theme means the main idea of an artwork. Artwork themes can be about birth, death, love, innocence, war and etc.… it is usually about life, society or human nature.

**Atmospheric Perspective:** Also known as Aerial Perspective. The illusion of deep space produced in two-dimensional works by lightening values, softening contours, reducing value contrasts and neutralizing colors in objects as they recede.

**Colour:** a quality such as red, blue, green, yellow, etc., that you see when you look at something.

**Analogous**-colors closely related on a color wheel. Example: red, red-orange, yellow

**Complementary** - colors which fall directly opposite each other on the color wheel. Example: blue/orange, yellow/purple, red/green

**Primary** - Blue, yellow, red. Colors from which all other colors are derived. Primary colors cannot be mixed from other colors

**Secondary** colors - colors made by mixing equal proportions of any two primary colors. Example: red + blue = violet

**Cool** -blues, greens, purples

**Warm** - reds, yellows, oranges

**Monochromatic**-a color scheme that involves different values of a single color Example: light green, green and dark green

**Harmonious**-colors, such as red and orange, that come next to each other on the color wheel. Seen side by side, they seem to blend together

**Neutral**-browns, black, white and grays

**Receding**-cool colors which we generally perceive to be moving away in a field of color

**Advancing**-warm colors which we generally perceive to be coming forward in a field of color

**Components of Composition:**

Components: the elements of a work of art (line, shape/form, colour, value, space and texture) that make a work of art.

Composition(s): putting together all of the elements to make an image that works together.

**Decoration:** the addition of ornamentation (extra visuals/embellishments) to make an artwork more attractive. It enriches the surface.

**Direction:** is a way, path or route.

**Effects:** results with the materials you use.

**Elements and Principles of Design:**

Elements of Design: the visual "tools" artists use to create art. The categories include line, color, shape, space, light and texture.

Principles of Design: How an artist puts together the Elements of Design. The categories are balance, contrast, unity, repetition/pattern, emphasis, movement.

**Elements in the Picture:** are the Elements of Design (line, shape/form, colour, value, space and texture). It also could be the subject matter.

**Emphasis:** a Principle of Design that establishes importance, attention or significance. It is usually the focal point through colour, size or contrast.

**Expressions:** a way of conveying thoughts of feelings. It is also a way of communicating something

**Expressiveness:** the feeling shown by an artist in a work of art. This is done through the use of visuals and the use of line, shape and colour to share the emotion of the work.

**Forms:** a three-dimensional shape/mass, such as the human form or an abstract form.

**Linear Perspective:** using lines to create the illusion of a three-dimensional space on a two dimensional surface

**Media:** the plural of medium. Media is the artist’s materials they use to create their artwork.

**Mood:** A feeling or sense conveyed by an artwork as a result of the handling of the elements of the work.

**Motif:** A visual element or combination of elements that is repeated often enough in a composition to make it the dominant feature of the artist’s expression

**Movement:** direction and degree of energy implied by art elements in a picture.

**Natural Shape and Forms:** also known as organic shapes and forms. It is pertaining to nature, natural objects, or living things. Organic forms are often irregular and contrasted with geometric or man-made forms.

**Positive and Negative Space:** Also known as Positive and Negative Shapes. The Positive Space/Shape are the objects the artists has drawn or painted. The Negative Space/Shapes are the areas that surround the objects.

**Purpose and Function of a Designed Object**: is the reason an object is created (i.e. a chair’s purpose and function is to have people sit on it).

**Rhythm:** repeated elements of design in the composition the crate harmonious movements.

**Shapes:** the outline of a figure or form. Shapes can be geometric (rectangles, triangles, and circles, etc.) or organic/natural (irregular)

**Simplifying its Form and Shape:** reducing the form and shape to ‘its bare bones’ and to its basic outlines.

**Social Conditions:** something happening, in society/community, that effects the wellbeing, life and relationships of people.

**Subject Matter:** what you want the audience to focus on or the emphasis. It's in the foreground and usually has the most details. If you were to look at a portrait, the subject matter would the person.

**Tactile Surface:** A quality that refers to the sense of touch.

**Techniques:** the matter and skill with which artists use tools (brushes, pencil…) and materials (paint, charcoal…) to achieve the visual they wish to show in their work.

**Technology:** any practical art utilizing scientific knowledge (camera, mobile phone, printer, apps, software, computers etc.)

**Three Dimensions:** having dimensions of length, width and depth.

**Unity:** the combination of the Elements of Design to create a harmonious work of art.

**Value:** the lightness or darkness of an area or color.

**Visual Analytical Descriptions of the Objects:** careful observations of the subject while it is being created; in-depth attention to particular characteristics of the subject matter.

(Sources are Alberta Education’s Visual Arts Resource, Google, Wikipedia and <http://www.seymour.k12.wi.us/faculty/rliart/vocab.cfm> )