

THE DOT, VOCABULARY:

Dot: It is the smallest and most simple element in art expression. Its first target is to indicate a position since it doesn't follow any direction. It may have different qualities such as size, shape and color.

The dot three-dimensional capacity: When the size, shapes and colors are changed, the dots can create visual sensations of spatial depth and volume.

The dot expressive capacity: The point has an unlimited capacity to represent images and to express ideas and emotions. To do so, visual effects are used.

Optical Mix: When colors are mixed with the help of distance. Paint isn't mixed on the palette or on the painting. The optical mix was used first by the pointillists.

TWO WAYS OF FILLING IN SURFACES WITH DOTS:

Dots gathering: When several dots are put together too close to each other they are perceived as color spots.

Dots dispersion /spreading: When several dots are dispersed from each other.

DEFINITIONS ABOUT LINES:

Line: It can be defined as a dot in movement. It has position and direction in the space and one of its principal functions consists in marking the shapes' outlines.

Zig Zag or Broken lines: They are formed by fragments of several straight lines with different directions.

Wavy line: They are formed by several fragments of curved lines.

Curly lines: They hold more curves than wavy lines and show loops.

Scribble / Doodle: Chaotic or meaningless lines that are traced randomly, usually in the first stages of childhood or to fill in some area with a particular texture.

Hatching: It is a way of shading or giving tones to the areas of objects or surfaces with parallel lines.

Cross-Hatching: It is a way of shading areas of a drawing or surfaces with parallel lines in several directions.

Dashed (or dotted) lines: They are lines which are not continuous, formed by little traces or dots.

Blurred or blurry Lines: They are very soft or vanished so they are hard to see and opposite to intense and deep.

Simple Lines: Those that are formed by one only type of line.

Composite lines: They are lines composed by fragments of several straight or curved lines.

EXPRESSIVENESS OF LINES

Vertical lines expressiveness: They express an ascendent or descendent movement, depending on how they are used.

Horizontal lines expressiveness: They produce a visual feeling of stability and calmness or tranquility, but they can be monotone if they are used too much.

Skew lines expressiveness: They produce unsteadiness and movement feelings. These feelings give inclined lines the sensation of dynamism.

DEFINITIONS ABOUT THE PLANE OR FLAT SHAPE:

Plane: Also called shape in visual arts. It could be a spot or a brush stroke. It is a two-dimensional surface, with height and width but not depth, it has position and direction in the space.

The plane Three-dimensional capacity: One of the main goals of the plane consists in creating volume when several flat shapes get together in different directions.

Flat organic shapes: They follow natural principles and can take countless appearances.

Flat geometric shapes: They follow mathematical principles. There are mainly three basic shapes: circle, square and triangle.

DEFINITIONS ABOUT TEXTURE:

Texture: It is the visual and tactile quality of the surfaces due to the material.

Tactile textures: Are those that can be perceived through the sense of touch.

Visual textures: Those which can only be perceived through the sense of sight.

Natural textures: Those that can be found in nature.

Artificial texture: Are those created by the human being manually or mechanically.

Rubbing technique: It consists in frictioning or rubbing a crayon or colored pencil on a thin paper which is over a surface with a tactile texture so the texture gets copied over the paper.

Scratching technique: It is usually done with waxed colors and it consists in giving two layers of color to the media (paper, wood, etc) being the second one darker. So when scratching on the first layer the second one shows up.