

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS RELATED TO THE SHAPE:

Shape: It is the external appearance of an object or element in an image.

TYPES OF SHAPES ACORDING THEIR ORIGIN

Natural shapes: They are the ones related to nature. They haven't been created by any human.

Artificial shapes: Shapes which have been created by humans or mechanical procedures.

TYPES OF SHAPES ACORDING THEIR STRUCTURE

Organic shapes / Free forms: They are shapes that have irregular profile or silhouette as well as their inner surface. Organic shapes are usually natural even though they are sometimes artificial.

Geometric shapes: Shapes which parts follow a mathematic order, laws or pattern.

Flat shapes: They have two dimensions such a paper sheet , a cinema screen or a canvas.

Form: They are volumetric shapes, they appear and are three-dimensional.

OPEN AND CLOSED SHAPES:

Closed shapes: Space that is completely enclosed by a line, or unbroken contour. The outline is generally well defined.

Open shapes: Space, shape or spot that is not completely enclosed by a line. Usually the content of these shapes comes out to get mixed with other elements or the background.

PARTS OF A SHAPE

Outline: It is the line enclosing the shape of an object in a drawing or image. In art it is sometimes called **contour**.

Silhouette: It is a shape filled up with a **solid color**, just like a shadow.

Infill: The inner part of a shape. It is usually formed by lines, dots, colors and textures.

VISUAL EFFECTS WITH SHAPES

Overlapping shapes: They are shapes that cover theirselves partially creating a visual effect of depth.

Changing shape's size: Bigger shapes seem to be closer, while the smaller ones are perceived as if they were further, therefore this creates the ilusion of depth.

Contrasting colored shapes: Color or profile contrasts also transmit depth visual effects as well as other sensations. For example, warm colors shapes stand out and seem to be closer than cold shapes which appear to be further.

TYPES OF IMAGES OR DEPICTIONS

Figurative image/ Figuration: They are images with a fidelity to reality, so it is possible to relate them to the elements in real world that they are referring. Figuration has different degrees of fidelity depending on how much similar to the model the image is.

Realism: The realistic and natural representation of people, places, and/or things in a work of art. A realistic drawing or paint is very similar to the model.

Abstract image/ Abstraction: They are art depictions which content is not possible to recognize or compare to any daily life image.

WAYS OF DRAWNG OR DEPICTING:

Sketched image / Sketch: They are the first aproach to depicting an image. They ususally don't show any color, and they use a simple outline drawing with basic figures composing the image.

Image simplification: Instead of being realistic, they are images that tend to make any detail or figure as an scheme of the original model.

Image distortion: The author of this kind of drawings or paintings represents the image reshaping the original model or image, which is changing its proportions or showing the figures somehow moved.