

Tina Barney BOW: Photo Analysis

1. Which fields of inquiry does this BOW cover?
 - **Culture, Identity, Community**
 - **Beliefs, Values, Education**
 - **Politics, Power, Justice**
 - **Art, Creativity, Imagination**
 - **Science, Technology, Environment**
2. Which global issues does this body of work highlight?
3. Choose one photograph from the exhibit and analyze it using the following framework.

<https://jeudepaume.org/la-mediatheque/>

As the saying goes, a picture tells a story better than a thousand words. What is the visual narrative or story being told in the photograph?

Insert artwork/photograph here:	
Questions:	Answers:
A. Object: The object or person that is the focus of the photograph is called the 'object'. (Note: 'subject' refers to the photograph's topic) Is the object of the photograph a person? What does the person's body language communicate? Comment on facial expressions, gestures, the position of the hands and torso and the object's gaze (where the person is looking). How conscious are objects of the fact that they are being photographed? Is the object of the photograph a thing or symbol that represents an abstract idea? How do action and movement contribute to the viewer's understanding of the	The main object is the woman holding the snake, but it can also be said that the objects are also the other people in the picture. The main object (the woman with the snake) communicates a cold face with a lack of a smile. The gaze is on the camera and the hands are just in position to support the weight of the snake which seems to be trying to get away. The objects are very conscious of being photographed and seem to be posing for such a purpose.

object?	
<p>B. Focus: What is the focus of the camera? How sharp is the focus on the object compared to other (blurred out) things or people in the foreground or background? How does this focus help the viewer understand the relationship between the object and the things or people surrounding the object? How is the focus determined by the shutter speed of the camera and the speed of the object (if it is moving)? What is the visual narrative? In other words, what happened before, and what happens after the photo?</p>	<p>The room behind the main room is blurred but nothing in the main room seems to be blurred out. But the main focus is still on the main object of the room, the woman. There is a family displayed in the main room and the fact they are all a bit focused makes the viewer feel the family link between the people. It is not possible to determine the before and after the photo but we can suppose the man is still reading the mother is walking more and the daughter might drop the snake somewhere safe.</p>
<p>C. Composition: How is the object positioned in relation to other things or people within the frame? What is the setting of the photograph? Is the photograph in portrait or landscape? Is it a square photograph (1:1), 4:3, 16:9 or another ratio? Is the photograph staged or candid? Are objects of opposite nature in close proximity to each other, a.k.a. juxtaposition? How is the composition composed of shapes, forms or lines? How does this arrangement create a visual pathway for the viewer? How does this pathway suggest movement, hierarchies or relationships? How much negative space is there around the object? Is there a golden ratio of negative space to object? Where does the object appear in the composition of the photograph? The rule of thirds says that viewers find slightly off-centred objects interesting.</p>	<p>The main object is centred and the other people/objects are behind and around her.</p>
<p>D. Lighting: How does the use of light set the mood of the photograph? Does the photograph make use of natural light or artificial light, such as a flash? Is the light coming</p>	<p>There seems to be a bright lighting. The photography has artificial light. The light comes from the front lighting. There is a bit of a shadow on the person that is reading in the</p>

<p>from behind the object (backlighting), creating a silhouette? Is the light coming from behind the photographer (front lighting)? Contrast in photography is the ratio of different tones, which creates different textures, highlights, shadows, colours and clarity in a photograph. How does the contrast contribute to the atmosphere of the photograph?</p>	<p>left of the picture. The atmosphere of the photo is defined by the construct in between the main object that is in the light then the right side that is a bit less with light and the left side is not receiving as much light as the other parts of the photography.</p>
<p>E. Colour: Is there an absence or presence of colour contrast? How does the colour palette contribute to the tone of the photograph? How saturated are the colours? Saturation refers to the intensity of the colours in the photograph. Highly saturated photographs make the colours appear vibrant. Whereas lowly saturated photographs make the colours appear subdued. Is it a black-and-white photograph? Why has the photographer chosen for colour, black and white, sepia or monochrome?</p>	<p>It is a very cold colour picture. The colour is negatively saturated. The photo is cold but not black and white. The look in the eyes of the objects is intensified by the choice of colours.</p>
<p>F. Angle and distance: What is the camera angle? Is the camera above, below or at the same level as the object? In other words, is it a bird's eye, worm's eye or eye-level shot? How does point of view contribute to how the viewer sees and understands the object? How far away is the camera from the object? If it is far away, does the camera use zoom to get close to the object? Does the photographer use a wide angle or take a long shot to make the object appear small in relation to its setting? Does the photographer take a close-up or extreme close-up shot of the object? How does the distance between the photographer and the object help the viewer feel intimate with or distant from the object? In</p>	<p>The camera is at the same level as the main object. It is at the level where you can see most of all the objects like the father sitting but also the face of the main object. It is an eye-level shot. There is a wide angle of the picture and certainly no use of the zoom. the viewer is a bit distant from the objects.</p>

other words, is it a subjective or objective photograph?	
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