

Lecture 6

eg The Death of Socrates (cont.::)

- no actual lines
 - only implied lines created by contrast - (i.e. by the help^T of value of color)_{xt}
 - Rule of 3rds - the pointed finger of Socrates
 - many diagonal formations (along with horizontal & vertical)
- eg. of the legs of Plato & Socrates

eg Another painting by Jacques Louis David

- not as much full of contrast as the previous painting
- has a lot of linear emphasis due to the presence of dots & strokes
- again implied lines due to contrast - (no contours)

⇒ Linear (vs) Abstract painting

eg Toulouse's cafe & Van Gogh

→ perfect exs. of linear painting
(lot of lines & contours)

⇒ Lost & Found Contour

eg. art by Benjamin Britten
(Sacred & Profane)

WHAT IS ART ?

2 Articles by Tagore & Tolstoy
Title of both books is 'What is Art?'

↓
both describe things which are not art.

Tagore - "In art, man reveals himself; not the object"

First thing to do when looking at art is to identify the style.

Content of art is decided by all the emotions & sentiments involved.
(emotion & sentiment are different things)

Style = Form + Content -

↳ nothing but a good match of Form & Content

Representational

represents something familiar / that you can relate to
(may or may not be fully realistic)

can be ✓
ambiguous
also

(Read the ppt on Art)

Non-representational

more challenging

for e.g. how do you express anger or sadness or any other feeling