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The Art Terms and Definition

1. Line: It is an element of art composed by the point moved in space, which can measure the thought and feeling of the picture; it is the fundamental design of art. Lines can be moving in any texture and being the foundation of the pictures' width and length. (can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curved)
2. Technique: the way of making arts: like the way you are cooking or making your salsa.
3. Composition: The organization of the artwork elements so that harmony, balance, unity, and variety are reached.
4. Primary colors: primary colors have three main colors are such as red, yellow, and blue. Primary colors make secondary colors, and no color can be made to get the primary colors.
5. Secondary colors: Colors are composited of the two primary colors. The primary colors are blue and yellow colors can make green colors, which is the secondary color.
6. Complementary colors: Complimentary color is the color directly opposite the side of the other on the wheel. The other name of complementary colors is Hue. The complimentary colors can make the pictures or some object complemental (can supply or influence some thought in the picture)

7. Modernism: Primarily in the twentieth century, during which construction and critical thought and thinking process are in the most considered in that time. The time of modernism is roughly around the 1860s to 1970s, which is during the globalization in society
8. Sfumato: It is a technique that used the transition to soften the eyes and the colors. The Mona Lisa painting is a sfumato sample, which uses the soft color and tone to make the picture smooth.
9. Chiaroscuro: the use of the tone and color of black, white, and grey helps to create shadow and light in the picture as represented in three-dimension objects. It employed visual art to make the piece have dimension.
10. Tenebrism: it is dramatic illumination where have intensified the color of light and darkness. It makes the darkness become the dominating part of the primary domain of the picture.
11. Renaissance: the renaissance was the rebirth period of cultural, artistic, political, and economical. It generally takes place in the 14th to 17th century, which formalizes classical and literature.
12. Etching: Used of acid to erose the metal in part to make shapes. In the non-target area, the protected surface is unchanged, which can lead to a right curvature of the surface. When etched plates are inked with copper and acid, that is the way they can be used in printmaking
13. Woodblock print: woodblock has the other name as block print. It is a technique for printing text images and patterns, and it is widely used in Asian countries, especially in East Asia. It is used seal and stamp and rubbing and printing press.

14. Aquatint: A printing technique related to etching. That produces the tone of the piece rather than the line. The etching is a way of giving the shaded and line in the picture.
15. Collage: A composition such as paper, fabric, or cloth is stuck together to a surface. It is a technique used, resulting in the art of piecing together.
16. Silkscreen: A printmaking technique in which ink goes through a stencil on top of a cloth to make a particular image. It is made on the frame to printing the texture and line in some medium like paper or fabric.
17. Performance art: It is the art that everyone can perceive at the moment, representing ideas and thoughts of the play, which contains the visual and aural perception of the students such as opera, musical, and dance. Performing art is performing on the stage.
18. Conceptual art: Artwork that has intensified to convey the idea in any how people communicate (sound, visual, or any conveying information). Printed text is considered conceptual art, which contains the ideas and feelings of the time.
19. Perspective: A process of thinking the picture using imagination on the three-dimensional plane on a flat surface like a two-dimensional surface. The perspectives of western Europe in the art are linear art and developed in the 15th century.
20. Mass: An area of occupied space or something that occupies a ton of volume. The mass occupies space, and sometimes it can be called the massive that may refer to the heavy things the mass of volume coexists in the sculpture. The sculptures contain the amount of open space and closed spaces. Open spaces in sculpture are called volume
21. Volume: volume in art is the opposite of mass. Volume may refer to an open framework in the art, which is not taking up space from the texture. It is a part of the formal quality of art elements

22. Foreshortening: it is a technique using to making enlarge and receding the drawing of some object such as an arm. foreshortening is the perspective of drawing to make a picture more illusional
23. Relief sculpture: the relief project is done on a flat surface. When the sculptural made more, the half-rounded surface is considered high relief and less than the half rounded called bas relief
24. Casting: A process a sculpture is made by mold. It is poured down by the liquid in the mold, which is allowed to harden as solid. This is the sample of the sculpture of metal hardened in the mold.