

GLOSSARY

assemblage: An artwork created by manipulating and assembling objects.

calligraphy: A highly ornamental writing style.

chiaroscuro: A term describing the contrasting use of light and dark as a technique for rendering spatial depth and form in painting or drawing.

collage: The technique of sticking fabric, photos, string, other works, etc. onto a two-dimensional work.

collography: A relief printing technique. Textured surfaces are layered and glued in place. Ink is rolled on to the *plate* for printing

colour: Primary colours (blue, red and yellow) cannot be made by mixing other colours. Secondary colours (orange, green, purple) are produced by mixing two primary colours. Tertiary colours are produced by mixing a primary colour with its opposite secondary colour, or mixing two secondary colours.

content: When discussing an artwork this refers to the subject matter, the perceived intention of the artist and the use of media and technique to convey meaning.

cross hatching: Drawing technique where two sets of lines, going in opposite directions, are drawn on top of each other. Colours can be mixed by cross hatching.



edition: Set of prints made at one time. Expressed as fraction at the bottom of the print e.g. 3/100 means that the impression is the third taken in a series of 100.

etching: Traditional printmaking technique of engraving into a surface with acid.

foreshortening: The effect of visually representing the length of an object or form by increasing that part which is closest to the viewer.

form
Has two meanings...

1. Refers to the use of line and tone to suggest mass.
2. Refers to the type of work (drawing, painting, electronic etc.)

formal elements of art: The basic components of art i.e. line, colour, shape, texture, tone, space.

found object: Common objects (man-made and natural) used in making artworks.

frieze: Band of decoration, usually found in architecture as a relief sculpture.

frottage: The technique of rubbing over surfaces with a pencil or soft medium to re-create the lines, patterns, shapes or texture of the surface.



genre: A category of artwork based upon style, technique, media or subject matter.

genre painting: A term used to define works which have everyday life as their subject matter.



gouache: An opaque watercolour.

grattage: The technique of scratching back paint or pastel to reveal other layers of work or to create the effect of light and shade.

hatching: Drawing technique where lines are drawn repeatedly in one direction. Tone is created by varying the spacing i.e. the closer the lines the darker the tone.



mediated image: an idea expressed in a visual way e.g. poster, artwork, computer graphics.

middle ground: The area that occupies the middle distance of an image in an artwork.

mixed media: An artwork produced by combining two or more media e.g. paint, pencils and collaged work.

modelling: (Sculpture) The shaping of a three-dimensional form out of a malleable material like clay;
(Painting) Using light and shade to create the illusion of three-dimensionality on a two-dimensional surface.

monochrome: Mono is a Greek word meaning single. Monochrome drawings and paintings are executed in one colour only. The colour may have many tonal variations.

monoprint: The monoprint process allows only one image to be produced from the original design. The process of pulling the print alters the artwork i.e. the drawn image.

mural: A painting done on a wall or a sculptural relief designed and fixed to a wall.

negative space: The space within an artwork, usually between shapes (positive).

non-representational: An abstract work. Non-representational work represents the appearance of nature and objects non-realistically.

non-objective art: Another term for abstract, non-representative art.

painterly: style which emphasizes the distinctive characteristics of brushwork and qualities of paint.

perspective: Spatial depth. The method of expressing distance and depth on a two-dimensional plane.

photomontage: The technique of producing a new artwork by arranging and combining photographs and printed material to form a collage.

primary colours: Red, blue, yellow.



principles of (art) design: The arrangement of art elements to create balance, rhythm, contrast, harmony, unity or dominance in an art work.

print: A generic term for printmaking techniques such

as silk screening, collographic, block, etching. With the exception of the monoprint technique, printmaking allows an image to be reproduced indefinitely. Not to be confused with a reproduction.

realism: The representation of objects and experiences as they appear in reality.

relief: An image is raised or projects from the surface. In sculpture this may be as a bas-relief i.e. low relief, or alto-relief i.e. high relief. In printmaking, relief refers to the technique of printing off the raised, inked block e.g. potato, lino, wood.

representational: Work which is recognizable as being an object, person, place, or thing.

reproduction: A copy of an original artwork by mechanical or technological means e.g. a reproduction by photocopying, scanning, printing, photography.

resist: Technique of masking or blocking parts of a work e.g. oil pastels are used to repel or block out the effect of watercolour paints.

score: Technique for joining clay by scratching (scoring) the clay to enhance the grip and bonding of the two surfaces.

sculptural techniques: There are two techniques additive and subtractive. Additive: involve the building up of a form by e.g. modelling (clay, play dough, papier mâché), constructing (with sticks, cardboard, wire) or assembling (parts, components). Subtractive techniques involve the removal of material (e.g. clay, soap, plaster, wood) by carving, gouging or scraping.

shade: A colour darkened by the addition of black.

silk screen: Printmaking technique where paint/ink is pushed through a fine-meshed material stretched on a screen.

slurry: Liquid clay applied to the scored surface of clay to cement the bond. As essential in pottery to join clay as glue is, to join paper together.

still life: A term used where the subject matter is the depiction of inanimate objects such as flowers, fruit and arranged objects.

tint: A colour lightened by the addition of white.

wash: Watercolour paint made transparent by dilution.