

## Some Important Points For Drawing I:

### Drawings can be classified into four types:

1. Those that investigate, study, and question the real world—the visible, tangible world.
2. Those that record objects and events.
3. Those that communicate ideas.
4. Those that are transcriptions from memory—a way of collecting and keeping impressions and ideas, a way of making visible the world of our imagination.

1. **the mark**— The mark that records the movement of the drawing implement is the basic feature of drawing. The mark of the drawing records both the movement in time and emphasis on the two-dimensional nature of the surface. (however, contemporary notions of drawing extend into 3D space as well)
  - a. There are many different kinds of marks an artist can make
  - b. These marks hold clues to the meaning of the drawing
  - c. In a culture so accustomed to seeing images reproduced by mechanical and/or technical means, the handmade quality of a drawing can be of importance.
2. **eye-to-hand coordination** — because in drawings we can detect the movement of the hand across a surface, eye and hand coordination lies at the very core of drawing. The physical energy that is evident in drawing communicates an emotional and intellectual impact on the viewer.
3. **seeing**— Learning to really see what we are looking at is essentially important to learning to draw. We have learned throughout our lives to look at things but not really see them. Our brain creates a kind of shorthand understanding of what things look like. To aid the process of seeing, gesture and contour drawing are engaged.
4. **space**—we read marks on a page as forms in space. Cultural differences affect our attitudes toward space. Even the way we perceive depicted, pictorial space, is affected by our culture.
  - a. Symbolic space
  - b. Illusionist space
  - c. Realistic space
  - d. Naturalistic space
  - e. Imaginative space
  - f. Non-representational space
5. **formal elements**—the dialogue of art between the maker of the work and the viewer is made up of the formal elements of art: color, line, shape, value, and texture.
6. **content**—this is the subject matter of your work. It includes the emotional, intellectual, symbolic, thematic and narrative connotations, which together give the work its meaning.