

P.O.D: Movement



## What is Movement?

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Movement is the path the viewer's eye takes through the work of art, often to focal areas.

Such movement can be directed along lines, edges, shape, and color within the work of art.

## Kinds of Movement in Art...

There are a lot of tricks, methods, and reasons for creating Movement in Art and usually fall into 3 categories...

Directional- artists acts like a director for a play and guides the audience through the visual story being told in the work of art.

Implied- making something look like is moving even though the artwork is stationary.

Kinetic- artwork that actually moves.



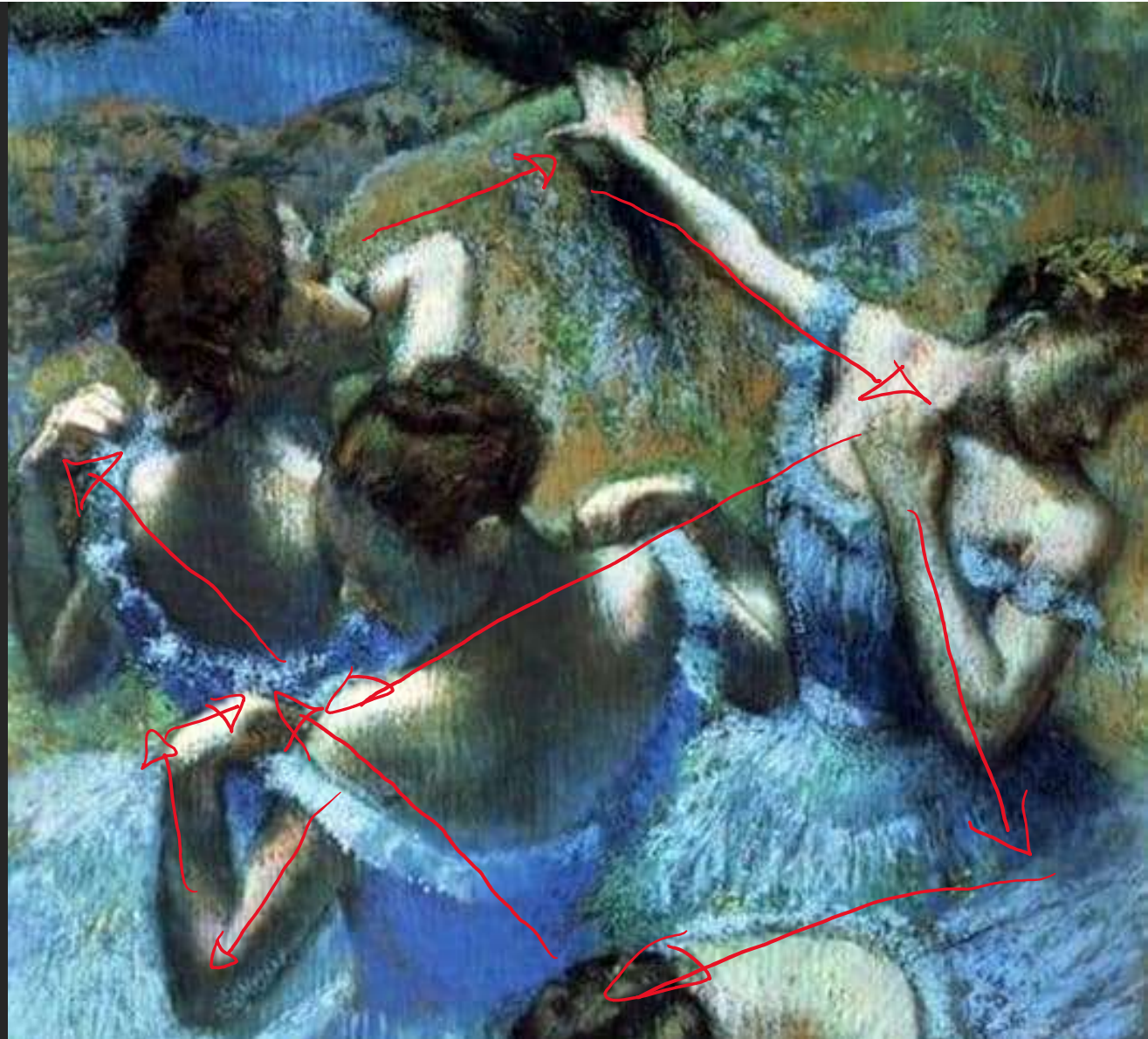
## Category 1: Directional Movement

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People subconsciously will follow the edges of lines and apply their own understanding of the physical world when "reading" a work of art.

Artists can use these common habits to affect how a viewer not only looks at but interprets a work of art. In other words they can direct the viewer on what and how to observe their artwork.

Directional Movement can be applied to help focus or emphasize an idea or an area in a work of art; however it can also be used to tell a much more elaborate visual story as well.





## Category 2: Implied Movement

Giving the idea of freezing something in a moment of active motion.



Demetri Martin's illustrations to the left give the idea of different kinds of movement by changing the type of lines and location.

Contrapposto: an asymmetrical arrangement of the human figure in which the line of the arms and shoulders contrasts with, while balancing, those of the hips and legs. Gives the idea the figure is about to move or just coming to a stop. It's a very formal way of creating dynamic tension in a work of art.



## Category 3: Kinetic Movement

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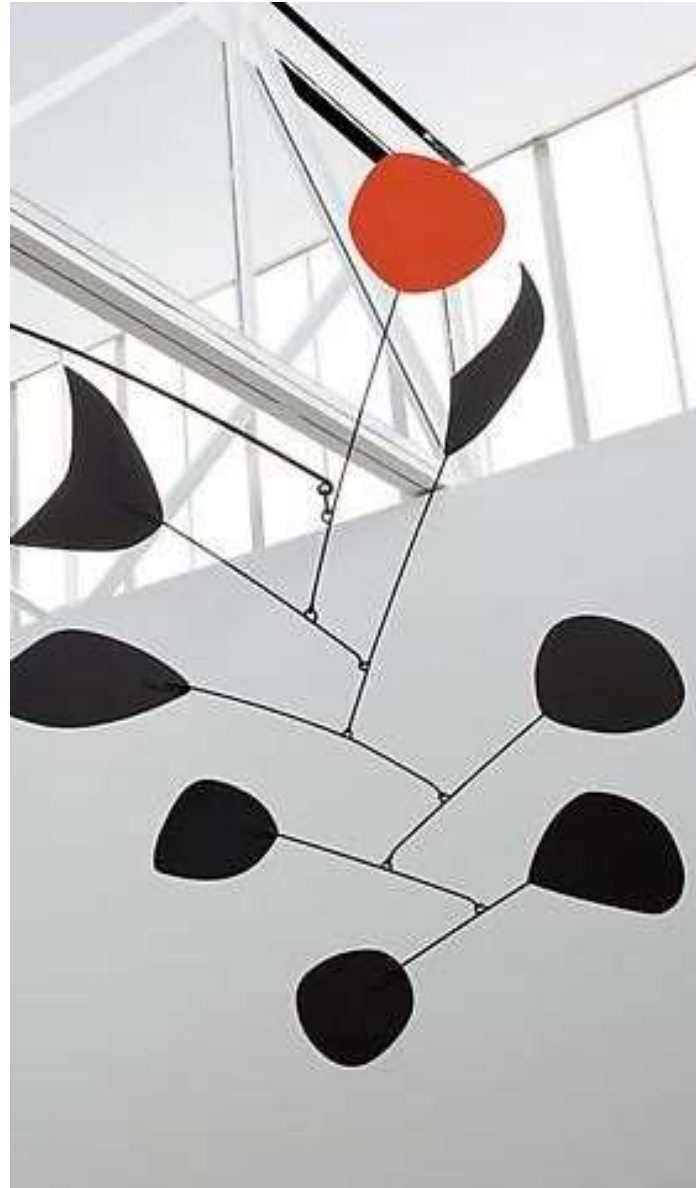
Art that actually moves.

Here are some better examples of kinetic art...

<https://youtu.be/PIbk4AKFMTc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VC1U-9VhNGo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D2HF-1xjpP8>



# Digging Deeper into Movement

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Linear- using mostly the repetition of lines (literal and/or implied) to give the idea of movement through a work of art



Visual Passage- creating an experience for the viewer where they can imagine themselves inside the actual work of art.



Elongated Shapes- using mostly the overlapping elongated shapes that connect the edges of the picture plane to the focal point.



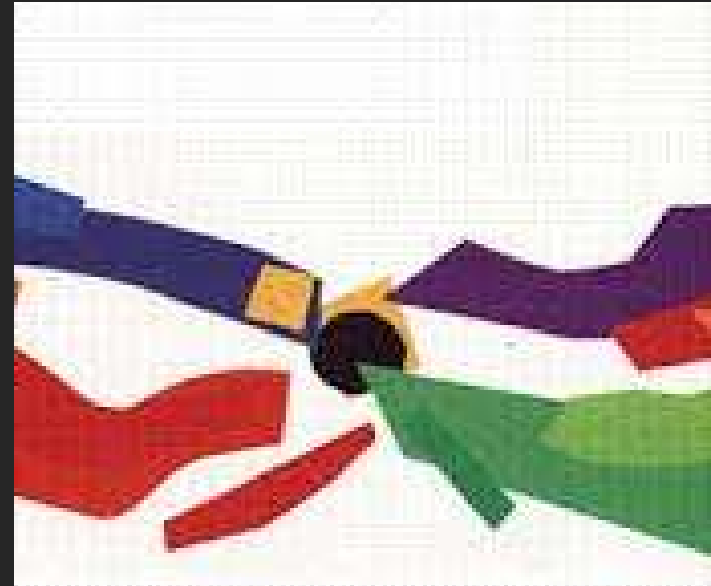
Closure- creating a composition where the viewer keeps following the shapes



## Linear and Elongated Shapes Examples

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These are very similar and really the only difference between the two is one focuses more on shapes/forms and the other lines.





## Visual Passage Examples

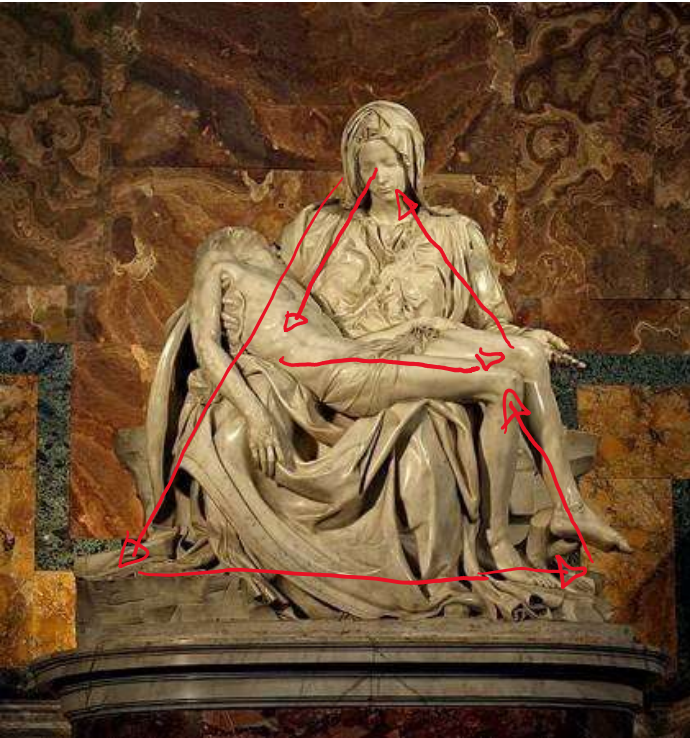
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Usually have things like paths, rivers, doorways (aka portals), basically anything that invites the viewer to imagine being in the space created by the artist.

It can make the viewer ask questions like:

- What is around the corner?
- What's behind the door?
- Why is a gate open? Closed?
- Do I feel included? Excluded?





## Closure Examples

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PS. TRIANGULAR AND CIRCULAR COMPOSITIONS ARE COMMON TYPES OF CLOSURE

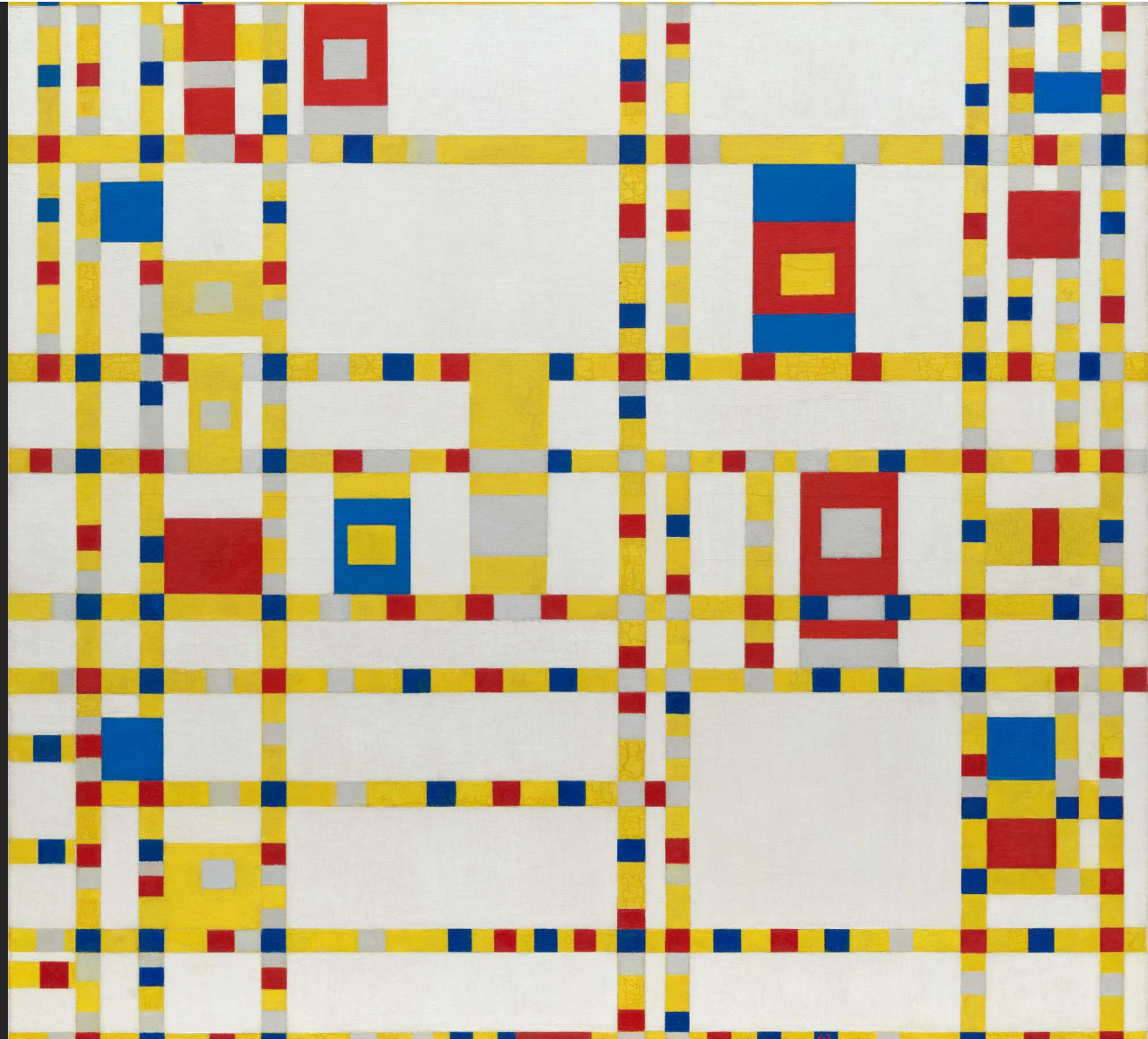
P.O.D: Rhythm



## What is Rhythm?

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- It's a repetition of visual elements, like shape, line and texture to create a sense of unity and progression that subconsciously feels right.
- **Rhythm in art** refers to the arrangement of shapes in a way which creates an underlying beat. It is similar to the **rhythm** of music, but instead of notes and sounds, we use colors and shapes.
- *Pattern* is a synonym for Rhythm.



# Types of Rhythm



Regular- a pattern that repeats in an exact mathematical way; Mechanical is another name for this kind of rhythm.



Irregular- a pattern that repeats in a more organic way. It usually is more regular than Flowing but less exact than Regular.



Flowing- repetition pattern that gives the idea like that of flowing water; usually emphasizes curvy/wavy lines/shapes



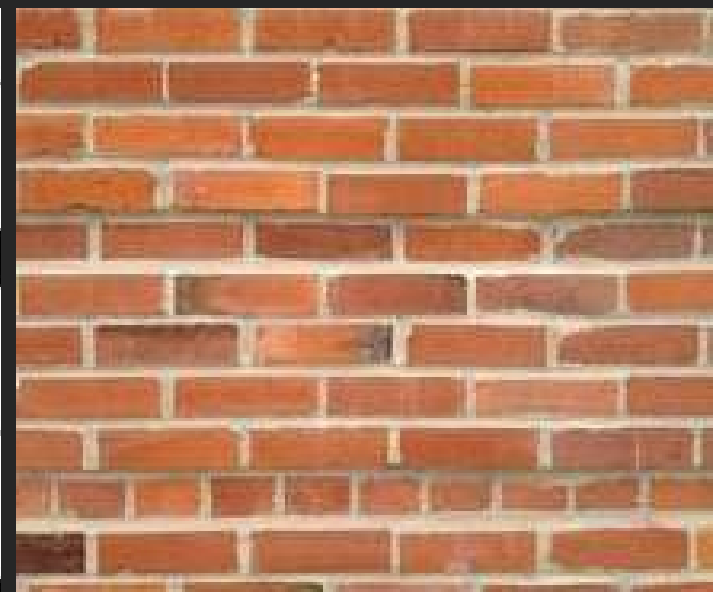
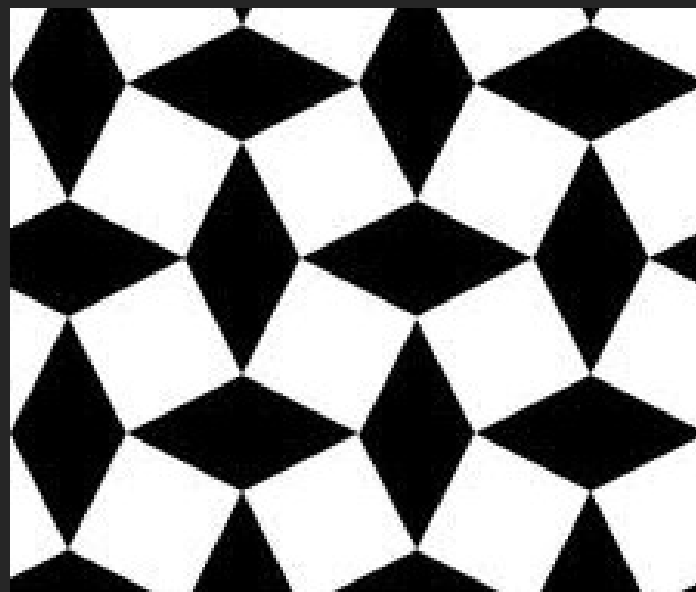
Progressive- gives the idea of something changing

# Regular Rhythm

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Other things to know:

- Tessellation is a common type of Alternating Regular Rhythm and is used frequently in commercial designs. For example: patterns on fabric and wallpaper.
- Fiber Arts traditionally incorporate patterns. Many Contemporary artists like to explore the relationship between Regular and Irregular patterns.



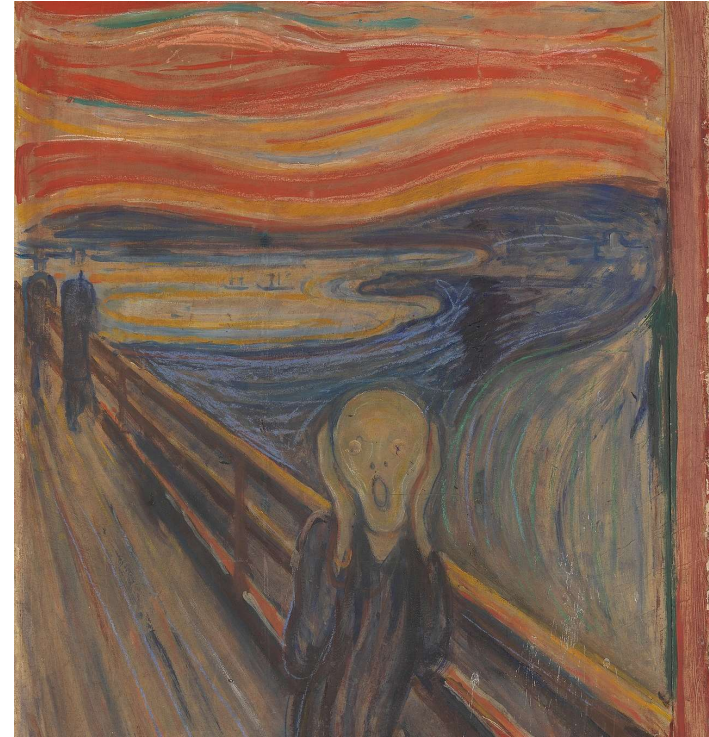




Irregular Rhythm

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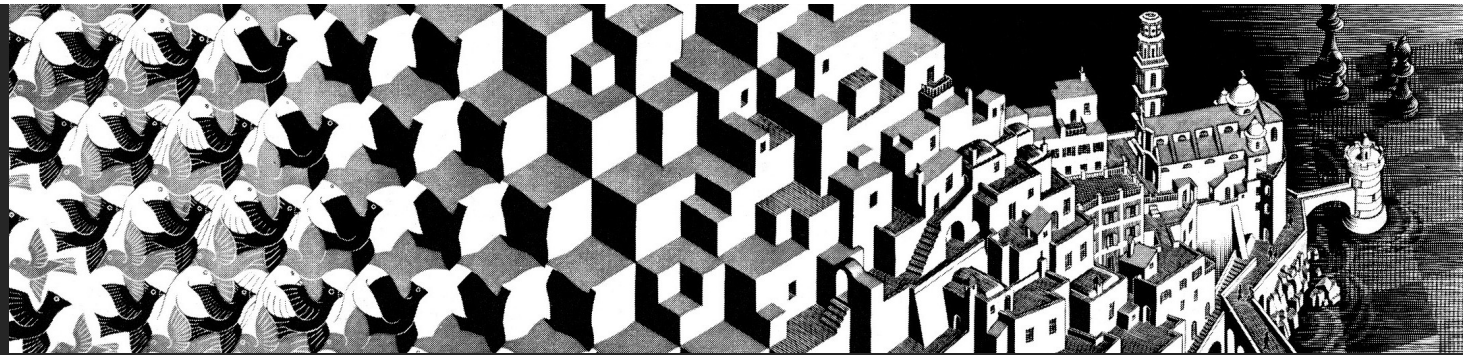




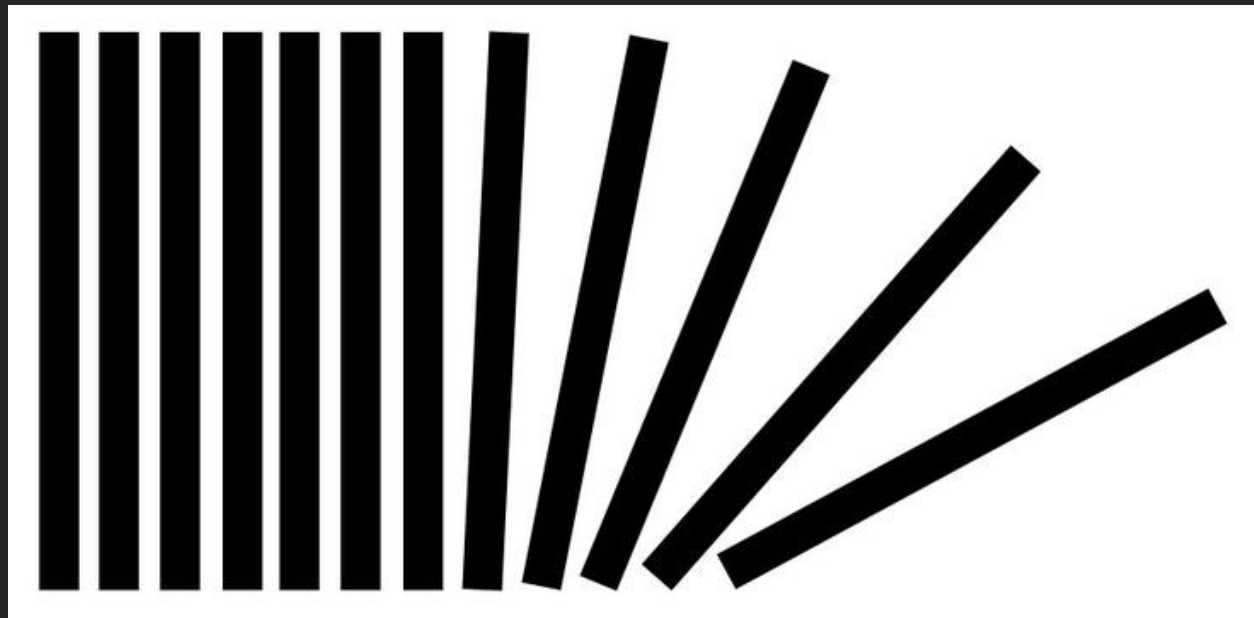
Flowing Rhythm

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## Progressive Rhythm







# Zentangle Art

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It's a type of Process Driven art created by Maria Thomas and Rick Roberts.

The Zentangle Method is an easy-to-learn, relaxing, and fun way to create beautiful images by drawing structured patterns. We call these patterns, tangles. You create tangles with combinations of dots, lines, simple curves, S-curves and orbs. These simple shapes are the "Elemental Strokes" in all Zentangle art. These patterns are drawn on small pieces of paper called "tiles." We call them tiles because you can assemble them into mosaics.

It's art is non-representational and unplanned so you can focus on each stroke and not worry about the result. There is no up or down to Zentangle art. In fact, you can most easily create Zentangle art by rotating your tile as you tangle -- always keeping your hand in a relaxed position. You don't need to know what a tangle is going to look like to draw it. You just need to know the steps. The result is a delightful surprise.

Creating Zentangle helps increased focus, creativity, self-confidence and an increased sense well-being.

# Things to know to create a Zentangle

A video that show's the traditional processes beginning to end...

<https://youtu.be/l3QuS4Qah60>



## The Eight Steps of the Zentangle Method

1. **Gratitude and Appreciation:** Get comfortable, take a few deep breaths and feel gratitude and appreciation – for this beautiful paper, for these wonderful tools, for this opportunity to create something beautiful.
2. **Corner Dots:** We teach beginning Zentangle Method with beautiful museum grade cotton paper, 3.5 inches (89 mm) square. To answer a familiar question of what to put on this beautiful paper, place a light pencil dot in each corner, about a pen's width from the edges. Now it's no longer a blank piece of paper.
3. **Border:** Connect those dots with a light pencil line, straight or curvy, to create a square. This is your border.
4. **String:** Inside the border, draw a light pencil line or lines to make what we call a "string." The string separates your tile into sections, in which you draw your tangles. A string can be any shape. It may be a curvy line that touches the edge of the border now and then, or series of straight lines that go from one side of the border to the next.
5. **Tangle:** A tangle is a predefined sequence of simple strokes that make up a pattern. Draw your tangles in pen inside (usually) the pencil strings and borders. Tangle is both noun and verb. Just as you dance a dance, you tangle your tangles. Draw your tangles with deliberate strokes. Don't worry about what it's going to look like. Just focus on each stroke of the pen as you make it. Trust that you'll know what to do next when the time to do it comes. There is no up or down to Zentangle art so feel free to rotate your tile in any direction that is most comfortable for your hand as you draw.
6. **Shade:** Add shades of gray with a graphite pencil to bring contrast and dimension to your tile. The black and white two-dimensional tangles transform through shading and appear three-dimensional. You can also use a tortillon (a paper blending stump) to soften and blend the graphite.
7. **Initial and Sign:** This is art you created. You should sign it. Put your initials on the front (many people create a unique monogram or chop for this step). On the back, place your name, date, comments and observations.
8. **Appreciate:** Hold your tile at arm's length. Turn it this way and that. Appreciate what you just created.





What kinds of Rhythm do you see...

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