

Assignment #1: Sculptured Self-Portrait

Due Date: Wednesday, December 5 (beginning of class)

There are four main types of sculpture: Relief, Free-Standing, Kinetic and Assemblage. Use **one** of the four types and create a self-portrait! Remember to consider the material you choose to construct your self-portrait. The material you use as well as the shapes you construct should reflect your identity. Things to think about: What are my interests? Likes? Dislikes? How can I represent me?

Explorations to Consider

Material: The material you use to construct your sculpture creates meaning and will send a message to the viewer. Consider the type of material, the placement of it and whether or not you will use it's original form or manipulate it.

Shape & Mass: Sculptures by definition take up space, and it's often the way in which a sculpture affects the space between itself and its surrounding environment, or between itself and its viewer, that characterizes the sculpture.

Scale: size of a sculpture in relation to surroundings or a reference of something.

Negative space: the space that is behind or around a sculpture.

Positive Space: the space that a sculpture takes up.

Subtractive: carving or removing pieces of a whole or larger element.

Additive: adding pieces or items to a whole or larger element, as in Assemblage.

Elements of Art:

- Line: path of a point moving through space.
- Shape / Form: shape implies spatial form and is usually perceived as two-dimensional. Form has depth, length, and width and resides in space. It is perceived as three-dimensional.
- Color: Colors all come from the three primaries and black and white. They have three properties – hue, value, and intensity.
- Value: lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varying levels of contrast.
- Texture: tactile qualities of a surface (actual) or visual representation of surface (implied).
- Space / Perspective: Space refers to the area in which art is organized. Perspective is representing a volume of space or a 3-dimensional object on a flat surface.

Principles of Art:

- Pattern / Repetition: Pattern refers to the repetition or reoccurrence of a design element
- Rhythm / Movement: Rhythm or movement refers to the suggestion of motion
- Balance: Balance is the impression of equilibrium in a pictorial or sculptural composition.
- Unity / Harmony: Unity is achieved when the components of a work of art are perceived as harmonious, giving the work a sense of completion.
- Contrast: elements that stand out because they are not alike; objects, colours, material.
- Emphasis: Emphasis refers to the created center of interest, the place in an artwork where your eye first lands.