



Notes

1

OBJECT STUDY

Man has created several objects which we use in everyday life to satisfy our needs. Of all these, certain objects such as books, boxes, utensils are easily available.

The art involved in painting such objects, as they look, is known as **Object-Study**. It is advised that the learner should repeatedly draw the pictures of the objects in which he is interested.

**OBJECTIVES**

After studying and practicing this lesson, the learner will be able to:

- learn about the perspective of the objects;
- discriminate between shadow and light;
- show the measurement of the shape of the objects and its proportion distinctly;
- use the colours appropriately in the painting.

A student should have the following things for an object study:

1. A drawing board or hand board
2. Drawing paper (cartridge paper)
3. Drawing pin.
4. Pencil (HB, 2B, 4B, 6B)
5. Eraser



Notes

6. Colours
7. Brush
8. Colour mixing palette

Several other things such as a book, box, pots, fruits and other household goods are needed for making a model.

Perspective

Perspective is most essential element in the process of object study. It is therefore essential that the student should be able to draw the object on the paper exactly as he observes (perceives) it.

What is perspective? To the viewer (artist) every piece of the object set in serial order appears to be reduced in size as it goes to distant position as has been shown in Fig. 1. When a number of objects, like bottle or box of same size are put in a line they appear to be meeting at some point.

Similarly, the rule of the perspective is applicable to every object which we draw irrespective of its shape or size.

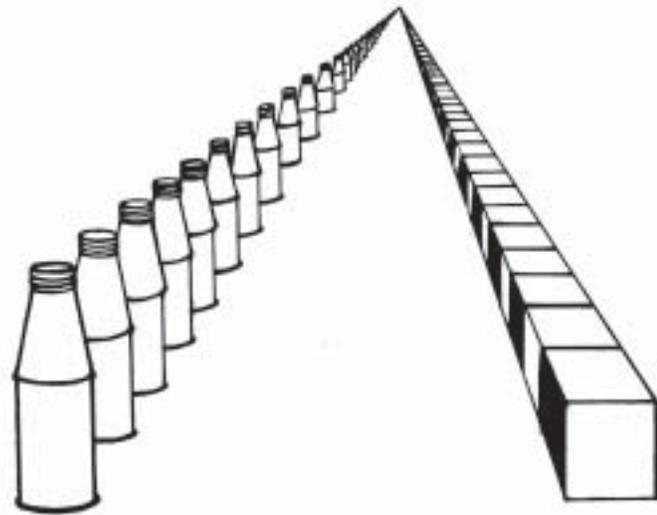


Fig. no. 1

Light and Shade

When light falls on any object it shows the effect of shadow and light. The lighted part looks bright and the other portion becomes dark (shadow). This can be ascertained by looking at the object with half-closed eyes.

This shadow and light is expressed by tone. They are of three types: (i) bright as light (ii) medium light (iii) deep shadow. The effect of light and shade is different on

square and round object. A square object is plane. As a result, the light or shadow on each plane side is in square form. On square object, light and shade is marked sharply, on the contrary on round object, tone merges gradually from-dark to light. See figure No. 2. We, therefore, can paint any object very well after we have seen the object in reality.

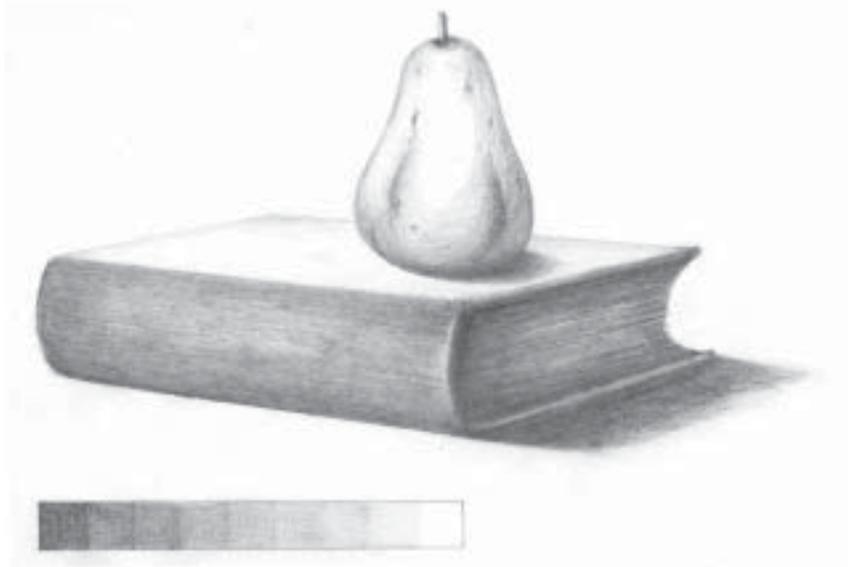


Fig. no. 2

Different tones of light and shade can be shown by pencil. Better to use HB, 2B, 4B, 6B pencils. Shade can be shown by either more or less pressure on pencil. This will ensure different tones.

Measurement and proportion

It is important that the student has idea of right size, measurement and proportion. Every object has a particular length, breadth and height. If we have this idea of the proportion of length, width and height of each object, we can know whether the object is big, small or equal in length, breadth and height. Any object can be drawn even without any measurement or after measuring the object. (Relative height, length and breadth is necessary for drawing any object to show bigger or smaller).

Sit straight to draw the object. Close one eye, stretch your hand exactly in the line of the shoulder and measure the object. Hold the pencil in such a way that the thumb could move to left and right, up to down easily.

If you have to measure length or breadth, hold the pencil in a horizontally but straight position and bring to the left side of the object. Now, move the thumb to the right side and reach out to the right edge of the object. Now, to scale (measure) the height of the object, place the pencil at the upper edge of the object and bring the thumb to the lower edge. Now, mark the measurement on the paper. You can, now,



Notes



Notes

project the length, breadth and height either twice or thrice or as per the size of the paper and complete the figure as per the measurement. (see fig. 3).

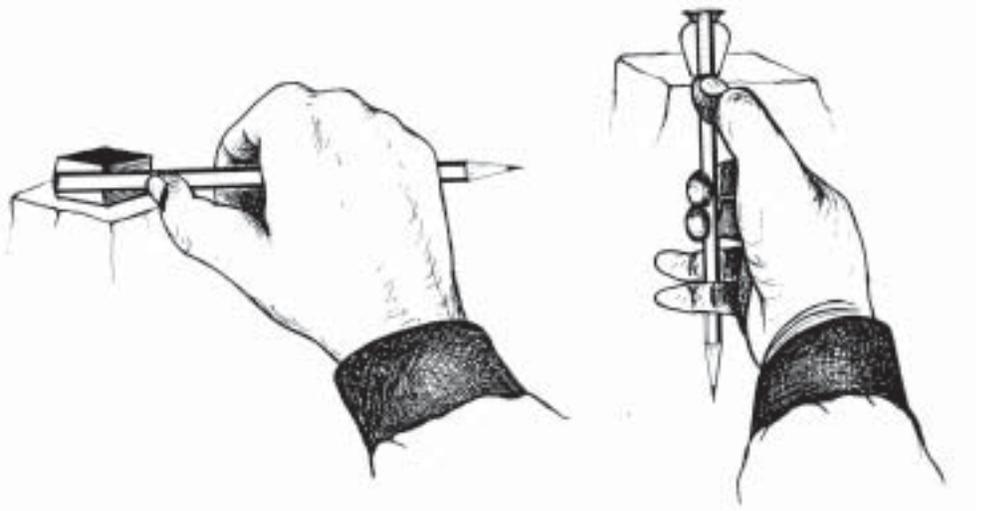


Fig. no. 3

Colour Scheme and Using Colours

A student should use water colours to begin his exercise of painting. Paintings look lively and real after the use of colour. There are various tones of the colour in the shadow and light. The lighted portion looks bright and the shadowed portion looks darker. The red colour gives impression of orange shade, dark red or grey red. Blue colour becomes sky blue, dark etc. in the shadow, likewise the green colour turns into dark green and parrot green due to the effect of light and shade. Various other colours and tones can be achieved by mixing these colours. Light colours should be used to let the object look bright. Dark and foggy colours should be used to show distance and shade. Fig. no. 4. shows such combinations.



Fig. no. 4

Process of drawing a picture

First of all the student should draw rectangular objects such as a book, box and round shaped objects such as a glass or fruits or vegetables. Keep the object below the eye level at some distance on a surface. It is better to hang a cloth as a backdrop of contrasting colour.

Now, set the drawing paper on the drawing board with clips. Look at the model placed opposite to you with full concentration. Now, set the drawing board horizontally or vertically according to the length, breadth and height of the model. Sit straight while drawing the object. Don't change the position till you have finished the drawing.

For example: You are sketching a box with a glass on the top surface of it. First of all, mark and draw the nearest corner point (B) of the lower level of the box on the drawing paper at the right point and draw the baseline see fig. no. 5. From this point (B), draw the lines forming angles with the lines towards the right and left form and mark the length and breath. These are points (A) and (C) respectively. Now, draw perpendicular (a straight line) from point (B) and mark the height at point (E). Now draw a parallel line (B&C) to (A&B) from the point ~~E~~ towards the right. see fig no. 5.1.

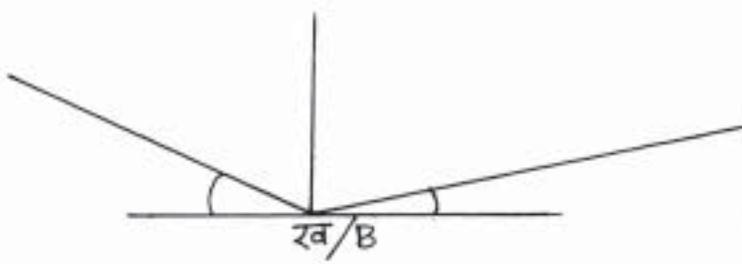


Fig. no. 5

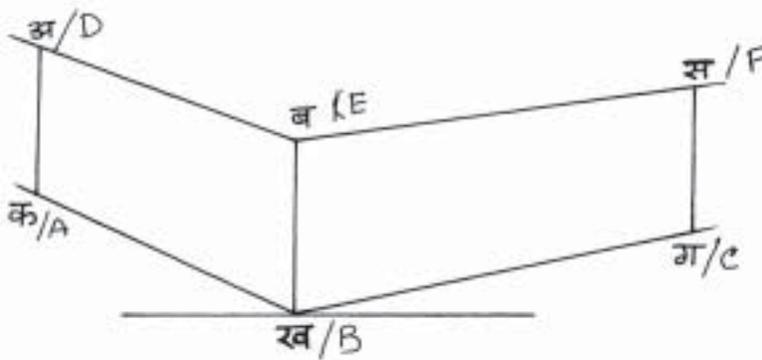


Fig. no. 5.1



Notes



Notes

Now, draw perpendiculars from point A and C which would meet on points D and F. In this manner we'll get the length and breadth of the box. Now, to draw the upper layer, draw parallel lines from point D to E and another parallel line from point F to E. When these two lines meet, the upper part of the box is formed. The students in this way can draw the shape of the box. See figure No. 5.2.

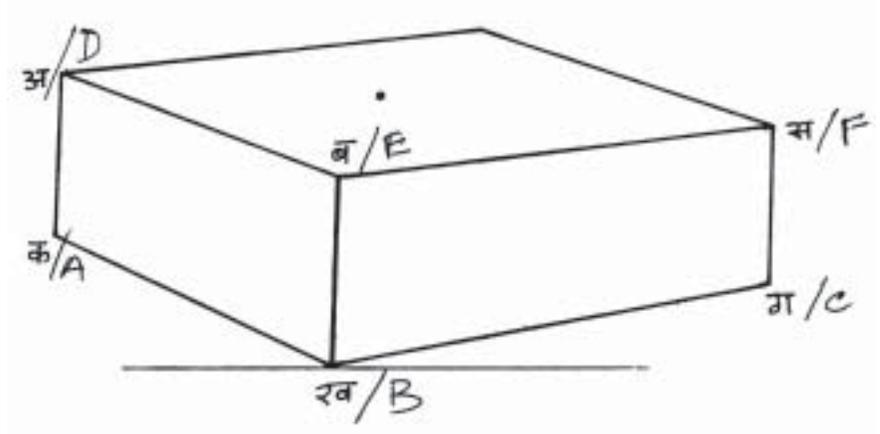


Fig. no. 5.2

Now, draw the picture of the glass kept on the upper part of the box. The method to draw a glass is shown in Fig. 5.3.

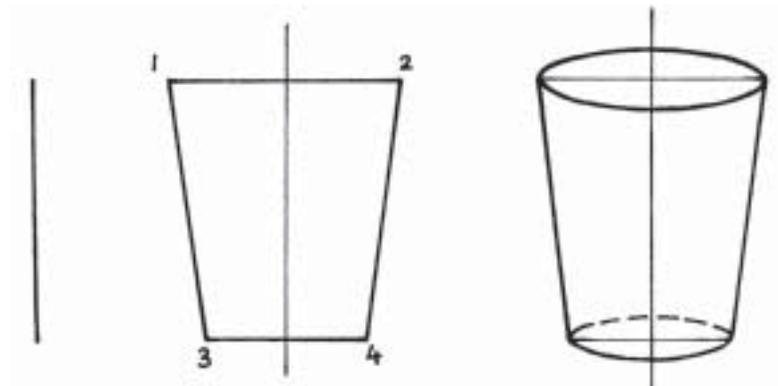


Fig. no. 5.3

Object Study

Measure the centre point of the lower level of the glass kept on the upper level. Draw a perpendicular from the point and mark the height of the glass. Draw parallel line from these two points. Now mark the breadth of the upper and lower level from point 1, 2, 3 and 4. Later join points 1-3 and 2-4 as per the parameter of the top of the glass. This will enable the student to draw outline sketch of the glass.

Use oval shape to draw the top and bottom of the glass. Mark two points (5 and 6) at the central line and make them meet. Use similar method to draw the bottom of the glass. You may use the pencil shade or colours to complete the drawing of the object. See figure no. 5.4.

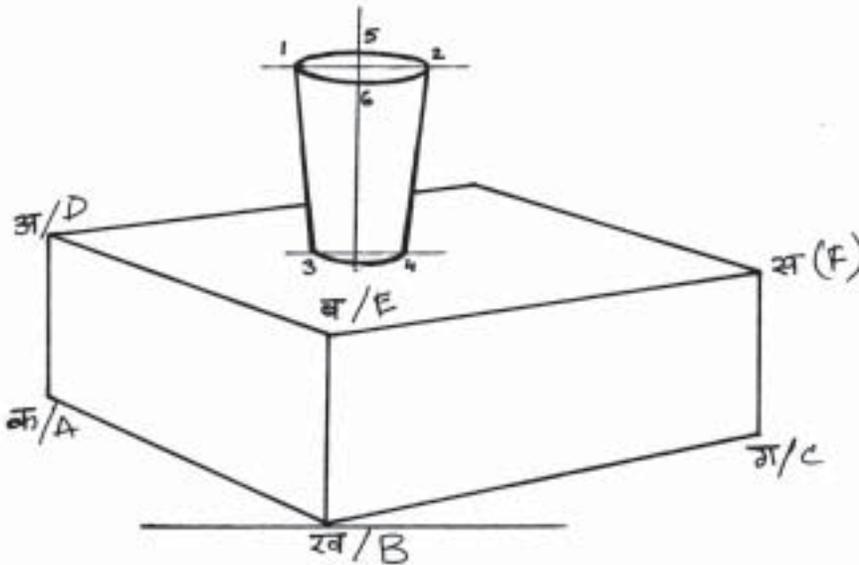


Fig. no. 5.4

Summary

A student can draw an object if he regularly practises. This will generate confidence and maturity.

Light and Shade help the artist to discriminate between the rectangular and round-shaped objects. Similarly, colour combination of the picture emerges as beautiful and lively.

Painting Practical



Notes



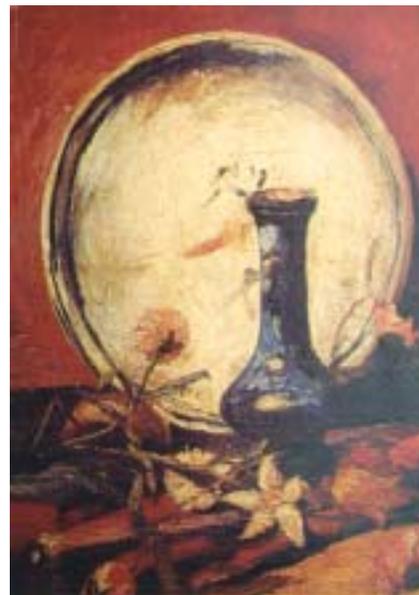
Notes

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Draw a picture of a book. Keep the book as a model in front of you.
2. Draw a picture of a brick and a round shaped pot. Use pencil to shade the object's drawing to show light and shade effects.
3. Keep two fruits and a knife on a plate and draw these. Complete it with appropriate colours.
4. Draw a picture of a few bread slices put in disorder (just dumped).
5. Lay an earthen pot beside a canister. Colour the picture drawn.



STILL LIFE
By Ara



STILL LIFE WITH FLOWERS (Oil on Canvas)
By Van Gogh