

Self-Portrait Drawing

Read Chapter 3

Objectives: Students will be introduced to the genre and elements of self-portraiture. Students will become familiar with artists portrait paintings. Students will support the understanding of basic art elements and principles as they pertain to drawing and shading. Students will learn to use mathematic skills and tools to create a grid and use the grid system to transfer an image onto another paper through drawing skills. Students will create a self-portrait of themselves using a photograph as an inspirational guide.

INTERPRETATIONS OF SELF

Traditionally, artists have created portraits of themselves over the course of their careers. Not only a means of representing one's physical attributes, self-portraiture can also serve to announce one's vocation as an artist, one's place in society, or one's style.

Some self-portraits include the whole figure. In these images there might be foreshortening in which a hand might be resting on the arm of a chair, but is coming toward you in the picture plane. A foreshortened image may grow larger as it comes toward the viewer, and it will have parts overlapping as in this hand. The fingers come forward as the palm recedes. Shading/modeling techniques provide highlights and shadows to produce depth.

It is important to study facial features carefully, and even to know the names and labels. For example, the pupil is the darkest part of the eye that becomes larger or smaller to adjust the amount of light entering the retina. The iris is the attractive colored part of the eye. When you are able to draw the eyes accurately, you will have made major steps toward capturing the essence of a personality and making the image believable. Self-portraits do not have to be photographic to be believable. Many artists choose to symbolize or even to distort their likeness. Such as self-portraits by Vincent van Gogh, Norman Rockwell, Kathy Kohlwitz, Chuck Close.

Studio Project: Self-Portrait Drawing (50 points)

Instructional Guidelines:

When you hear portrait, what do you think of? Not All Portraits have to be realistic. You probably feel like this when you hear the word portrait. Before cameras, people paid artists to paint them as realistic as possible. But, we now have cameras to do that. Now, as an artist, it is your job to create a portrait that is interesting and creative! How? By Using the Principles of Design. **Contrast:** A large difference between elements. **Unity:** Using similar elements to create a sense of oneness. Such as repeating shapes, colors, and textures; lights next to darks. **Pattern:** Repeating elements in a sequence. **Movement:** Creating a sense of motion or... How the eye travels through an artwork. **Emphasis:** Placing importance on a particular area. You can do this by framing the area. **Balance:** Having equal visual weight. **Rhythm:** Creating a visual beat or movement by repeating similar elements. Think of waves in the ocean.

For your project, I want you to create your own self-portrait. You must use at least 4 principles. It must have your face somewhere. The media you use is up to you. Your portrait drawing must be original, expressive, creative, subject/composition.

1. You will be creating a portrait from photo observation. You may use any drawing medium to create your self-portrait with.
2. You will be using the art element value as a key component when working with the drawing materials. Other art elements and principles will also be applied during the process of planning, setting up, and creation of your self-portrait.
3. Show how you want to be portrayed. Try to depict yourself in an expressive way, whether this be in the materials you choose, style and technique, or your pose.
4. Research portraits, such as other artist self-portraits and senior pictures. These tend to portray people as who they are, who they want to be, or how they want others to perceive them.

Art Reflection Critique: 1 page about remembering, understanding, analyzing and evaluating your art work.

In the paper include an INTROCUION STATEMENT ABOUT THE MAIN IDEA, MESSAGE, OR THEME AND DESCRIBE HOW YOU STARTED AND WHAT YOU DID.

Answer these questions:

- Did you try out different compositional arrangements before producing the final work?
- How did you use the principles of design in your artwork?
- Were you happy with the final result? Why?
- If someone else were looking at the piece, what might they learn about who you are?
- What did you learn about yourself as you worked on this piece?
- What's the one thing you particularly want people to notice when they look at your work?

Post image of your Self-Portrait Drawing to your Weebly webpage. Post Microsoft Word Self-Portrait Drawing Art Reflection Critique to your Weebly webpage.

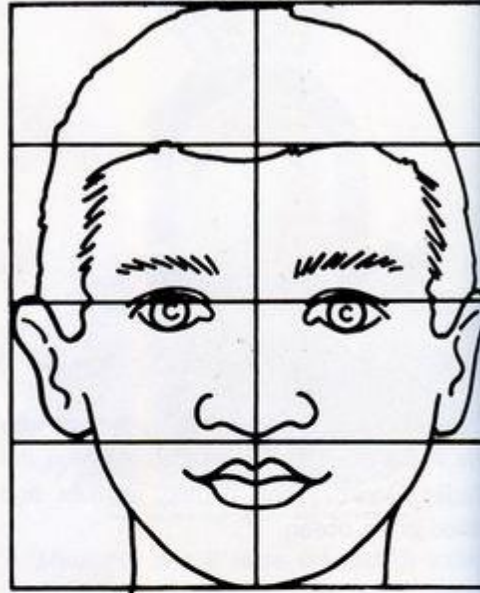
15

Drawing Faces



A

Today you will practice drawing faces. Artists learn to draw people by observing carefully. Faces, noses, eyes, lips and ears can be very different. Artists look for these differences.



B

Faces are also alike in many ways. The straight lines in picture B are guidelines for drawing the front view of a face. Sometimes artists use these guidelines.

These guidelines can help you draw:

1. the shape of the whole face
2. the eyes
3. the top and bottom of the nose and ears
4. the lips
5. the forehead and hairline