



Study of Different Types of Drawing

STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRAWING

Hello friends today we are going through another area of the art world. It's a very basic, major and primary step to be taken in art field, which we call drawing. Drawing makes a space to be considered on a surface and it can be in 2d or 3d forms.

Drawing is a basically structure formation based on line. When a line starts from one point and ends on the same point is called a shape and creates a layout or basic idea of imagination or study is called drawing.

It can be anything, human drawing, portraits, sketches of nature, flora and fauna, buildings, or simple illustrations.

It is a small amount of material is released on a surface, leaving a visible mark. Drawing is one of the major forms of expression within the visual arts. It is generally concerned with the marking of lines and areas of tone on paper, where the correct representation of the visual world is expressed on a plane surface.

If you can see, Drawing is often exploratory, with great importance on observation, problem-solving and composition. Drawing is also regularly used in preparation for a painting, further correction and to make a distinction. Drawings created for these purposes are called studies.



There are several categories of drawing, including figure drawing, cartooning, doodling and shading. There are also many drawing methods, such as line drawing, stippling, shading and tracing (drawing on a translucent paper, such as tracing paper, around the outline of pre-existing shapes that show through the paper).

A quick, unrefined drawing may be called a sketch.

In fields outside art, technical drawings or plans of buildings, machinery, and other things are often called "drawings" even when they have been transferred to another medium by printing.

Let's discuss the material we use for drawing

Most drawing media are also dry (e.g. graphite, charcoal, pastels, Conté, silverpoint), or use a fluid solvent or carrier (marker, pen and ink). Watercolor pencils can be used dry like ordinary pencils, then moistened with a wet brush to get various painterly effects.

Very rarely, artists have drawn with invisible ink. Metalpoint drawing usually employs either of two metals: silver or lead. More rarely used is gold, platinum, copper, brass, bronze, and tin point.

The Paper comes in a variety of different sizes and qualities, starts from newspaper grade up to high quality and relatively expensive paper sold as individual sheets.

Papers can vary in texture, hue, acidity, and strength when wet. Smooth paper is good for rendering fine detail.



Newsprint and typing paper may be useful for practice and rough sketches. Tracing paper is used to experiment over a half-finished drawing, and to transfer a design from one sheet to another.

Cartridge sheets are the basic type of drawing sheet sold in pads also. Bristol board and even heavier acid-free boards, frequently with smooth finishes, are used for drawing fine detail and do not distort when wet medium (ink, washes) are applied. Vellum is extremely smooth and suitable for very fine detail. Cold pressed watercolor paper may be favored for ink drawing due to its texture.

Acid-free, archival quality paper keeps its color and texture far longer than wood pulp-based paper such as news print, which will turn yellow and become weak much sooner.

The basic tools are a drawing board or table, pencil and sharpener and eraser, and for ink drawing, blotting paper.

Other tools used are circle, compass, ruler, and set square for geometrical drawings. Fixative is used to prevent pencil and crayon marks from smudging.

Drafting tape is used to secure paper to drawing surface, and also to mask an area to keep it free of accidental marks sprayed. An easel or slanted table is used to keep the drawing surface in a suitable position, which is generally more horizontal than the position used in painting.



History of drawing

If we talk under the context of art history, as an artistic effort, drawing is almost as old as mankind, prehistoric. In an instrumental, secondary role, it developed along with the other arts in antiquity and the **Middle Ages**.

Whether beginning sketches for mosaics and murals or architectural drawings and designs for statues and reliefs within the multicolored artistic production of the Gothic medieval building and artistic workshop, drawing as a non independent secondary skill was lesser to the other arts.

Drawing as a Form of Communication Drawing is one of the oldest forms of human expression, with proof for its existence earlier than the written communication.

It is believed that drawing was used as a specialized form of communication before the invention of the written language, demonstrated by the production of cave and rock paintings created by Homo sapiens around 30,000 years ago.

These drawings were known as pictograms, depicted objects and abstract concepts. The sketches and paintings produced in prehistoric times were ultimately stylized and simplified, leading to the development of the written language as we know it today.

Drawing in the Arts Drawing is used to express one's creativity, and therefore has been prominent in the world of art. Throughout much of history, drawing was regarded as the foundation for artistic practice.



Initially, artists were used and re-used wooden tablets for the production of their drawings. Following the common availability of paper in the 14th century, the use of drawing in the arts increased.

At this point, drawing was commonly used as a tool for thought and study, acting as a study medium even as artists were preparing for their final pieces of work.

In a period of artistic flourish, the Renaissance brought about drawings exhibiting realistic representational qualities, where there was a lot of influence from geometry and philosophy.

The Drawing Process

Every Individual displays the differences in their ability to produce visually correct drawings. A visually correct drawing is described as being "recognized as a particular object at a particular time and in a particular space, made with little addition of visual detail that cannot be seen in the object represented or with little removal of visual detail".

Exploratory studies in drawings have aimed to explain the reasons why some individuals are better at drawing than others. A study explained that the perception of objects being drawn, the ability to make good representational result, the motor skills required for mark making and the perception of one's drawing were the four stages involved in the process of drawing.



Following this explanation, several studies have been conducted to finish the processes, are the most significant in affecting the accuracy of drawings.

So first see the Motor Function, Motor function has been recognized as an important physical component in the 'Production Phase' of the drawing process. It has been suggested that motor function plays a role in drawing ability, although its effects are not significant. Basically it is the physical process applied to create a drawing and its rendering.

Then it comes to Perception, It has been suggested that an individual's ability to make out and understand an object they are drawing is the most important stage in the drawing process. This suggestion is supported by the discovery of a healthy relationship between perception and drawing ability.

Then, Visual Memory, Visual memory has also been shown to influence one's ability to create visually perfect drawings. Short-term memory plays an important part in drawing as one's look shifts between the object they are drawing and the drawing itself.

Now let's see Different kinds of drawings in arts

Life Drawing

Drawings that result from direct or real observations are life drawings. Life drawing, also known as still-life drawing or figure drawing, portrays all the expressions that are viewed by the artist and captured in the picture. The human figure forms one of the most continuing themes in life drawing that is applied to portraiture,



sculpture, medical illustration, cartooning and comic book illustration, and other fields.

Emotive Drawing

Like as a painting, emotive drawing stress on discovering and expressing different emotions, feelings, moods, self, time, etc. These are generally depicted in the form of a personality.

Sketching

Sketching is a kind of drawing that puts forward the immediate thoughts of an artist. Thus, it is a rough freehand and loose drawing which is not considered to be a finished piece of work. It is just an idea to be put on paper. Sketching, usually, results out of visualizing and immediately capturing them onto paper.

Analytic Drawing

Sketches that are created for proper thought and representation of observations made by an artist are called analytic drawings. In simple words, analytic drawing is undertaken to separate observations into small parts for a better perspective and perfect understanding.

Perspective Drawing

Perspective drawing is used by artists to create three-dimensional images on a two-dimensional picture plane, such as paper. It represents space, distance, volume, light, surface planes, and scale, all viewed from a particular eye-level.

Geometric Drawing



Geometric drawing is used, particularly, in construction fields that demand specific dimensions. Measured scales, true sides, sections, and various other graphic views are represented through geometric drawing.

Diagrammatic Drawing

When concepts and ideas are explored and investigated, these are documented on paper through diagrammatic drawing. Diagrams are created to depict accident, which are likely to take place in the immediate future. Thus, diagrammatic drawings serve as active design process for the instant ideas so conceived. It makes a process in subject with proper working of it, for example science diagrams of organs, machines or different architectural diagrams.

Illustration Drawing

Drawings that are created to represent the layout of a particular document are illustration drawings. They include all the basic details of the project so concerned clearly stating its purpose, style, size, color, character, effect, and others.

Fanciful and nonrepresentational drawings

Drawings with imaginary and fanciful themes are more independent of external reality. 101

The late 15th-century fantasy based works of **Bosch** are an early example. There are figurative peasant scenes by the 16th-century Flemish artist **Pieter Bruegel** and the carnival etchings of the 17th-century French artist **Jacques callot**.



Others whose works illustrate what can be done with drawing outside landscape and portraiture are: the 18th-century Italian engraver **Giambattista Piranesi**, the 18th-century Anglo-Swiss artist **henri fuseli**, the 19th-century English illustrator **walter crane**, and the 20th-century Surrealists.

Nonrepresentational art , is the art with the characteristics of its reduction of the basic elements of drawing— like point, line, plane—to pure form, offered new challenges. Through removal of related physical relationships, the description of the dimensions of drawing and the structure of the various mediums in artworks get new significance in the art field.

The graphic qualities of the line in the plane as well as the unmarked area had already been emphasized in earlier times—for example, in the *grotteschi* of Giuseppe Arcimboldo in the 16th century (the fanciful or fantastic representations of human and animal forms often combined with each other and interwoven with representations of foliage, flowers, fruit, or the like) and in calligraphic exercises such as Moresque (strongly stylized linear ornament, based on leaves and blossoms combined with alphabets)—but mostly as printing or engraving models for the most unlike decorative tasks (interior decoration, furniture, utensils, jewelry, weapons, and the so on).



Artistic architectural drawings

Architectural drawings is one field in which drawing fulfills a distinct function: artistic architectural drawings are a final product as drawings, differing from the distance, so near in understanding, exact plans and designs by the same “handwriting” character that make types of art drawings.

In many cases, no execution of these plans was imagined; since the early Renaissance, such ideal plans have been drawn to symbolize, in execution and accessories, an abstract subject.

Even though, the regularly significant exactness with which the plans are drawn, the personal statement predominates in the flow of the line. This personal note clearly identifies the drawings of such artists for example, Leonardo, Michelangelo, and Bernini. Also distinct from the ground-plan type of architectural drawing are the art drawings of independent character created by such 20th-century architects as Erich Mendelsohn.

Technique

Now see the Raphael’s artwork, the study of the Alba Madonna, with other sketches. Almost all draftsmen use their hands and fingers to apply the drawing mediums.

Earlier to working on an image, the artist will likely want to gain an understanding of how the various mediums will work. The different drawing equipment can be tried on sketch pads or practice sheets in order to determine value and texture, and how to apply the mediums and



equipments in order to produce various effects in artwork.

If you can see the drawing strokes used to control the prominent appearance of the image. Pen and ink drawings often use hatching, which consists of groups of parallel lines. Cross-hatching uses hatching in two or more different directions to create a darker tone. Broken hatching, or lines with irregular breaks, can be used to form lighter tones, and by controlling the density of the breaks a shade of a perfect tone can be achieved. Stippling, uses dots to produce tone, texture or shade. Different textures can be achieved depending on the method used to build tone.

The Drawings in dry media are often use similar techniques, although with pencils and drawing sticks continuous variations in tone can be achieved. Typically a drawing will be filled in, based on which hand of the artist favors in makes tones and shades. A right-handed artist will want to draw from left to right in order to avoid smearing the image. Erasers can be used with many mediums to remove unwanted lines, lighten tones and clean up the extra marks.

In the case of a sketch or outline drawing, the lines drawn often follow the contour of the subject being drawn, creating depth by looking like shadows spread from a light in the position of artist.

Sometimes the artist will want to leave a section of the image without any touch while filling in the remaining area of the picture. The shape of the area to be preserved can be painted on with masking fluid and



applied to the drawing surface, protecting the surface from any marks until the mask is removed.

Another method to preserve a section of the image is to apply a spray-on *fixative* to the surface. This will hold loose material more firmly to the sheet and prevent it from smearing. However the fixative spray typically uses chemicals that can harm the respiratory system, so it should be employed in a well-ventilated area such as outdoors.

Another technique is subtractive drawing in which the drawing surface is covered with graphite or charcoal and then erased to make the image.

Tone

Let's see the features of tone in Line drawing in sanguine by Leonardo Da Vinci.

To create tones in drawing Shading is the technique of changeable the tonal values on the paper to represent the shade of the material as well as the placement of the shadows. Careful attention is given to the reflected light, shadows and highlights which can result in a very realistic rendition of the image finally.

Blending uses an implement to soften or spread the original drawing strokes. Blending is most easily done with a medium that does not immediately fix itself, such as graphite, chalk, or charcoal, although freshly applied ink can be smudged, wet or dry, for some effects.

For shading and blending, the artist can use a, tissue, a kneaded eraser, a fingertip, or any combination of them



help for creating smooth textures, and for removing material to lighten the tone.

If you want the Continuous tone can be achieved with graphite on a smooth surface without blending, but the technique is lengthy, involving small circular or oval strokes with a somewhat rounded point.

There are many Shading techniques that also introduce texture to the drawing include hatching and stippling. There are a number of other methods for producing texture in the picture: in addition to choosing a suitable paper, the type of drawing material and the drawing technique will result in different kinds of textures.

There are many Textures that can be made to appear more realistic when it is drawn next to a complementary texture; a coarse texture will be more obvious when placed next to a smoothly blended area. A similar effect can be achieved by drawing different tones close together; a light edge next to a dark background will stand out to the eye, and almost appear to float above the surface.

Form and proportion

Measuring the dimensions of a subject, while making blocks in the drawing, is an important step in producing a realistic description of the subject. Tools such as a compass can be used to measure the angles of different sides. These angles can be reproduced on the drawing surface and then rechecked to make sure they are accurate. Another form of measurement is to compare the relative sizes of different parts of the subject with



each other. A finger placed at a point along the drawing tool can be used to compare that dimension with other parts of the image. A ruler can be used both as a straightedge and a device to study proportions.

When try to draw a complicated shape such as a human figure, it is helpful at first to represent the form with a set of primitive shapes. Almost any form can be represented by some combination of the cube, sphere, cylinder, and cone. Once these basic shapes have been put up into a likeness, then the drawing can be refined into a more accurate and polished form. The lines of the primitive shapes are removed and replaced by the final likeness. Drawing the underlying construction is a fundamental skill for representational art and is taught in many books and schools, as its correct application will resolve most doubts about smaller details and make the final image look self-structured.

In case of a more refined art of figure drawing relies upon the artist's deep understanding of anatomy and the human proportions. A trained artist is familiar with the skeleton structure, joint location, muscle placement, tendon movement, and how the different parts of the body work together during movement. This allows the artist to create more natural poses that do not appear artificially stiff. The artist is also familiar with how the proportions vary depending on the age of the subject, particularly when drawing a portrait.

Perspective

Perspective is the element of drawing which shows the distance and three dimensionality on a flat surface.



Linear perspective is a method of making objects on a flat surface so that the dimensions shrink with distance. Each set of parallel, straight edges of any object, whether a building or a table, will follow lines that eventually converge at a vanishing point.

Typically this point of convergence will be along the horizon, as buildings are built level with the flat surface. When multiple structures are associated with each other, such as buildings along a street, the horizontal tops and bottoms of the structures will all typically converge at a vanishing point.

Two-point perspective drawing

When both the fronts and sides of a building are drawn, then the parallel lines forming a side converge at a second point along the horizon (which may be off the drawing paper.) This is a two-point perspective. Converging the vertical lines to a third point above or below the horizon then produces a three-point perspective.

Depth can also be portrayed by several techniques in addition to the perspective. Objects of similar **size** should appear ever smaller the further they are from the viewer. Thus the back wheel of a cart will appear slightly smaller than the front wheel. Depth can be portrayed through the use of **texture**. As the texture of an object gets further away it becomes more compressed and hard, taking on an entirely different character than if it was close. Depth can also be portrayed by reducing the contrast in more distant objects, and by making their colors less saturated. This will reproduce the effect of **atmospheric**



haziness, and cause the eye to focus primarily on objects drawn in the foreground.

This is how we can analyze a drawing particularly as an art along with its elements. And we can create something by following those elements.

Summary

Drawing is a very basic, major and primary step to be taken in art field, which we call drawing. Drawing makes a space to be considered on a surface and it can be in 2d or 3d forms.

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preparation for a painting, further correction and to make a distinction. Drawings created for these purposes are called studies.

Categories of drawing are, including figure drawing, cartooning, doodling and shading. Other drawing methods are, such as line drawing, stippling, shading and tracing (drawing on a translucent paper, such as *tracing paper*, around the outline of pre-existing shapes that show through the paper).

A quick, unrefined drawing may be called a *sketch*.

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If we talk about material there are graphite, charcoal, pastels, Conté, silverpoint), or use a fluid solvent or carrier (marker, pen and ink).

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breaks a shade of a perfect tone can be achieved. Stippling, uses dots to produce tone, texture or shade. Different textures can be achieved depending on the method used to build tone.

To create tones in drawing Shading is the technique of changeable the tonal values on the paper to represent the shade of the material as well as the placement of the shadows. Careful attention is given to the reflected light, shadows and highlights which can result in a very realistic rendition of the image finally.

Measuring the dimensions of a subject, while making blocks in the drawing, is an important step in producing a realistic description of the subject. Tools such as a compass can be used to measure the angles of different sides. These angles can be reproduced on the drawing surface and then rechecked to make sure they are accurate. Another form of measurement is to compare the relative sizes of different parts of the subject with each other. A finger placed at a point along the drawing tool can be used to compare that dimension with other parts of the image. A ruler can be used both as a straightedge and a device to study proportions.

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And finally Basic Tips to be keep in mind while drawing

- Draw what you see, not what you think you see. Even if it looks wrong, keep drawing, and it will eventually turn out.
- As it's hard for many, try to draw what you see not what it should look like? This is a good tip for relaxing and not over-stressing.



If you're not so good at shading, practice by drawing a circle and making it lightest to darkest, depending on the light. Move your pencil in a circular motion.