



## Vocabulary for *Ramayana* images

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Medium:** Is this piece a product of dry media (such as pencil or pastels)? Or of wet media (such as oil paints, gouache, or ink)? Does the choice of media affect the quality of the image? Does it contribute to muted edges or sharp delineations?

**Color:** Is the color of this image imitating life? Or is it expressive- does it express an emotion rather than simply copy nature? Does it do both? Are the colors bold or muted?

**Composition:** The organization of the parts of the image into a whole image by means of *line*, *color*, and *shape*. What is the focus of the composition? In considering the composition it is important to contemplate the size relations of the objects and figures in the image- do the choices the artist made in depicting the size relations of these objects and people have relevance on the meaning or message of the image? Do the figures and objects share the space evenly? Are figures depicted in similar stances? Do they mirror each other? Does their placement in the image create diagonal, horizontal, circular or vertical lines? How do these lines convey your eye across the surface of the image?

**Depth:** Does this image create the sense of depth? Does the space in which action takes place recede into the distance, or does it appear to occur close at hand? If the image conveys depth, how has this been done? Look for shading of objects and the inclusion of shadows, for overlapping objects and figures, perspective, including aerial or birds-eye perspective.

**Perspective:** Parallel lines appear to converge in the distance, which gives the appearance of depth.

**Scale:** The size relation of objects and figures to each other.

**Hierarchic scale:** At some points in history the most important figures in various pictures were depicted as significantly larger than those that were considered less important.