

Form / Shape

1. Abstract (non-figurative) With the rise of abstract art, the connection or relationship between image and reality became more and more disconnected. In Abstract art you recognise no objects from reality.
2. Angular form A form or shape which consists out of many angles or angular shapes of forms.
3. Assymmetric form A form that is not symmetrical when you put an axis of symmetry through the middle. Asymmetrical works of art can look very dynamical.
4. Closed form A closed form is a form without any open spaces. A closed form tends to make a very massive impression. A closed 2-dimensional form has a thick contour and almost no residual form. You can see this in gestures as well
5. Closed form Forms that you cannot see through are close or solid. It feels like they take up a lot of space.
6. Composed Form A composed form is composed out of several forms/shapes. These composed parts could be from the same material or different materials.
7. Deformed A form in which the appearance is changed by for example changing the proportions. Deformations are visual changes in form
8. Figurative Figurative works of art show things realistically. You would recognise what is depicted form real life or even in an imagined reality.
9. Figurative form/representation A realistic image that obviously refers to something in real-life.
10. Flat There is no depth suggested in a painting.
11. Form an element of art, means objects that have three dimensions. I like to think of form as a 3-D shape
12. Form contrast Form contrast is what we call differences is form. ex.: the difference between large and small (size) or between organic and geometric. Contrast sets forms off against each other and you can distinguish between them easily.
13. Form contrast The characteristics of specific types of forms are the exact opposite of eachother. By using those types of forms/shapes

together so called form contrast arise. When you combine those forms you create a contrast between those. When doing so the forms will intensify each others characteristics. For example, a angular form looks more angular used in combination with a rounded form

14. Freeform shapes also called organic shapes, are irregular and uneven shapes. Their outlines may be curved, angular, or a combination of both
15. Geometric Geometric shapes are easy to measure and draw properly with a ruler and a compass. They are also called mathematical forms. ex.: rectangles, triangles, circles, ovals, pentagons etc.
16. Half-Abstract (degree of abstraction) An artwork which is not realistic but contains a certain degree of abstraction. You can still recognise the object but it is not depicted realistically.
17. Hollow form A hollow form contains a empty space in the inside. Like a vase or a bronse sculpture.
18. Irregular form A irregular form is a form or shape in which you can't see any rules or agreements that could have been made on measurement or form.
19. Linear form A linear form is construct out of (almost) only lines . That could either be drawn lines a 3-dimensional lines. Think about sculptures that are made out of wire.
20. Massive form A massive form exists totally out of one material all the way through. A massive form has no space or holes in it at all. For that reason a massive form could also be considerd a closed form.
21. Negative form The negative form (2-dimensional) is everything of the surface around the form or shape that is left (also called the residual form). In 3-dimensional art it is the space (environment) around it and/or the residual form in a hollow form.
22. Open (Transparent) Into an open form you can look right through to the background. ex.: the glass pyramid of the Louvre Museum. They seem to include space instead of taking it up.
23. Open form A open form is a empty space which allows light and air to go through. This can refer both to a actual whole(s) or to a body gesture that seems to be open.
24. Organic Organic (natural) forms originate from the shape of things like trees, bones, organs, plants, animals etc.
25. Positive form The positive form is the form or shape that is drawn or painted on a surface (2-dimensional). For 3-dimensional it's the form itself.

26. Regular form A regular form is recognizable to its rules or agreements. You can tell that there are agreements made on the measurements or colours of the form. Usually a lot of geometric shapes/forms are used.
27. Residual form Imagine an apple drawn on a white piece of paper. The part where the apple is drawn is the form, the white of the paper that remains empty is called the residual form.
28. Rounded form A form or shape with almost no angles but a lot of organic rounded forms.
29. Sculptural shape A 3-dimensional shape, with a highly spatial appearance. These works of art can be either made from stone or clay. But when used in drawing or painting the spatial appearance is obtained by the use of value (light and shadows)
30. Shape an element of art that is a two-dimensional area that is defined in some way. A shape may have an outline around it or you may recognize it by its area.
31. Singular form A singular form or shape exists out of one single piece. It's just one single shape or form either 2-dimensional or 3-dimensional.
32. Streamlined Birds and fish have a naturally streamlined form. This creates the least resistance or friction in air and water. Streamlined designs are practical but have also become a fashionable trend, even in architecture.
33. Stylized Something is stylized when its form is simplified and bits of the form and certain details are left out.
34. Symmetric form A form that you divided in 2 parts which are each other's mirror image. The imaginary line you put in the middle is called an axis of symmetry. Symmetry in art can create a certain amount of balance and order in a work of art.