

Janice Mason Art Museum

RELATED TERMS

abstract: not aiming to depict an object but composed with the focus on internal structure and form

abstract artist: artist who creates images do not depict an object but composed with the focus on internal structure and form

Abstract Expressionism: a painting movement in which artists typically applied paint rapidly, and with force to their huge canvases in an effort to show feelings and emotions, painting gesturally, non-geometrically, sometimes applying paint with large brushes, sometimes dripping or even throwing it onto canvas. Their work is characterized by a strong dependence on what appears to be accident and chance, but which is actually highly planned.

abstract logos: a name, symbol, or trademark designed by a graphic designer for easy and definite recognition, which is not a true representation of an object.

abstract sculpture: a piece of three-dimensional art that does not depict a true representation of an object, person or animal.

abstraction: a piece of art that does not depict a true representation of an object, person or animal.

acrylic: a water based paint that has a polymer binder and dries to a permanent covering.

adhesives: substances that unite or bond surfaces together

architect: a person skilled in the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings.

architecture: the art and science of designing the built environment; including cities, buildings, interiors, landscape, furniture, objects, etc.

art elements: the basic components of visual arts

1. color – the results of the reflection or absorption of light by a surface
2. form – element that is three-dimensional and encloses volume
3. line – continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point
4. shape – element that is an enclosed space determined by other elements such as line, color, value or texture. It is a two-dimensional element.
5. space – element that refers to the distance or area between, around, above, below, or within things
6. texture – element that refers to the surface quality or “feel” of an object, its roughness, smoothness, softness
7. value – refers to the degree of lightness or darkness of a color

art form: a recognized form (as a symphony) or medium (as sculpture) of artistic expression.

artifacts: an object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.

artist in residence: an artist who works and teaches with a school, organization, etc. over an extended period of time.

assemblage: a three-dimensional composition made of various materials such as found objects, paper, wood, and textiles.

autobiographical: writing or piece of art that is about one’s own life.

bust: a portrait sculpture or a painting representing a person's head, neck, shoulders and upper chest, and perhaps the upper arms.

calligraphy: the art of decorative writing.

canvas: a tightly stretched cloth surface on which to paint.

career: the particular occupation for which you are trained.

caricature: a representation in which the subject's distinctive features or peculiarities are deliberately exaggerated to produce a comic or grotesque effect. Also, the art of making such representations.

cartoons: drawings depicting a humorous situation, often accompanied by a caption; ridiculously oversimplified or stereotypical representations

cast: to form (molten metal, or liquid plaster or plastic, for example) into a three-dimensional shape by pouring into a mold; or something formed by this means.

cast paper: to form paper into a three-dimensional shape by pouring into a mold.

ceramics: the process of creating functional and non-functional art forms made of clay.

Chicago Imagists: artists, living in Chicago in the 50's whose works are characterized by refined and intricate techniques that are rarely gestural and a strong pop cultural influence as well as an affinity with so-called "outsider art."

cinema: 1a. A film or movie. b. A movie theater. 2a. Films or movies considered as a group. b. The film or movie industry. 3. The art or technique of making films or movies; filmmaking.

cityscape: an artistic representation of a city or city scene.

classical art: this term has come to have several meanings. Originally it was used when referring to the art of ancient Greece produced during the fifth and fourth centuries BCE. Later it included all works of art created from 600 BCE until the fall of Rome. Still later it was used to describe any art form thought to be inspired or influenced by ancient Greek or Roman examples. Today, classical is used to describe perfection of form, with an emphasis on harmony and unity and restraint of emotion. Usually, it is applied to works that are representational but idealistic. Classic is used to describe anything which is the epitome of its type.

collaboration: act of working jointly

collaborative: working together

collage: a picture or design created by adhering such basically flat elements as newspaper, wallpaper, printed text and illustrations, photographs, cloth, string, etc., to a flat surface, when the result becomes three-dimensional, and *might* also be called a relief sculpture. Most of the elements adhered in producing most collages are "found" materials. Introduced by the Cubist artists, this process was widely used by artists who followed, and is a familiar technique in contemporary art.

color: produced when light strikes an object and then reflects back to the eyes.

color value: value, the lightness or darkness of a color.

colors: produced when light strikes an object and then reflects back to the eyes.

combines: any painted assemblage that is neither simply painting or sculpture, but rather a hybrid painting-sculpture. The term "combine" was coined by Robert Rauschenberg (American, 1925-).

commercial art: works which involve creating images and objects for purposes related to the buying and selling of goods or services, rather than for fine art purposes.

commercial artist: one who produces works which involve creating images and objects for purposes related to the buying and selling of goods or services, rather than for fine art purposes.

composition: the plan, placement or arrangement of the elements of art in a work. It is often useful to discuss these in reference to the principles of design, as well as to the relative weight of the composition's parts. Composition can also refer to the area of a sheet in which the design appears in a drawing or print.

concept: a thought, notion, or idea.

Conceptual art: art that is intended to convey an idea or a concept to the perceiver, rejecting the creation or appreciation of a traditional art object such as a painting or a sculpture as a precious commodity.

contemporaries: all the people living at the same time or of approximately the same age.

contemporary: current, belonging to the same period of time. Usually referring to our present time, but can refer to being current with any specified time.

craftsman: one who practices a craft with great skill.

crayon: writing implement consisting of a colored stick of composition wax used for writing and drawing.

cross hatching: creating tonal or shading effects with closely spaced parallel lines. When more such lines are placed at an angle across the first, it is called cross-hatching.

cube: a three-dimensional shape with six equal square or rectangular sides.

cube sculpture: creating a three-dimensional art work by arranging cubes in different patterns.

Dadaism: an early twentieth century art movement which ridiculed contemporary culture and traditional art forms. It was born as a consequence of the collapse during World War I of social and moral values which developed to that time. Dada artists produced works which were nihilistic or reflected a cynical attitude toward social values, and, at the same time, irrational -- absurd and playful, emotive and intuitive, and often cryptic.

decorative ceramics: objects made of clay that serve no useful function, but are used to make the area they are in more attractive.

depth perception: the ability to perceive objects and their spatial relationship in three dimensions.

descriptive: serving to give an account of something by giving details of its characteristics.

design: a plan, or to plan. The organization or composition of a work; the skilled arrangement of its parts. An effective design is one in which the elements of art and principles of design have been combined to achieve an overall sense of unity.

draftsman: an artist who draws sketches and plans of buildings, machinery, and manufactured products.

drawing: depiction of shapes and forms on a surface chiefly by means of lines. Color and shading may be included. A major fine art technique in itself, drawing is the basis of all pictorial representation, and an early step in most art activities. Though an integral part of most painting, drawing is generally differentiated from painting by the dominance of line over mass.

drip painting: a technique of abstract painting exemplified chiefly in the later works of Jackson Pollack and marked by the intricately executed dripping and pouring of the paint on a canvas placed on the floor.

elements of design: the “how” of art works

1. emphasis – focal point/gets viewer’s attention
2. variety – diversity/keeps viewer’s attention
3. repetition – combining similar elements in an artwork to accent their similarities
4. rhythm – ordered repetition of elements and/or the path of the viewer’s eye movement over the artwork
5. balance – a way of combining elements to add a feeling of equilibrium or stability to an artwork
6. proportion – size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another
7. contrast – a way of combining elements by using a gradual changes or interaction of opposites in those elements
8. unity – the appearance of oneness or wholeness in an artwork

embossed: to create a raised design or relief on a flat surface, usually of metal, by pressing or hammering a design into the back side. Embossment is the result of having been embossed.

embroidered: to ornament with needlework.

emulsion: a suspension of small globules of one liquid in a second liquid with which the first will not mix.

etched: to use acid to cut into a surface, usually metal or glass.

etching: the process of using acid to cut into a surface, usually metal or glass.

Expressionists: artists who used a style of art, music or writing, found particularly in the 1900s, which expresses people's states of mind.

fabric: artifact made by weaving or felting or knitting or crocheting natural or synthetic fibers.

figurative painting: painting the form of a human, an animal or a thing; most often referring to an entire human form.

figure drawing: drawing the form of a human, an animal or a thing; most often referring to an entire human form.

fine art: fields traditionally considered to be artistic. It is also used to describe "high-quality" works from these fields. "Fine art" differs from "useful art" (craft) in that it is purely aesthetic whereas crafts are made to serve a practical purpose.

finger painting: a technique of spreading pigment on wet paper chiefly with the fingers; *also* : a picture so produced.

flat block (lithography): a method of printing from a prepared flat stone or metal or plastic plate invented in the late eighteenth century. A drawing is made on the stone or plate with a greasy crayon or tusche and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing. The artist, or other print maker under the artist's supervision, then covers the plate with a sheet of paper and runs both through a press under light pressure. For color lithography separate drawings are made for each color.

found: an image, material, or object, not originally intended as a work of art, that is obtained, selected, and exhibited by an artist, often without being altered in any way.

found objects: an image, material, or object, not originally intended as a work of art, that is obtained, selected, and exhibited by an artist, often without being altered in any way.

functional ceramics: objects made of clay that are used in some functional way.

geometric design: an arrangement scheme using straight lines and simple shapes, for example, circles or squares.

geometric formulae: a group of symbols that make a mathematical statement about straight lines and simple shapes.

geometric shapes: straight lines or shapes from geometry, including circle, ovals, triangles, rectangles, squares, and other quadrilaterals, along with such polygons as pentagons, hexagons, etc. Examples of geometric forms include spheres, cones, cylinders, tetrahedrons, pyramids, cube and other polyhedron.

gouache: a heavy, opaque watercolor paint, sometimes called body color, producing a less wet-appearing and more strongly colored picture than ordinary watercolor. Also, any painting produced with gouache.

graphic: any image that is especially linear in character, such as a drawing, and any image made by or for printmaking or digital imaging.

graphic design: an arrangement scheme using any image that is especially linear in character, such as a drawing.

graphite: a soft black mineral substance, a form of carbon, available in powder, stick, and other forms. It has a metallic luster and a greasy feel. Compressed with fine clay, it is used in lead pencils (though contemporary lead pencils contain no lead), lubricants, paints, and coatings, among other products.

grid: a framework or pattern of criss-crossed or parallel lines. A lattice. When criss-crossed, lines are conventionally horizontal and vertical; and when lines are diagonal, they are usually at right angles to each other. Typically graph paper is a grid of lines. Things that are often gridded: tiles, tesselations, wire screens, chess boards, maps, charts, calendars, and modern street plans.

grid method: producing a piece of art by using a grid.

humanitarian: someone devoted to the promotion of human welfare and to social reforms.

humor: the quality of being funny.

illustrator: among those in art careers, a person who creates designs and pictures for books, magazines, or other print or electronic media. Specialties among illustrators include fashion illustrator and medical illustrator.

intaglio: the collective term for several graphic processes in which prints are made from ink trapped in the grooves in an incised metal plate. Etchings and engravings are the most typical examples.

irony: a type of humor using incongruity between what actually happens and what might be expected to happen, especially when this disparity seems absurd or laughable.

landscape: a painting, photograph or other work of art which depicts scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers and forests. There is invariably some sky in the scene.

linoleum cuts or linocuts: a linoleum block or plate used for making relief prints. Linoleum is a durable, washable material formerly used more for flooring as vinyl flooring is used today. It is usually backed with burlap or canvas, and may be purchased adhered to a wooden block. The linoleum can be cut in much the same way woodcuts are produced, however its surface is softer and without grain. Also refers to a print made with this method.

litho stones: a stone upon which a drawing is made with a greasy crayon or tusche, and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing.

lithograph: a drawing made on a stone or plate with a greasy crayon or tusche, and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing.

lithograph stones: stones upon which a drawing is made with a greasy crayon or tusche, and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing.

lithographic method: a process by which a drawing is made with a greasy crayon or tusche, and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing.

lithographic press: machine that applies pressure to the litho stones or plates and the paper or medium on which the lithograph is made.

lithographs: prints made in a process by which a drawing is made with a greasy crayon or tusche, and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing.

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maquette: a small art work made as a preparatory study or model for a full-scale work.

media: materials used to produce a piece of art.

medium: material used to make a piece of art.

Minimalism: a twentieth century art movement and style stressing the idea of reducing a work of art to the minimum number of colors, values, shapes, lines and textures. No attempt is made to represent or symbolize any other object or experience. It is sometimes called ABC art, minimal art, reductivism, and rejective art.

minimalist: artist who creates art in a style stressing the idea of reducing a work of art to the minimum number of colors, values, shapes, lines and textures. No attempt is made to represent or symbolize any other object or experience. It is sometimes called ABC art, minimal art, reductivism, and rejective art.

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mixed media: a technique involving the use of two or more artistic media, such as ink and pastel or painting and collage, that are combined in a single composition. The term intermedia is used synonymously.

modern art: art that produced in recent times or the present, or the sense of something being contemporary or up-to-date, recently developed or advanced in style, technique, or technology.

moire': fabric, especially silk, rayon, linen, or another material with a wavy or rippled pattern or texture impressed into its surface by engraved rollers.

monotype: a one-of-a-kind print made by painting on a smooth metal, glass or stone plate and then printing on paper. The pressure of printing creates a texture not possible when painting directly on paper.

motif: a consistent or recurrent conceptual element, usually a figure or design. In an architectural or decorative pattern, a motif is employed as the central element in a work, or it is repeated either consistently or as a theme with variations.

mural: large design or picture, most commonly created on the wall of a public building.

narrate: to relate a story giving detailed information.

Naturalists: artists who use a style that represent a subject as it appears in the natural world -- precisely and objectively -- as opposed to being represented in a stylized or intellectually manipulated manner.

neo-expressionist movement: broadly used, this may refer to all expressionist art since the original movement known as Expressionism arose in Germany between 1905 and 1925. Abstract Expressionism is an example of a movement which may be referred to as neo-expressionist.

oil painting: a painting done with Slow drying paint made when pigments are mixed with an oil, linseed oil being most traditional. The oil dries with a hard film, and the brightness of the colors is protected. Oil paints are usually opaque and traditionally used on canvas. They can have a matte, semi-gloss, or glossy finish.

oil pastel: oil paints that are tints or pale colors -- soft colors, lightened with white -- little saturated and have great lightness

optical illusion: any illusion that deceives the human visual system into perceiving something that is not present or incorrectly perceiving what is present.

painter: one who paints

painting: works of art made with paint on a surface.

paper casting: shaping paper into a three-dimensional art work using a mold.

paper pulp: a mass of cellulose fibers that have not yet been made into sheet or roll form.

paradoxes: incongruity between opposites.

pastel: pigments mixed with gum and water, and pressed into a dried stick form for use as crayons. Works of art done with such pigments are also called pastels.

performance art: art in which works in any of a variety of media are executed premeditated before a live audience. Although this might appear to be "theater," theatrical performances present illusions of events, while performance art presents actual events as art.

performance piece: art in which works in any of a variety of media are executed premeditated before a live audience. Although this might appear to be "theater," theatrical performances present illusions of events, while performance art presents actual events as art.

performance works: art in which works in any of a variety of media are executed premeditated before a live audience. Although this might appear to be "theater," theatrical performances present illusions of events, while performance art presents actual events as art.

perspective: the technique artists use to project an illusion of the three-dimensional world onto a two-dimensional surface. Perspective helps to create a sense of depth- of receding space.

photo lithographic plate: a metal plate that has a photographic image etched into it.

photo realist: artist who creates realist paintings and sculptures involving thorough reproduction of detail. In painting the results were nearly photographic-- in fact made from photographs (although painters had been working from photographs since the early days of photography).

Photo Realist movement: an important art movement that had its center in the United States, but was also strong in Europe from the late 1960s into the 1970s. This movement was characterized by artists who create realist paintings and sculptures involving thorough reproduction of detail.

photograph: a picture of a person or scene in the form of a print or transparent slide; recorded by a camera on light-sensitive material.

photographer: one who produces a picture of a person or scene in the form of a print or transparent slide; recorded by a camera on light-sensitive material.

photographic contact print: a print that has been made using a photographic image transferred to paper from a silk screen, lithograph.etc.

photorealism: art that is characterized by artists who create realist paintings and sculptures involving thorough reproduction of detail.

photo-realist: one who creates art that characterized by artists who create realist paintings and sculptures involving thorough reproduction of detail.

photo documentary: presenting facts about a person, thing or event using photographs

photo screen: a silk screen that has a photographic image transferred to it in order to make a silk screen print of the photograph.

pin hole camera: a camera without a lens. The image is produced by a simple hole. In order to produce a reasonably clear image, the aperture has to be extremely small, on the order of a pinhole. The shutter is normally just by some light proof material covering the pinhole. The image may be projected on a translucent screen for live viewing (popular for viewing solar eclipses), or picked up by film or a charge coupled device for recording. Such pinhole cameras are sometimes used for surveillance work. The small size of the hole produces significant diffraction effects, which result in a less sharp image than what is available by a lens. The depth of field is basically infinite, and no focusing is required. Due to the small aperture, very long exposure times are required with traditional photographic films.

Pop Art: an art movement and style that had its origins in England in the 1950s and made its way to the United States during the 1960s. Pop artists have focused attention upon familiar images of the popular culture such as billboards, comic strips, magazine advertisements, and supermarket products.

Pop artist: an artist whose art work contains familiar images of the popular culture such as billboards, comic strips, magazine advertisements, and supermarket products.

Pop movement: an art movement and style that had its origins in England in the 1950s and made its way to the United States during the 1960s. Pop artists have focused attention upon familiar images of the popular culture such as billboards, comic strips, magazine advertisements, and supermarket products.

portrait: a work of art that represents a specific person, a group of people, or an animal. Portraits usually show what a person looks like as well as revealing something about the subject's personality. Portraits can be made of any sculptural material or in any two-dimensional medium. Portraiture is the field of portrait making and portraits in general.

Post Impressionists: a French art movement that immediately followed Impressionism and Neo-Impressionism. The artists involved showed a greater concern for expression, structure and form than did the Impressionist artists. Building on the works of the Neo-Impressionists, these artists rejected the emphasis the Impressionists put on naturalism and the depiction of fleeting effects of light.

primary colors: the colors yellow, red (magenta), and blue (cyan) from which it is possible to mix all the other colors of the spectrum.

print: a print is a shape or mark made from a block or plate or other object that is covered with wet color (usually ink) and then pressed onto a flat surface, such as paper or textile. Most prints can be produced over and over again by re-inking the printing block or plate.

printed: a shape or mark made from a block or plate or other object that is covered with wet color (usually ink) and then pressed onto a flat surface, such as paper or textile. Most prints can be produced over and over again by re-inking the printing block or plate. Printmaking can be done in many ways, including using an engraved block or stone, transfer paper, or a film negative. The making of fine prints is generally included in the graphic arts, while the work of artists whose designs are made to satisfy the needs of more commercial clients are included in graphic design.

printmaker: one who creates art through the process of making a shape or mark made from a block or plate or other object that is covered with wet color (usually ink) and then pressed onto a flat surface, such as paper or textile. Most prints can be produced over and over again by re-inking the printing block or plate. Printmaking can be done in many ways, including using an engraved block or stone, transfer paper, or a film negative. The making of fine prints is generally included in the graphic arts, while the work of artists whose designs are made to satisfy the needs of more commercial clients are included in graphic design.

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puns: humorous play on words.

realist: a painter who represents the world as it really looks and not in an idealized or romantic style

relief: a type of sculpture in which form projects from a background.

There are three degrees or types of relief: high, low, and sunken. In high relief, the forms stand far out from the background. In low relief (best known as bas-relief), they are shallow. In sunken relief, also called hollow or intaglio; the backgrounds are not cut back and the points in highest relief are level with the original surface of the material being carved.

relief frieze: a decorative horizontal band, containing three-dimensional shapes protruding from the flat background surface, and usually placed along the upper end of a wall.

relief printing: printing methods in which a block of wood, linoleum or some other material's surface is carved so that an image can be printed from it -- un-carved areas receiving ink which transfers to another surface when the block is pressed against it.

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repetition: combining similar elements in an artwork to accent their similarities

screen printed: when an image is imposed on a screen of silk or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance, and ink is forced through the mesh onto the printing surface.

screen printing: a stencil process of printmaking in which an image is imposed on a screen of silk or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance, and ink is forced through the mesh onto the printing surface.

sculptor: one who sculpts.

sculpture: a three-dimensional work of art, or the art of making it. Such works may be carved, modeled, constructed, or cast.

secondary colors: the colors (orange, green, and violet) obtained by mixing equal amounts of two primary colors.

self-portrait: a portrait an artist makes using himself or herself as its subject, typically drawn or painted from a reflection in a mirror.

semi-abstract: an image or art work that has some images that are abstract and some that are recognizable or realistic.

silk screen: stencil process of printmaking in which an image is imposed on a screen of silk or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance, and ink is forced through the mesh onto the printing surface.

silk screen print: a print produced in a stencil process of printmaking in which an image is imposed on a screen of silk or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance, and ink is forced through the mesh onto the printing surface.

silk screening: stencil process of printmaking in which an image is imposed on a screen of silk or other fine mesh, with blank areas coated with an impermeable substance, and ink is forced through the mesh onto the printing surface.

Socialist Realism: the official style in the arts in the Soviet Union (USSR) from the early 1930s until the decline of Communism in the 1980s, disappearing entirely by the time of that country's dissolution in 1989.

SOTS art movement: Pop art movement in the Soviet Union in the 1960's.

space: the element of art that refers to the distance or area between, around, above, below, or within things.

stones: stones upon which a drawing is made with a greasy crayon or tusche, and then washed with water. When ink is applied it sticks to the greasy drawing but runs off (or is resisted by) the wet surface allowing a print-- a lithograph-- to be made of the drawing.

structural installations: putting together an art work made up of a number of components that are put together in a particular way.

style: a way of expressing something that is characteristic of a particular person or group of people or period.

subject matter: that which is represented in an artwork.

superrealism: another name for photorealism, art that is characterized by artists who create realist paintings and sculptures involving thorough reproduction of detail.

super-realist: another name for photorealist, an artist who creates art that is characterized by realist paintings and sculptures involving thorough reproduction of detail.

surreal: dreamlike: suggesting or having qualities associated with dreams, for example, bizarre landscapes and distorted objects.

Surrealism: a twentieth century avant-garde art movement that originated in the nihilistic ideas of the Dadaist and French literary figures, especially those of its founder, French writer André Breton (1896-1966). The images found in surrealist works are as confusing and startling as those of dreams. Surrealist works can have a realistic, though irrational style, precisely describing dreamlike fantasies.

symbol: something that stands for or represents something else.

symbolism: systematic use of symbols in order to represent or allude to something.

Symbolists: artists who were part of an art movement which rejected the purely visual realism of the Impressionists, and the rationality of the Industrial Age, in order to depict the symbols of ideas.

tactile: producing a sensation of touch.

text painting: art work in which the subject matter is made up primarily of writing or letters.

textile: a cloth, usually made by weaving or knitting fiber or yarn. Materials might include fibers of raffia, wool, cotton, linen, silk, or synthetics, among others.

textile art: art work that is composed of cloth or fabric.

textile artist: artist who makes art work that is composed of cloth or fabric.

The Who: group of artist in Chicago, who were also called Chicago Imagists

thread: a fine cord of twisted fibers (of cotton or silk or wool or nylon etc.) used in sewing and weaving.

three-dimensional: characteristic of a work of art that has length, width and depth.

tone: a quality of a color, arising from its saturation (purity and impurity), intensity (brilliance and dimness), luminosity (brightness and dullness), and temperature (warm and cool); or to create such a quality in a color. To tone down is to make a color less vivid, harsh, or violent; moderate. To tone up is to make one become brighter or more vigorous.

traditional art: art that customary or expected within a particular culture of people.

tusche: in lithography, a black liquid used most with brush or pen to paint a design. It should never be called lithographic ink, which is another substance entirely.

tutor: a person charged with the instruction and guidance of another:

two-dimensional: characteristic of a work of art that has length and width.

typography: The design, arrangement, style, and appearance of type matter constitute typography. Among other things, students of typography learn about the uses of various type fonts and the various factors affecting readability.

variations: changes.

viscous: having the properties of glue.

wall hanging: decoration that is hung (as a tapestry) on a wall or over a window.

water color: any paint that uses water as a medium. Paintings done with this medium are known as watercolors.

watercolorist: artist who uses watercolor as his medium.

woodcut: a print made by cutting a design in side-grain of a block of wood, also called a woodblock print. The ink is transferred from the raised surfaces to paper.