Evening Drawing

(VV052)

Week 2: Half-body

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Upper body

- Lat week, we talked about composition, and how if you can't fit the whole figure inside of the paper, you shouldn't chop off the limbs just to fit them in.
- them in.
 This week, we will focus on the torso and head or the 'main body' of the figure, and intentionally draw it big and only suggest the remaining limbs.
 The sign of a good artist is to be able to draw the main body from all sides, accurately
 Torso, back, pelvis, and head can show a lot even without the limbs
 This type of visualization is most area.

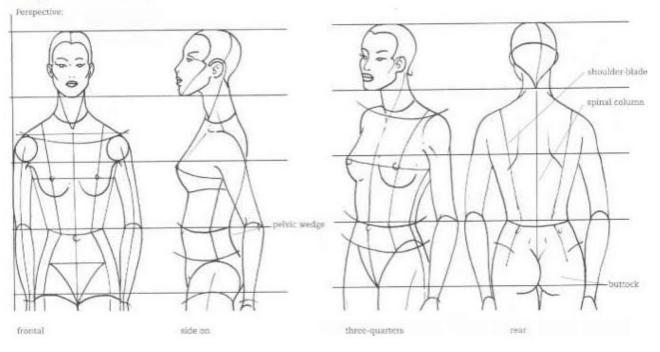
- This type of visualization is most prominent in fashion design

Check out:

https://www.martelnyc.com/figure-drawing/the-upper-body.html

Last

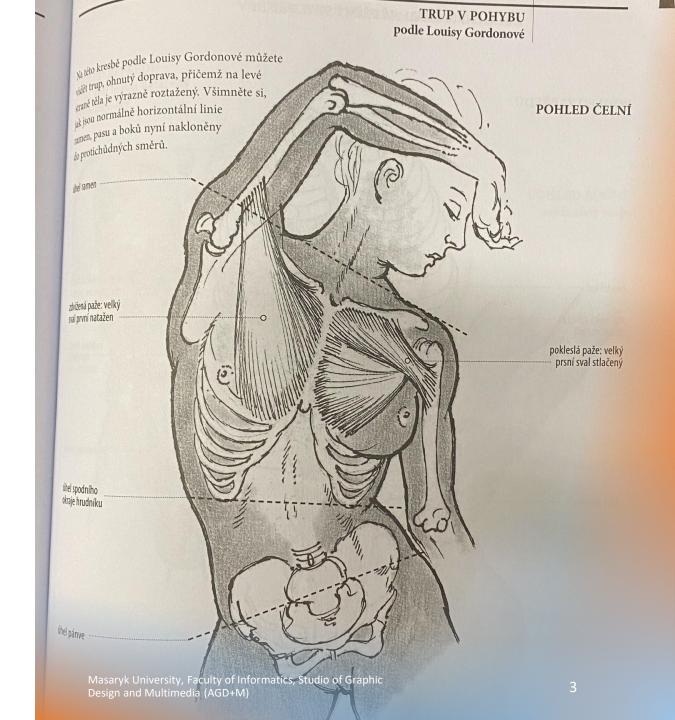
Analysis and structure



Don't Forget the Measurements

 Also think back to anatomy and the angles at which the shoulders and the pelvis interact at.

Image Source: Kniha Velká kniha anatomie pro výtvarníky



Dynamics

You can show dynamic movements with just the body, even without depicting the appendages.

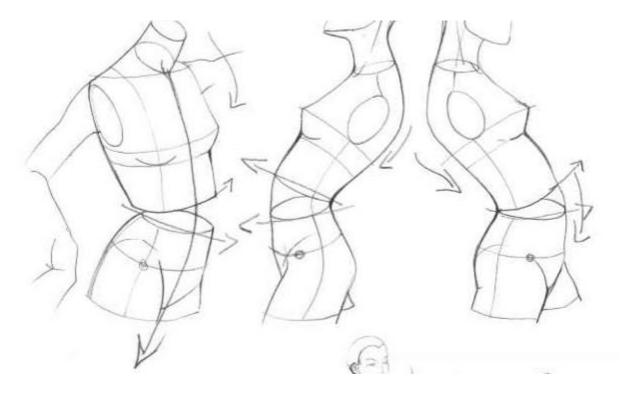
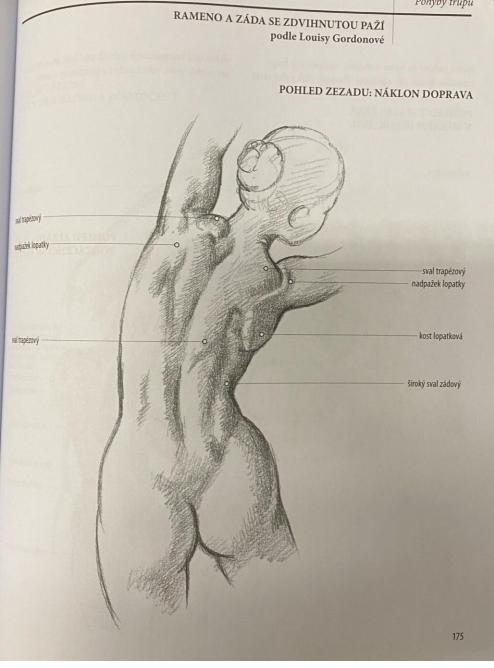
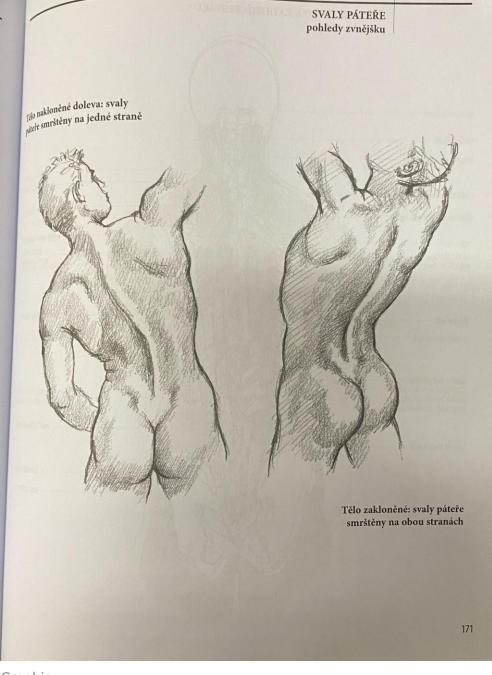


Image source: https://www.martelnyc.com/ figure-drawing/the-upper-body.html

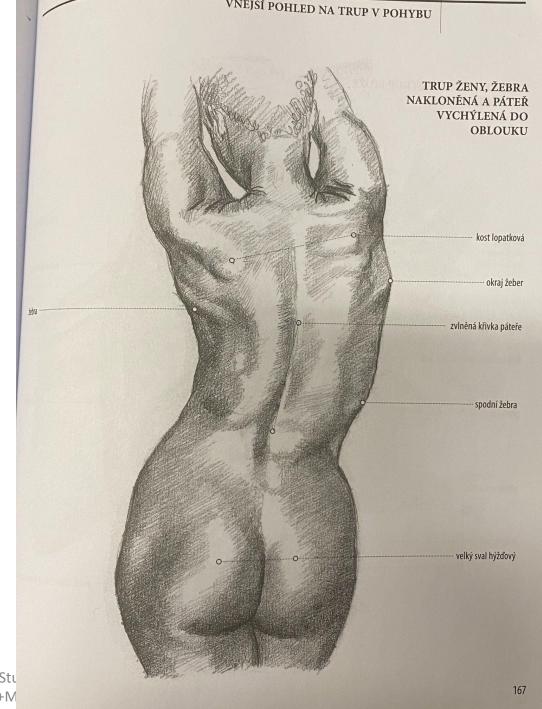


Shading helps a lot with showing the form of the body. Even though they are not as 'obvious' as landmarks on the front of the body, they are there. Think lower back, scapula, back of the shoulders, gluteus maximus...

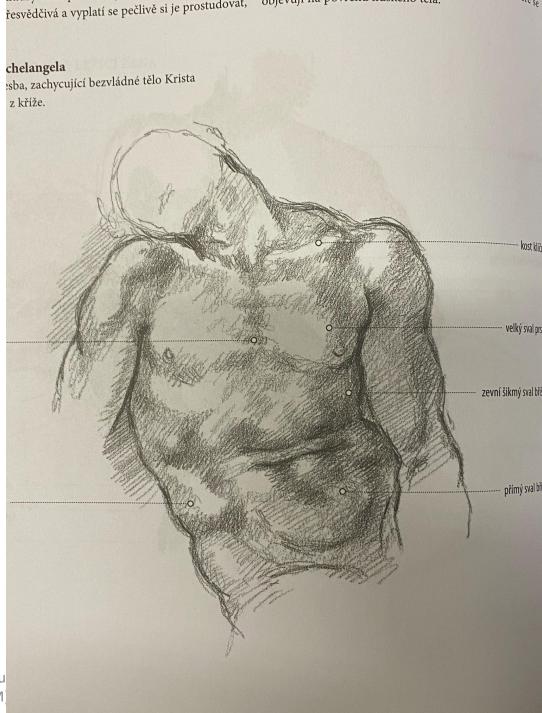


- Think back to the line of action
- Main focus is the spine (main body) and how the other body parts attach to it

Source: Velká kniha anatomie pro výtvarníky by Barber and Barrington



• Or the lack of movement, but it has character without even showing the face!



Examples from old masters:





Examples of life-drawing with a focus on the upper part of the body by Michelangelo (left and right) and Rubens (middle). Photos taken at the Michelangelo exhibition in Albertina Modern, Vienna.



Student example from previous years:

