MAPEH - Arts
Quarter 2 – Module 2:
Elements and Principles Applied in Digital Art
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MAPEH - Arts
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Elements and Principles Applied in Digital Art
**Introductory Message**

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher’s assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.
**What I Need to Know**

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the art. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the module you are now using.

After going through this module, the learner is expected to:

1. Identify and appreciate the elements and principles of arts applied in digital arts.

**What I Know**

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Choose your answer from the words listed inside the box. Write your answer in your answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>line</th>
<th>shapes</th>
<th>texture</th>
<th>value</th>
<th>form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.

2. Objects that are three-dimensional having length, width and height. They can be viewed from many sides. From take up space and volume.

3. Degrees of lightness or darkness. The difference between values value contrast.

4. A mark made by pointed tool such as brush, pen or stick; a moving point.

5. Describe the feel of an actual surface. The surface quality of an object; can be real or implied.
B. Match the picture with the effective use of the principles of arts applied in digital art. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

_____1. a. pattern
_____2. b. balance
_____3. c. movement
d. contrast
_____4. e. emphasis

Note: All pictures on this page were from https://skylineart145.weebly.com/

Can these elements and principles affect digital arts? Why or why not?
After going through this lesson, you are expected to identify and appreciate the elements and principles applied in digital art.

What’s In

Look into the artworks carefully. Check out the pictures and identify the elements and principles of arts being describe. Write the letter of the correct answer.

1. It is the part of the design that catches the viewer’s attention. It creates the
   https://www.wallpaperbetter.com

   a. movement
   b. emphasis
   c. balance
   d. pattern

2. Visually pleasing among the elements in a design. It is the feeling of harmony between all parts of the work of art, which creates a sense of oneness and wholeness.
   https://pholder.com

   a. unity
   b. rhythm
   c. contrast
   d. balance
3. A distribution of visual weight of the elements on either side of the vertical axis.

![Image](https://lineartamerica.com)

- a. movement
- b. contrast
- c. emphasis
- d. balance

4. It is created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly.

![Image](https://wallpaperaccess.com)

- a. pattern
- b. rhythm
- c. movement
- d. unity

5. The repetition of specific visual elements such as unit of shape or form. A method used to organize surfaces in a consistent regular manner.

![Image](https://www.freevector.com)

- a. Unity
- b. contrast
- c. pattern
- d. emphasis

6. It is a continuous point or mark in space.

![Image](https://cloudfront.net)

- a. texture
- b. form
- c. line
- d. value
7. Is one of the most dominant elements. It is created by light. It has 3 properties: Hue, Value and Intensity.

![Image](https://fineartamerica.com)

a. form  
b. color  
c. shape  
d. texture

8. It is the degree of lightness or darkness in relation to another.

![Image](https://fineartamerica.com)

a. color  
b. texture  
c. form  
d. value

9. It is how the surface feels or looks like it would feel if we could touch it.

![Image](https://shutterstock.com)

a. form  
b. line  
c. texture  
d. shape
10. Objects that are three-dimensional having length, width and height. They can be viewed from many sides. It takes up space and volume.

![Image](https://fineartamerica.com)

- color
- form
- shape
- texture

In digital painting, elements and principles of arts are building blocks or foundations upon which a work of art is created. Digitally painted arts are highly defined or showing paintings a lot of details very clearly, bold appearance or rather creates a strong, powerful feelings with clear images in mind as well as distinct and detailed paintings. Its gradient is perfectly smooth and it is more realistic.

**Notes to the Teacher**

The teacher will prepare additional learning resources that provides more examples about the lesson.
What’s New

Read the lyrics of the song “What A Wonderful World” by Louis Armstrong and reflect how the world was created by the elements and principles of Arts.

"What A Wonderful World"
By: Louis Armstrong
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MnbLRCIJKbE

I see trees of green
Red roses too
I see them bloom
For me and you
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world

I see skies of blue
And clouds of white
The bright blessed day
The dark sacred night
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world

The colors of the rainbow
So pretty in the sky
Are also on the faces
Of people going by
I see friends shaking hands
Saying, "How do you do?"
They're really saying
"I love you"

I hear babies cry
I watch them grow
They'll learn much more
Than I'll never know
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world

Yes, I think to myself
What a wonderful world

Oh yeah
Read again the lyrics of the song “What a Wonderful World” and visualize the song through its lyrics considering the essential use of the elements of arts, such as color, line, shape, value, texture, volume, perspective (foreground, mid-ground, and background), line, etc. likewise, think on how you can establish unity and variety in your work through the application of the principle of art, such as, balance, contrast, and emphasis. Note, when you make a picture, you want to express your thoughts, feelings to the audience as you are telling the story want.

The elements of art are the visual tools that the artist uses to create a composition.

The principles of art represent how the artist uses the elements of art to create an effect and to help convey the artist intent.

What is It

How do you appreciate a digital Painting? What are the things you should consider?

Digital painting uses technological tools that simulate the stroke of the real brush. Its visual characteristics derive from the power of a computer to attach geometrical formulas to lines, shapes and forms. It can create exactly identical shapes, or to construct a perfect circle or a perfectly straight line. Moreover, transparency, symmetry, regular distortion, exact repetition, perfect circles, squares and other shapes, embossing and other 3D illusion, very smooth gradients, and perfectly monochrome color planes are also visible in digitally painted materials. Alone or in combination with stroke-by-stroke ‘raster’ painting, it creates a language of color and form that is entirely new and could in no way be expressed with ‘real’ paints and brushes. The flatness of the physical representation is typical for the digital medium. It is possible to create a convincing illusion of texture on the virtual canvas.

The elements and principles of art and design are the foundation of the language we use to talk about art. Here are the elements and principles in digital art.

PRINCIPLES OF ARTS

Contrast

Contrast is the difference between elements of art in a composition, such that each element is made stronger in relation to the other. When placed next to each other, contrasting elements command the viewer’s attention. Areas of contrast are among the first places that a viewer’s eye is drawn. Contrast can be achieved
by juxtapositions (nearness) of any of the elements of art. Negative/Positive space is an example of contrast. Complementary colors placed side by side is an example of contrast. The arrangement of opposite elements (Light vs. dark, rough vs. smooth, small vs. large, etc.) in a composition so as to create visual interest.

**Balance**

Balance is concerned with the visual distribution or weight of the elements in a work of art.

**Balance can be achieved in 3 different ways:**

a. **Symmetry**- in which both sides of a composition have the same elements in the same position, as in a mirror-image, or the two sides of a face.

b. **Asymmetry**- in which the composition is balanced due to the contrast of any of the elements of art. For example, a large circle on one side of a composition might be balanced by a small square on the other side

c. **Radial symmetry**- in which elements are equally spaced around a central point, as in the spokes coming out of the hub of a bicycle tire.

**Emphasis**

Used to make certain parts of an Artwork stand out by making it different from other areas. It creates the center of the interest or focal point. It is the place in which an Artist draws your eyes to first. This is created by contrast where something is different in size, color, texture, shape, etc.
**Movement**

How the eyes move through the composition; leading the attention of the viewer from one aspect of the work to another. Can create the illusion of action. Movement is the result of using the elements of art such that they move the viewer’s eye around and within the image. A sense of movement can be created by diagonal or curvy lines, either real or implied, by edges, by the illusion of space, by repetition, by energetic mark-making.

[Image 1]

**Pattern**

The repetition of specific visual elements such as a unit of shape or form. A method used to organize surfaces in a consistent regular manner. It is the uniform repetition of any of the elements of art or any combination thereof. Anything can be turned into a pattern through repetition.

[Image 2]

**Rhythm**

Regular repetition of, or alternation in elements to create cohesiveness and interest. Rhythm can create a feeling of movement which leads the viewer’s eye around the work of art. It is also created by movement implied through the repetition of elements of art in a non-uniform but organized way.

[Image 3]

**Unity**

Visually pleasing agreement among the elements in a design; It is the feeling that everything in the work of Art works together and looks like it fits. It also refers to some kind of connection between all the visual elements in a work of art as well as the feeling of harmony between all parts of work of arts which creates sense of oneness or wholeness.

[Image 4]
ELEMENTS OF ARTS

Line

Line is an element of art defined as the path of a point moving through space. There are many types of line in art. Lines may be continuous or broken, and can be any width or texture. The great variety of line types make them an especially useful tool in artworks. A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick; a moving point. It is a continuous point or mark in space.

Shape

It is an area defined by an outline or edge. A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.

There are two kinds of Shapes

a. Geometric shapes- are precise areas that can be made using a ruler or compass. These shapes can be simple or complex and generally give an artwork a sense of order. Examples are triangles, squares, rectangles, circles or other polygon figures that can be measured mathematically.

b. Irregular shapes- are non-geometric, free-form shapes and can’t be measured mathematically

Color

Is one of the most dominant elements. Color is the visual property of the pigment of an object that is detected by the eye and produced as a result of the way the object reflects or emits light. The human eye is capable of seeing millions of colors, making it one of the most diverse and powerful
elements of art. Each color has three properties—hue, value, and intensity. Hue is the name of a color. Value is a color’s lightness or darkness, which is altered when black or white is added. Intensity refers to the intensity of a color, often measured by boldness or dullness.

**Value**

Value in art refers to the lightness and darkness of colors and is often described in varying levels of contrast. White is the lightest value while black is the darkest. To create a tint of a color, the artist adds white. To create a shade, the artist adds black.

**Form**

Form is an element of art closely related to shape. Like shape, form can be geometric or irregular. However, unlike shape, form is always three-dimensional. A form is measurable by length, width, and height, and encloses volume. Forms can be well-defined, such as a cube, or they can be free-form, such as an animal. They can be created by combining two or more shapes and are often defined by the presence of shadow and how light plays against it in an artwork. They can be viewed from many sides. Forms take up space and volume.

**Texture**

Describes the feel of an actual surface. The surface quality of an object; can be real or implied.

**Types of texture in art**

- **Tactile/ Actual Tactile texture** - is the actual feeling of a surface that can be touched. Think of the actual texture of a sculpture or a painting created with the impasto technique.
b. **Visual or implied texture** - Visual texture is the illusion of texture in an artwork. Think of a photograph of a forest. The texture of the trees and leaves is seen, but the photograph remains smooth.

In the digital painting below, the artist drawn the subject at the level and middle of the viewer’s eye. Trees on both sides of the frame allow the viewer to direct his/her eyes on where it should be. The artist often used a variety of tree sizes and heights, incorporated textures, and reduced the amount of colors required to produce a clear and cohesive painting. Even in digital art, these elements and principles of art still exist.

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**Notes to the Teacher**

Provide additional learning materials like videos, or reading materials with more examples of digital painting along with a short discussion of the elements and principles of art applied in digital art.
What’s More

How do you identify digital paintings? Put a heart symbol inside the box of a digitally painted materials. Explain why you choose that picture. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

https://www.deviantart.com

https://creativelimelight.com/

How will you compare digitally painted arts from traditional arts? Are there differences between them? What are those and why do you say so?

https://creativelimelight.com/

https://www.demilked.com
What I Have Learned

What are the elements and principles used in digital painting?

How are these elements and principles applied in digital painting help you appreciate pictures?

Look at the paintings carefully. Identify the principles of arts being portrayed. Choose the correct answer on the box and write it in your answer sheet.

What I Can Do

A. Look at the artwork carefully. Identify the principles of arts being portrayed. Choose the correct answer on the box and write it in your answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>balance</th>
<th>rhythm</th>
<th>movement</th>
<th>pattern</th>
<th>emphasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Regular repetition of, or alternation in elements to create cohesiveness and interest

![Image]

https://www.graphic-design-institute.com

2. A method used to organize surfaces in a consistent regular manner

![Image]

https://www.graphic-design-institute.com
3. Used to make certain parts of an Artwork stand out by making it different from other areas.

4. It is concerned with the visual distribution or weight of the elements in a work of art.

5. It is the result of using the elements of art such that they move the viewer’s eye around and within the image.

B. Look at the artwork carefully. Identify the elements of arts being portrayed. Choose the correct answer on the box and write it in your answer sheet.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
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<td><img src="https://i.pinimg.com" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="https://www.blendspace.com" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>line</strong></td>
<td><strong>shape</strong></td>
<td><strong>form</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment

A. Write **TRUE** if the sentence is true and write the **correct answer** if it is false.

___________1. **Elements of arts** are the visual tools that the artist uses to create a composition.

___________2. **Value in art** refers to the lightness and darkness of colors and is often described in varying levels of contrast.

___________3. **Asymmetry** in which both sides of a composition have the same elements in the same position, as in a mirror-image, or the two sides of a face.

___________4. **Movement** is an arrangement of opposite elements (Light vs. dark, rough vs. smooth, small vs. large, etc.) in a composition so as to create visual interest.

___________5. **Form** is an, objects that are three-dimensional having length, width and height.

___________6. **Pattern** is the repetition of specific visual elements such as a unit of shape or form.

___________7. **Form** is a flat enclosed area that has two-dimensions, length and width.

___________8. **Principle of arts** represent how the artist uses the elements of arts to create an effect and to help convey the artist intent.

___________9. **Value** is a degree of lightness or darkness.

___________10. **Elements and Principles of arts** **do not exist** in digital paintings.

B. Look at the painting below. Express your thoughts about the painting through identifying and describing the elements and principles of arts. Write your answer on your answer sheet.
Additional Activities

Describe the picture below. Tell something about how the artist used the different elements and principles of art in digital painting.

https://www.amazon.com
### Answer Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I Know</th>
<th>What's in</th>
<th>What I can do</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. c</td>
<td>10. B</td>
<td>3. line</td>
<td>10. exist</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. a</td>
<td>7. C</td>
<td>6. C</td>
<td>7. Shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1. b</td>
<td>6. C</td>
<td>5. movement</td>
<td>6. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. texture</td>
<td>5. B</td>
<td>4. balance</td>
<td>5. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. form</td>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>1. rhythm</td>
<td>2. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. 1. shape</td>
<td>1. B</td>
<td>1. movement</td>
<td>1. True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Questions

1. True
2. True
3. Symmetry
4. Contrast
5. True
6. True
7. Shape
8. True
9. True
10. exist
References

Retrieved from:
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MnbLRCIlKbE
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