

the beauty of the dress.

There are four basic elements of art-
They are line, form, colours, texture.

a) Line : Lines are the first element in drawing a design. It plays an important role in designing and making a dress. With the help of line, a dress can be

made beautiful, because a number of natural lines are formed at seam line, shoulder line, breast line, arm hole line, neck line, collar, cuff line etc. when different pieces of clothes are joined or stitched together in of dress. One of the feature of line is that- it provides movement by creating desirable eye movement or subdued. So, proper use of line gives an illusion of length or height but horizontal lines gives the illusion of breadth. Hence short and fat or obese person appears to be tall or thin by the use of vertical lines and a tall person appears to be short by use of horizontal lines. In this way other lines like diagonal, curved line can be used to give different illusion.

b) Shape: Shape is formed by combination of different lines. In stitching a dress, shape of neck yoke, collar, pocket etc. are formed by joining different lines. These should be used in such a manner, that can subdue defects of the body figure and supplement the personality by highlighting the attractive body feature.

Neckline : It helps in highlighting the special features of the face, neck and also subduing the defects of the face, neck and shoulder. Different shapes of neckline gives different look to face and neck. 'V' shape neckline gives a slendering look to face, the square shape neck, line gives broaden look to the face

and shoulder, the round shape 'neck line gives an illusion of roundness.

c) Texture : It is an element of cut. It means surface quality of an object or material. It may smooth or coarse, hard or soft, thick or fine, dull or glossy etc. which can be feel by touching them. Do you have same feelings when you touch woollen and silk material. You might have noticed that silk has smooth surface whereas wool possess coarse surface. These difference surface quality of the cloth is in the due to fibre, weave, finishes given to the cloth. There are three types of surfaces on clothes like.

- a. Coarse and thick cloth
- b. Medium and soft cloth
- c. Fine, smooth and glossy cloth

These differences in texture of the cloth have varied effect. Glossy texture reflects lights and gives an illusion of increased size, On the other hand dull texture absorbs light and reduces the size etc.

Usually fine, soft and medium textured clothing materials are used in dress and in extreme cold climate, thick and coarse clothes are used and medium textured materials are used to make school uniform, towels and business clothing etc.

d) Colour : It is an important element of art used in dress which attract easily. Colours reflect the interest, personality of the person and helps in enhancing the personality Right choice of colours in the

dress gives a feeling of self -confidence.

CHARACTERISTIC OF COLOURS

According to colour theorist, there are three characteristics of colours

- a. Hue
- b. Value
- c. Intensity

a) Hue- It means the name of the colours like blue, red etc.

b) Value- It means lightness and darkness of any colour.

It can be done by using colours either white or black to the main colour. When white is added to a prime colour to make it light, it is called 'tint', whereas, when black is used, then it is called 'shades'.

c) Intensity- Brightness and dullness in colour is known as intensity. Bright colour has more intensity than dull colours. Intensity of a colour can be made adding by supplementary colours.

Types of colours- You have studied about Primary, Secondary and Intermediate colour and its different scheme in the previous lesson. Do you remember these? A review on these colours will be of immense help to you.

Colours are classified on the basis of composition and effect:-

a. Classification on the basis of composition.

Colours are classified into three

category on the basis of its compositions-

- i) Primary colours
- ii) Secondary colours
- iii) Intermediate colours.

i) **Primary Colours:** Red, yellow, blue are primary colours. All other colours are derived from primary colours.

ii) **Secondary Colours:** These colours are obtained by mixing two primary colours in right or equal amount like green is obtained from blue and yellow colours. There are three secondary

a. Warm Colour

b. Cool Colour

a. **Warm colour :** Bright colours which gives an effect of warmth are termed as warm colour. These colours have inspiring and cheerful effect and can stimulate a person. Warm colour has a dominance of red, yellow or orange and give illusion of nearness and vastness.

b. **Cool colour :** These colours are opposite to warm colours as they give a feeling of coolness, lend peace to a

| PRIMARY COLOUR | SECONDARY COLOUR | INTERMEDIATE COLOUR |
|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Red | Red Yellow] orange | Red [orange Purple |
| Yellow | Blue Yellow] Green | Black [Blue Blue Purple |
| Blue | Red Blue] Purple | Yellow [Yellow Green Yellow purple |

colours— Orange, Green and Purple.

iii) **Intermediate Colours :** These are derived from primary and secondary colours. When one primary colours mixed with adjacent colour then intermediate colour is formed. There are six intermediate colours.

Classification of colours on the basis of Effect : Colours are also classified into two groups on the basis of its effect.

person and are also gloomy. Cool colours have dominance of blue, green or purple and give illusion of firmness and smallness

These two qualities of colours are helpful for dress designing in many ways.
Colour scheme : It is a scheme where different shades or different colours of the colour wheels are used together. Here, colours are used in a planned manner to

make an object attractive. There are different types of colour scheme -

- a. Monochromatic colour scheme
- b. Analogous colour scheme
- c. Complementary colour scheme
- d. Double complementary colour scheme.
- e. Split colour scheme
- f. Triad colour scheme

a. Monochromatic colour scheme : In this scheme only one colour is selected and used with its different values and intensities . For example if red is selected as main colour, then pink, light pink maroon are used in this scheme.

b. Analogous colour scheme : It is formed with the neighbouring colour of the colour wheel to create desired chaining effect. e.g. red, red purple and red orange form an analogous colour scheme. This scheme may have three to five colours.

c. Complementary colour scheme : In this scheme, colours which are opposite to each other on the colour wheel are used. This scheme is lively and vibrant in which one warm and one cool colours used together like red and green, blue and Orange etc. for e.g. green is the background colour of a material or saree with red borders or print on the material or saree.

d. Double complementary colour scheme: In this scheme two secondary colours are used with two opposite

primary colours. But one must be careful enough in selecting intensities of all the four colours. All the four colours should not be of same intensities or values and there should be one colour which dominant the scheme.

e. Split complementary colour scheme: In this scheme one colour is used with two colours on either side of its complementary colour.

For example:- Red with blue green and yellow green, yellow with red purple and blue purple etc.

f. Triad colour scheme : In this scheme, three colours are used which is equidistant to each other on the colour wheel. For example, green, orange, purple, yellow green, blue purple and red orange.

There are the different colour scheme used in dress material and the success of using colour scheme on dress depends on the suitability of the wearer, proper combination of intensities and value of different colours etc.

12.3. Factors affecting choice of colour in clothing

Now, you have learnt about different colours, their intensities, values and the colour scheme. With the knowledge of colour scheme, you will be able to select proper colour for your dress. In addition to these, there are certain factors which you should consider while selecting colourful, attractive dress for you.