

Self-portrait: Mid-project feedback to students

Kitabu cha kujitolea: Maoni ya katikati ya mradi kwa wanafunzi

This project will be evaluated according to three general criteria. In order to help you do your best, here is some feedback with suggestions about how to improve your drawing. I have only chosen what I think are the most important pieces of advice for you. If these suggestions are unclear, please ask me or a friend so I can give you more help.

Mradi huu utahesabiwa kwa mujibu wa vigezo vya tatu. Ili kukusaidia kufanya vizuri kwako, hapa kuna maoni na mapendekezo kuhusu jinsi ya kuboresha kuchora yako. Nimechagua tu kile nadhani ni vipande muhimu zaidi vya ushauri kwako. Ikiwa mapendekezo haya haijulikani, tafadhali tafadhali uulize au rafiki ili nipate kukupa msaada zaidi.

Proportion and detail - Upeo na maelezo

Proportion is the name of the skill where you accurately portray shapes and sizes.

Uwezo ni jina la ujuzi ambapo unaonyesha kwa usahihi maumbo na ukubwa.

- Observe closely.** Keep looking at your photograph. Try to forget what you are looking at, and focus on the component lines and shapes.
Angalia kwa karibu. Endelea kuangalia picha yako. Jaribu kusahau kile unachokiangalia, na uzingatia mistari ya sehemu na maumbo.
- Look for missing details.** Look for small things that you may have overlooked: small bits of your hair, wrinkles in your clothing, small differences in the background, and so on.
Angalia maelezo ya kukosa. Angalia vitu vidogo ambavyo huenda umepuuza: vidogo vidogo vya nywele zako, kasoro katika nguo zako, tofauti ndogo nyuma, na kadhalika.
- Start drawing the other half of your face.** If you develop one side of the face too fully, it will be hard to match it up with the other side.
Kuanza kuchora nusu nyingine ya uso wako. Ikiwa unaendeleza upande mmoja wa uso pia kikamilifu, itakuwa ngumu kuifanana na upande mwingine.
- Measure carefully.** Use a grid, rulers, or slips of paper to guide where you should place things.
Pima kwa makini. Tumia gridi, watawala, au vipande vya karatasi ili kuongoza mahali unapaswa kuweka vitu.
- Observe the shapes of your shadows.** The shapes of the parts of the face are good, but the shapes of the shadows are off. Take a closer look at the shapes and sizes of the light and dark areas.
Angalia maumbo ya vivuli vyako. Maumbo ya sehemu ya uso ni nzuri, lakini maumbo ya vivuli hayaondolewa. Kuangalia kwa undani maumbo na ukubwa wa maeneo ya mwanga na giza.
- Consider changes in texture.** Hair needs a different kind of drawing than cloth, skin, or fuzzy shadows. Try to capture the texture of the different things you are drawing.
Fikiria mabadiliko katika texture. Nywele zinahitaji aina tofauti ya kuchora kuliko kitambaa, ngozi, au vivuli visivyofaa. Jaribu kukamata texture ya vitu tofauti unachochora.

Shading - Shading

Shading is using light and dark to draw. It is an easy way to make things look realistic and three dimensional.

Shading ni kutumia mwanga na giza kuteka. Ni njia rahisi ya kufanya mambo kuangalia kweli na tatu dimensional.

- Lighten your outlines.** Outlines are essential to getting proportions correct, but they should disappear after you start shading.
Eleza machapisho yako. Machapisho ni muhimu ili kupata kiwango sahihi, lakini wanapaswa kutoweka baada ya kuanza shading.
- Darken your darks.** Doing so will increase the overall impact of your drawing, and may will help it pop.
giza giza yako. Kufanya hivyo utaongeza athari ya jumla ya kuchora yako, na inaweza kusaidia pop.

- Add tone to your lights.** Leaving areas white tends to leave the impression that your artwork is unfinished. Instead, look for light shades of grey you can add instead.
Ongeza toni kwenye taa zako. Kuacha maeneo nyeupe huelekea kuacha hisia zako kuwa hazijafanywa. Badala yake, angalia kivuli cha kivuli cha kijivu unaweza kuongeza badala yake.
- Work on smoothness.** Build up your greys by stacking layers of alternating line directions, use lines with overlapping lines (no white gaps), or use a blending stump.
Kazi ya ustawi. Kujenga grays yako kwa kuweka makundi ya mwelekeo wa mstari mbadala, kutumia mistari na mistari inayoingiliana (hakuna punguzo nyeupe), au kutumia shina ya kuchanganya.
- Work on blending.** Your shadows are sometimes going abruptly from light to dark, with few or no middle greys. Add greys to the middle areas until you end up with smooth blends instead of sudden jumps.
Kazi ya kuchanganya. Vivuli yako wakati mwingine huenda kwa ghafla kutoka kwenye mwanga mpaka giza, na grays chache au hakuna katikati. Ongeza grays kwenye maeneo ya kati mpaka ufike na mchanganyiko wa laini badala ya kuruka ghafla.
- Start shading your background.** Once you shade in your background, it changes the balance of greys and forces you to reshade the rest of your portrait. If you start shading your background early it will save you time and frustration.
Anza shading background yako. Mara baada ya kivuli katika historia yako, inabadilisha uwiano wa grays na majeshi ili upya tena picha yako yote. Ikiwa unapoanza shading background yako mapema itakuokoa muda na kuchanganyikiwa.
- Look carefully at the different greys in your hair.** You can get basic hair texture by creating lines that flow along the length. However, it works even better when you replicate the pattern of light and dark of the different strands. It takes more time, but the impact is many times stronger.
Angalia kwa makini grays tofauti katika nywele zako. Unaweza kupata texture ya nywele za msingi kwa kuunda mistari ambayo inapita katikati. Hata hivyo, inafanya kazi bora zaidi wakati unapoiga mfano wa mwanga na giza wa vipande tofauti. Inachukua muda zaidi, lakini athari mara nyingi imara.
- Watch for sharp vs. fuzzy edges.** Sometimes blending goes quickly from light to dark, and sometimes it stretches out over a long distance. Reobserve your photo to see where you should do which one.
Angalia kwa mipaka mkali na isiyo na futi. Wakati mwingine kuchanganya huenda haraka kutoka mwanga hadi giza, na wakati mwingine hutembea nje ya umbali mrefu. Pata picha yako ili uone mahali unapaswa kufanya ambayo moja.

Composition - Muundo

Composition is the overall arrangement and completeness of your artwork.

Muundo ni utaratibu wa jumla na ukamilifu wa mchoro wako.

- You have the option of leaving out the background if you wish.**
Una chaguo la kuacha background ikiwa unataka.
- Add a background.** A background puts a person or object in a particular place, real or imaginary. Compared to drawings without backgrounds, your artwork may look simple and incomplete.
Ongeza background. Alama huweka mtu au kitu mahali fulani, halisi au ya kufikiri. Ikilinganishwa na mchoro bila asili, mchoro wako unaweza kuonekana rahisi na usio kamili.
- Start shading your background.** You have some lines in there, but it lacks substance in comparison to the rest of your drawing.
Anza shading background yako. Una mistari fulani huko, lakini haipungukani kwa kulinganisha na picha yako yote ya kuchora.
- Start drawing the other half of your face.** If you develop one side of the face too fully, it will be hard to match it up with the other side.
Kuanza kuchora nusu nyingine ya uso wako. Ikiwa unaendeleza upande mmoja wa uso pia kikamilifu, itakuwa ngumu kuifanana na upande mwingine.
- You seem to be behind.** Please consider working on your project at lunch or before or after school. Or, try to pick up your pace or use your time more effectively during class. If you have enough done, you can ask if you can take it home to work on it. Remember that if too much of your work is done outside school I cannot accept it.
Unaonekana kuwa nyuma. Tafadhali fikiria kufanya kazi kwenye mradi wako wa chakula cha mchana au kabla au baada ya shule. Au, jaribu kuchukua kasi yako au kutumia muda wako kwa ufanisi zaidi wakati wa darasa. Ikiwa una kutosha kufanyika, unaweza kuuliza kama unaweza kuitumia nyumbani ili ufanyie kazi. Kumbuka kwamba ikiwa kazi yako nyingi hufanyika nje ya shule siwezi kukubali.