

**The Straight And Curved  
Lines Elements Impact  
Artistic And Aesthetic Values  
As Implementation Designs In  
Education Art**

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المجلة العلمية المحكمة لدراسات وبحوث التربية النوعية

المجلد الحادى عشر - العدد الأول - مسلسل العدد (٢٨) - يناير ٢٠٢٥م

رقم الإيداع بدار الكتب ٢٤٢٧٤ لسنة ٢٠١٦

ISSN-Print: 2356-8690 ISSN-Online: 2974-4423

موقع المجلة عبر بنك المعرفة المصري <https://jsezu.journals.ekb.eg>

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## The Straight And Curved Lines Elements Impact Artistic And Aesthetic Values As Implementation Designs In Education Art.

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تاريخ المراجعة ٢٢-١٢-٢٠٢٤م

تاريخ النشر ٧-١-٢٠٢٥م

تاريخ الرفع ٢٨-١١-٢٠٢٤م

تاريخ التحكيم ١٨-١٢-٢٠٢٤م

### Abstract

The lines are tools for expressing and developing thought in design education. The function of art lines is to create the basic outline. Thus, the ways the students interpret them in this paper will be discussed to posit their effects.

The present research discusses and shows how to choose examples and use lines to express ideas, and the degree to which the statement has been helped will be discussed and illustrated. Through exploring the artwork of famous artists, straight, curved lines, and a mix of them all, the research found that a line's identification function refers to its most basic function of capturing the subject's essence. Three-dimensional space Lines in art help create a sense of space. Changing a line's tone, width, and intensity can make Images appear closer or farther away .

**Keywords:** straight line, curved line, famous artists, three-dimensional space Lines.

تأثير عناصر الخطوط المستقيمة والمنحنية في القيم الفنية والجمالية كتصاميم تنفيذية في مجالات التربية الفنية

الملخص:

الخطوط هي أدوات للتعبير عن الفكر وتطويره في تعليم التصميم. وظيفة الخطوط الفنية هي إنشاء الخطوط العريضة الأساسية. وبالتالي، سيتم مناقشة الطرق التي يفسرها الطلاب في هذه الورقة لتحديد تأثيراتها. يناقش البحث الحالي ويوضح كيفية اختيار الأمثلة واستخدام الخطوط للتعبير عن الأفكار، وسيتم مناقشة وتوضيح الدرجة التي تم بها مساعدة البيان. من خلال استكشاف الأعمال الفنية للفنانين المشهورين والخطوط المستقيمة والمنحنية ومزيج منها جميعاً، وجد البحث أن وظيفة تحديد الخط تشير إلى وظيفته الأساسية المتمثلة في النقاط جوهر الموضوع. الفضاء ثلاثي الأبعاد تساعد الخطوط

في الفن على خلق شعور بالمساحة. يمكن أن يؤدي تغيير نغمة الخط وعرضه وكثافته إلى ظهور الصور أقرب أو أبعد.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الخط المستقيم، الخط المنحني، الفنانون المشهورون، الفضاء ثلاثي الأبعاد الخطوط.

## 1. Introduction

Using lines in various forms of artistic expression has a rich history, originating in architecture before becoming prominent in the visual arts. Baroque painting is renowned for its expressive use of swirling, curvilinear motifs. The English painter William Hogarth introduced the term "line of Beauty," emphasizing harmony in his compositions through the double curve. In the nineteenth century, William Morris, a key figure in the British design movement "Arts & Crafts," revived the curved line by reintroducing Gothic styles. This era also marked the rise of Art Nouveau in France. Generally, the curved line is effective in stylized representations of natural elements, as seen in the Liberty style's use of the "whiplash" curve, and in conveying the idea of spiritualistic natural forces, as in Symbolism.[1].

## 2. The topic and aim of the research

The aesthetic values of the art of straight and curved lines are important for monitoring and sampling some of the artistic artwork collections in Kuwait, where the Technical Education Department (TED) teaches curricula in this field.

### 3. Objectives of the research:

1. Develop the possibility to express ideas, feelings, emotions, and moods through artistic types of line experiences.
2. Learn the proper use of technical lines and materials through wooden art.
3. Understand and appreciate works of art of line through the wooden art.
4. Acquire knowledge development from famous art artists from the experience of drawing types of lines.
5. Gain sufficient skills and competence for higher education in art.
6. The impact of the arts on other subjects in the curriculum – as the students illustrate/interpret other concepts across the curriculum.

## 4. Importance of the research:

In art education, there is a significant focus on illustrating the aesthetics and techniques of creating two-dimensional and three-dimensional line artwork. However, it is crucial to note that the current art education system requires adequate support for the cultural and creative art of line development.

## 5. Methods Of The Study

The present research intends to:

1. Introduce various lines that can be interpreted and evaluated.
2. Interpretation is using lines to represent, strengthening the

connection between the eye, the hand and the wooden artwork.

3. Lines express thoughts by transforming them into specific images.

## 6. Terminology

### 6.1.line

It is the path created when an object moves from one point to another. In visual arts, lines are formed when images or painting marks are made on paper. Lines are one of the formal elements of art. Along with elements like colour, shape, texture, and space, they are aesthetic to contemplate aside from an artwork's subjective and interpretive components. A theory also suggests that different types of lines in art can inspire various emotional states, including sensuality.

### 6.2.line In art,

An art line is defined as a point moving in space and is one of the seven elements of art (along with colour, shape, form, texture, value, and space). It is a crucial element, as everything starts with a simple dot in space that transforms into lines and then images.

**6.3.A line of Art education** is essential for learning and understanding aesthetic experiences. It enables individuals to express their imagination, skill, and creativity through various art forms.

## 7. Types of lines in art and its example :

There are five main types of lines: vertical lines, horizontal lines, diagonal lines, zigzag lines, and curved lines. Other types of lines are simply variations of these main ones.

### 7.1.A straight line?

A Straight Line is a railroad track that does not seem to have a beginning or an end. Another is an interstate, which is considered one-dimensional. A horizontal line supposedly conveys restfulness since it mimics the position of a body in repose;

**7.2.Horizontal lines** are straight lines parallel to the horizon, moving from side to side. They suggest width, distance, calmness, and stability.as shown in Image(1).

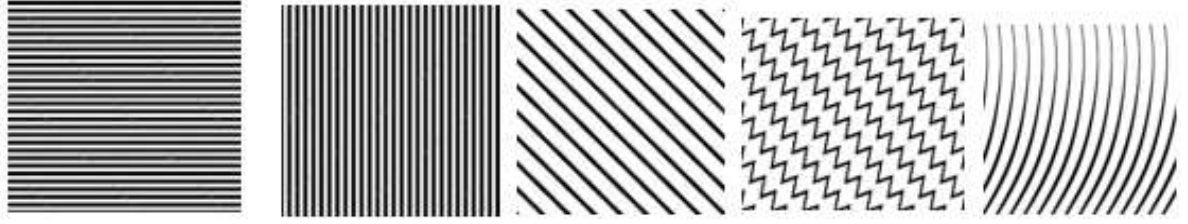
**7.3. Vertical lines** are straight up-and-down lines moving in space without any slant and are perpendicular to horizontal lines. They suggest height and strength because they extend towards the sky and seem unshakeable.as shown in Image(2).

A vertical line supposedly conveys spirituality because it infers height; mixed horizontal and vertical lines supposedly convey stability; diagonal lines supposedly convey motion;

**7.4. Diagonal lines** are straight lines that slant in any direction except horizontal or vertical. When used, they suggest movement or lack of stability, as shown in Image(3).

**7.8. Zigzag lines** are a series of diagonal lines joined at the ends. As shown in Image (4), they can convey action, excitement, restlessness, and anxiety.

**7.9. Curved lines** are lines that bend and change direction gradually. They can be simply wavy or spiral. As shown in Image (5), such lines convey feelings of comfort, ease, and sensual quality as they remind us of the human body. and curved lines supposedly convey humanity.



Image(1)

Image(2)

Image(3)

Image(4)

Image(5)

## 8. The Visual Elements Line Artyfactory.

In a more philosophical sense, the dominance of vertical lines symbolises hope and cheerfulness, while the dominance of horizontal lines reflects stagnation, resignation, depression, and lack of willingness to act. Moreover, Sharp, soaring forms might also be associated with dynamism and aggression and strongly attract attention.

## 9. Literature Review

The aim of reviewing over and done with literature for collecting experiences in types of line design is to make the most advantage that could be gained from this type of art research. Rare studies are mainly based on straight and curved line designs. However, Cities are places where people's basic living needs are met and serve as a canvas for artistic expression. With an increasing emphasis on the beauty of the external environment, murals have emerged as a captivating form of urban art. These large-scale artworks, dating back to the earliest civilisations, hold significant historical, aesthetic, and educational value. In today's world, the latest and emerging technologies have propelled the widespread use of murals in urban public landscapes across various countries. Their grand and powerful spatial coverage, minimal space consumption, and subtle impact on the visual landscape make them an integral element of urban public art.[1&2 ]

According to Durling and his colleagues, creativity is a crucial aspect of designers' cognitive processes, even though their problem-solving approaches and mindsets may differ significantly from those of other professionals.

However, designers' creativity is closely linked to intuition. (Durling et al., 1996)[3].

Skills, ability, and creativity are fundamental in design activity. Numerous researchers are currently dedicated to developing robust theories aimed at enhancing creativity. For instance, Durling's work emphasises the correlations between personality traits and creativity. (Durling, 2003)[4].

### 9.1.Famous artists

Nida (2024)[ 5 ] reported that the earliest known examples of line-based art are found in cave paintings, such as those in Lascaux, France, dating back over 17,000 years. These early artists used lines to depict animals, humans, and various scenes from their daily lives.

In art, lines outline and define the shapes of figures, objects, and architectural elements, allowing artists to convey meanings and stories. Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics are a significant example of the use of intricate linework to depict and communicate religious beliefs, historical events, and narratives.

The Russian artist Wassily Kandinsky[6 ] was deeply concerned about conveying spirituality through his art. In 1912, he published a book called Concerning the Spiritual in Art. In 1926, after extensively testing his aesthetic theories, Kandinsky published another book called Point and Line to Plane. This treatise definitively stated his belief in the emotional impact of art lines.



Image (1) The painted art addressed Spirituality and Lines



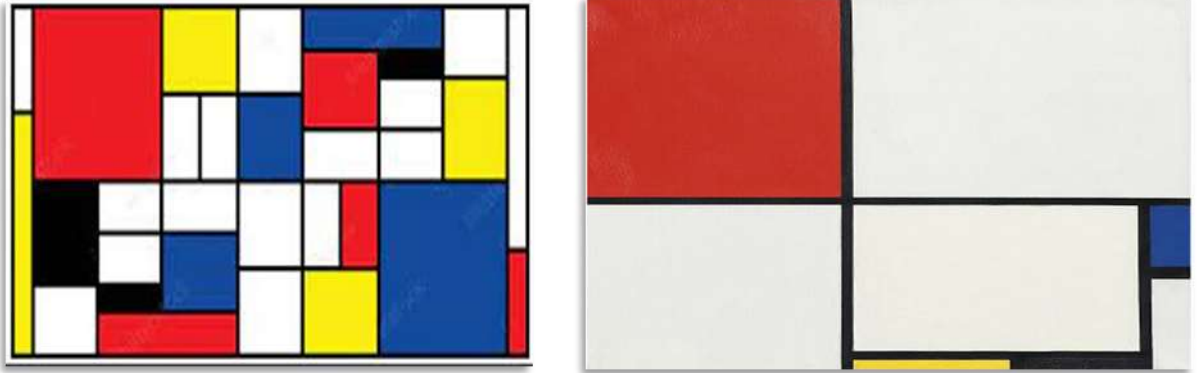
Image (2) addressed spirituality and line.

The paintings Image [Kandinsky 7] created around the same time can be read as demonstrations of his theories. They use lines officially to outline shapes and innovate dimensional forms. In addition, they create perspective and create emotional transfer. An iconic example is the painted drawing, a marvellous composition for its harmonious sense and compositional balance. Crossed horizontal and vertical lines in the lower frame provide a stable foundation for the composition. Multiple diagonal lines create movement toward a vanishing point in the upper right. Curved lines introduce a lively, biological presence that is in flux. Crossed horizontal and vertical lines in the lower frame provide a

stable foundation for the composition. Multiple diagonal lines create movement toward a vanishing point in the upper right. Curved lines introduce a lively, biological presence that is in flux .

The Dutch painter Piet Mondrian [8] believed in the communicative power of the line, which could pare the language of painting down to its bare essentials. Mondrian arrived at a style that utilised only horizontal and vertical lines, with a severely limited colour palette. Through this austere style, he felt he could communicate the underlying spiritual truth of the universe.

Mondrian rejected diagonal lines to avoid perspective and attain a flat picture plane. On the other hand, he rejected curves when communicating something pure and universal, believing that horizontal and vertical lines alone, when used together, will represent the pure, essential, and opposing forces of the universe. Mondrian tried exaggerating the contradiction and opposite powers, such as masculinity versus femininity, positivity versus negativity, and stillness versus motion. As shown in Image (3), Piet Mondrian - Composition No. III, with red, blue, yellow and black lines.



Image(3)

## 9.2.Mural designs based on straight lines and curved line

### 9.2.1.Arabic calligraphy and straight/curved and mixed lines

Arabic calligraphy is the art of creating beautiful and elegant handwriting. It is characterised by the precise formation of characters, the arrangement of various parts, and the balance of proportions. Like music, it has its own rules of composition, rhythm, harmony, and counterpoint, bringing delight to the eye of the discerning beholder and the admirer of beauty and form (Khan 2001)[9]. Calligraphy is vital as an art form in the Middle East and is often intertwined with religious significance (Waterman May 2009)[10].

The art of calligraphy held great significance in Islam, as it was used to honour Allah through the written word. This led to calligraphy flourishing during the caliphate period, with even the fourth caliph, Ali, being a calligrapher himself. As Islam spread, there was an increased demand for reading and writing Arabic across the Middle East, North Africa, and Spain.Mikhailova[11].

### 9.2.2. Islamic handwriting

The Kufic script is one of the earliest scripts believed to have originated in the city of Hira. It is an angular script that uses bold, short strokes for each letter with a squarish component to each. In manuscripts, the letters often appeared as bold black characters, while the diacritical markings were a contrasting character, typically red. Its thickness made it commonly employed in stone carvings, architecture, and on various coins. The Kufic script was the primary script in copies of the Qur'an for three hundred years and continues to be used today. The Kufic script has multiple forms, including foliated, plaited, and Qarmatian Kufic.

The handwriting shown in images (4 A&B) is straight-line, while the handwriting in images (5 A&5B) is mixed straight and curved.



Image(4 A)



Image(4B)



Image(5A)



Image(5B)

Images are straight and curved handwriting.

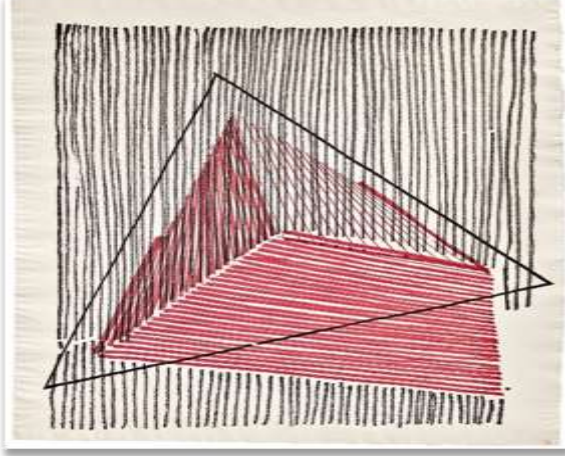
### 9.3. Inhabiting Space

Kuloğlu (2011)[13] reported that Lines are a tool for Image and thinking. They are used in technical illustrations and plans and in expressing abstract and concrete concepts. They are essential for design thinking and are integral in creating diagrams, sketch diagrams, and graphs. These diagrams are composed

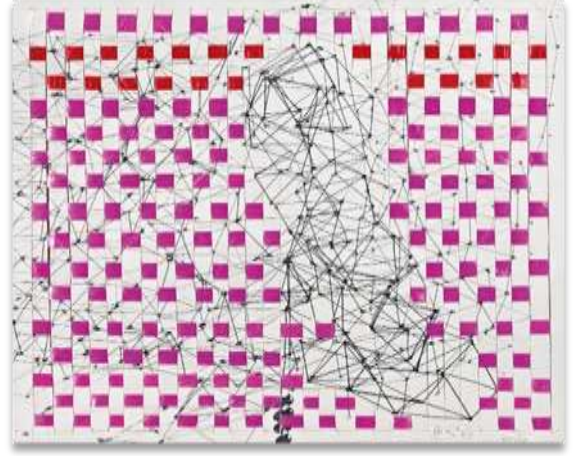


of schematic figures that convey information systematically, using different shapes and lines.

Tversky et al. (2000)[14].They indicated that the meaning of abstract concepts is often based on lines as concrete ones. Spatial language has been used to express abstract ideas, as space and its elements can effectively convey abstract concepts. Diagrams are helpful because they offer visually appealing ways to represent elements and relationships that are not inherently visual or spatial. Another reason diagrams are helpful is that they take advantage of people's efficient processing of spatial and visual information.



Imag(6)

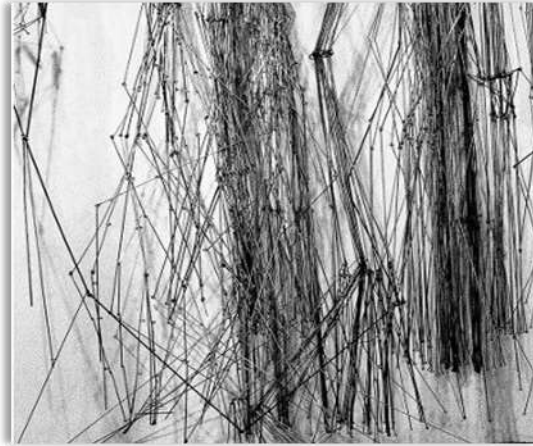


image(7)

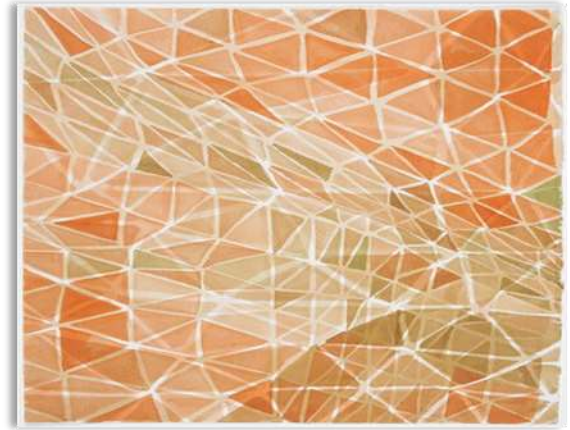
Art and geometric abstraction artists such as Carlos Cruz-Diez, Alejandro Otero, and Jesús Rafael Soto are awe-inspiring. One notable work is "Weaving 88/8," which represents one of Gogo's constellation-like Reticulárea, seemingly bursting through an array of pink and red pixel-like rectangles and squares. Its implicit three-dimensionality celebrates artistic creativity that knows no bounds.

### 9.3. Transcending Geometry and Kinetics.

When Gego(Gertrude Goldschmidt ) [15 B] Gego 2017 entered the art world, Venezuela's dominant abstract art movements were Geometric Abstraction and Kinetic Art. While both movements initially influenced Gego, her work does not neatly fit into either category. Her early sculptures experimented with geometric forms, and she incorporated the concept of movement without using motors, emphasising the viewer's role in interacting with her art. Despite their simplicity, they are dedicated to exploring the potential of lines. Her three-dimensional pieces defy categorisation, as they inhabit space in a way that makes space the subject of the work, yet the focus remains on lines. Image(4).



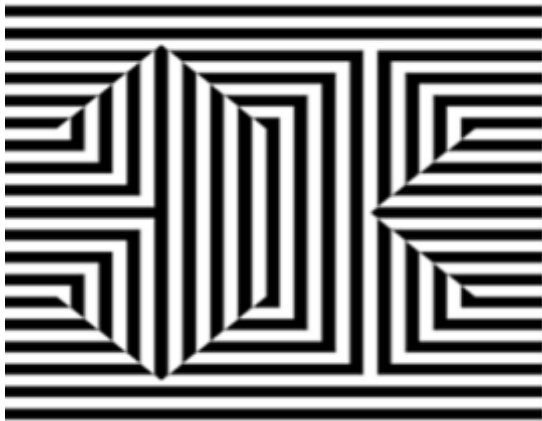
Imag(8)



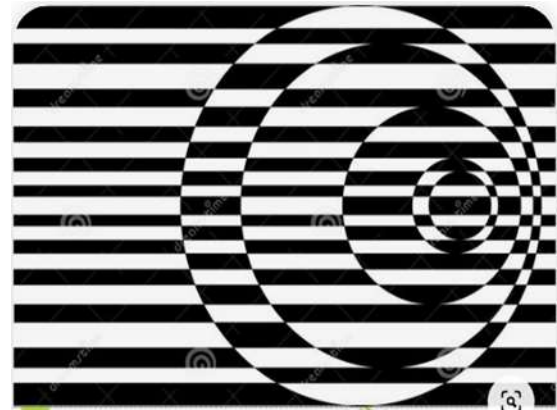
image(9)

#### 9.4.Mural designs (optical lines )based on straight lines

Op art is short for 'optical art'. The word optical describes things that relate to how we see. Op art works similarly. Artists use shapes, colours and patterns in particular ways to create images that look like they are moving or blurring means exist to fool the eye. It is not meant to represent reality, which is not produced by chance and relies on two specific techniques. However, Op Art typically does not include the blending of colours. On the other hand, it embraces negative space.[16].



Imag(10)



image(11)

#### 9.5.Mural designs based on curved line

Neill [17] finds inspiration in curves and lines' fluid, geometric qualities. He is particularly captivated by the interplay of natural elements from the earth and sky with urban objects and architecture. Observable patterns in environmental phenomena, such as buildings, maps, and weather patterns, form his work. It eventually conveys a sense of complexity, stability, and flux, emerging from a reflexive state, as shown in the Images(12&13).



Imag(12)



image(13)

The images[14&15] belong to the school of abstract work created using coloured pencil and acrylic, resulting in intersecting multi-layered forms that develop from the painting process. These forms do not adhere to a specific narrative or image but are influenced by the discourse and physicality of the painting process. They are inspired by the two-dimensional picture plane and evoke the space between sensation and memory.



Imag(14)



image(15)

Image(14)Original modern art Line Movement abstract contemporary Sumber  
Image (15).Curved Lines 7 Image by Sarah Loft Sumber: fineartamerica.com

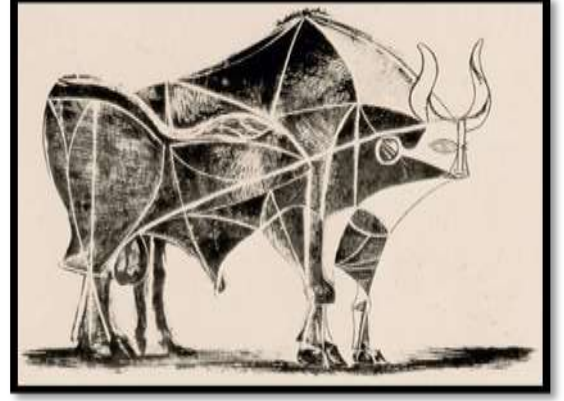
### 9.3.Mural designs based on straight and curved lines

Throughout human history, lines have served as a form of self-expression. Therefore, it's essential to analyse the conceptual content of lines when they are used to express thoughts and emotions. It's well-known that in prehistoric times, lines were used to communicate on cave walls and dolmens.

The dynamic interplay of bright yellows, greens, and reds in the Abstract Curved mural creates a captivating design[20]. As shown in Image(16), this mural design has the potential to invigorate any room hung on a wall. The striking curves and vibrant colours make it an ideal choice to enhance any space



Imag(16)



image(17)

Dan Scot [21] reported that in 1945, Pablo Picasso created a series of eleven lithographs, one of which features a bull depicted in various stages of abstraction.

The initial lithograph in the series appears light and spontaneous, resembling a quick sketch with brush and ink. As the series progresses, the bull gradually takes on a more distinct Picasso style with abstract shapes and stylised features. As shown in Image(17).

#### 9.4.Designs for murals 3D based on straight and curved lines

##### 9.4.1.Lines create forms:[22].

Blind Contour Drawing involves drawing lines without looking at the paper. This technique forces the artist to study a scene closely, observing every shape and edge with their eye while the hand mimics these movements on paper. The objective is not to produce realistic artwork but to strengthen the connection between the eyes, hand, and brain. Blind drawings are an excellent way to start fine art. Drawing wobbly lines that bear little resemblance to the chosen object is relaxing and stress-free. As shown in the image (18&19).



Imag(18)



image(19)

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#### **9.4.2.Sculpture designs based on straight and curved lines and their intersection.**

The point of view of the three-dimensional Sculpture in the prospectus of straight and curved lines prompts guidelines or ideas for creating a beautiful sculpture. However, Sculpture is an ancient and exquisite art form that involves creating three-dimensional objects using materials like stone, metal, wood, and clay. It can be found in museums, public spaces, and people's homes. However, creating a sculpture can be daunting if you need help knowing where to start.[23]



Imag(20)



Imag(21)



Imag(22)

Image (20) A Cast bronze bull for London Weekend's South Bank building.

Following the school of an abstract, the roughness of straight or curved lines is apparent.

Image(21) Bronze Sculpture based on cubic school art by the curved lines[24]

Image (22) Concrete: it shares common properties with architecture. Sculptor Eduardo Chillida works with concrete and stones. This material tends to emphasise curved surfaces intersected with straight lines.[25].

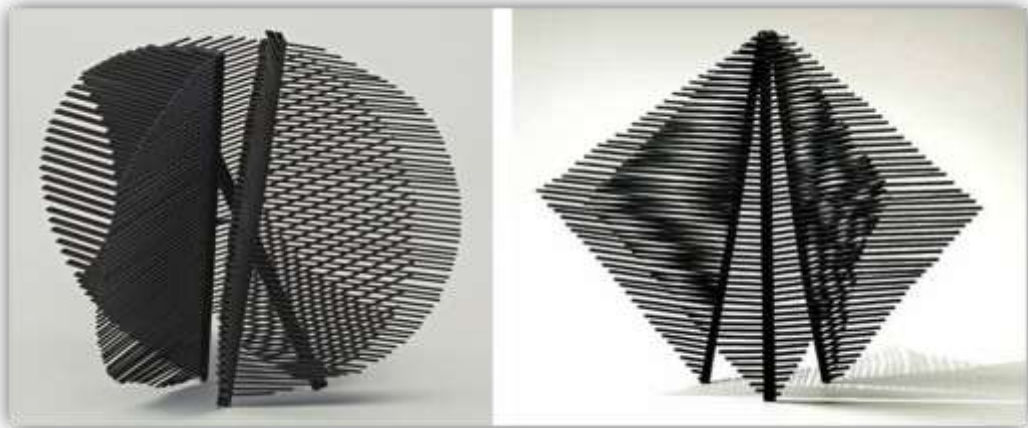
## 9.5. Vanishing Points and Converging Lines:

### 9.5.1. Straight and curved intersected lines

(Menezes 2006; Moore02003)[26&27] reported that Researchers concur that lines are formed by dots spaced at various intervals. They emphasise that lines can be described by their direction, position, and length. On the other hand, a line is perceived as a one-dimensional element, possessing length but not depth. However, a line must have some degree of thickness to be perceived.

In the early 1950s, Gego[28] was inspired by the trend of abstraction in Venezuelan culture and focused on the aesthetic element of lines. One of her early sculptures, "Sphere," is composed of horizontal, vertical, and diagonal rods, creating the illusion of a rotating orb as viewers move around it, as shown in the image (23).

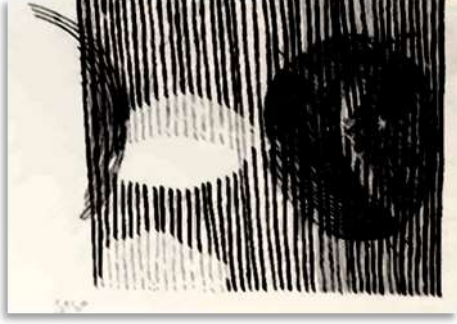
Another object Gego created the same year[29], *Gegofón*, uses the same technique of manufacturing volume with lines. This time, she creates the illusion of a cube tilted on its side in a diamond form. Even more than *Sphere*, this piece becomes disorienting when one tries to understand the exact nature and construction of the work, especially while moving around the piece, as the intersecting lines make it appear that more triangular fins are present than are. That disorienting kinetic effect is additionally magnified thanks to the patterns created on the ground by shadows. as shown in Images (24).



Imag(22)

image(23)

Feeling constrained, however, by the tight geometric qualities of her early sculptures, GeGo [27] began exploring new, more personal ways of using lines to create sculptures. She expanded her range of materials and freed herself from pre-existing geometric forms. In her Chorros series, she made tall, thin, almost Figurative-looking wire sculptures. The word chorros in Spanish infers something like a strong spray, like a water jet. When first exhibited at the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York, as shown in images (24&25), these sculptures took on the presence of waterfalls.



Imag(24)



image(25)

### 9.5.2. GeGo. Image Line in Space - The Art of Gego

These more freeform wire sculptures inspired Gego to think she was an Image, but instead of an Image on a surface, she was an Image in space. Thus, she began a series of works titled Dibujo sin papel, or Image Without Paper. Some of these artworks retain an orderly sensibility, and others break free, resembling scribbles in space. When exhibited in harsh lighting, they all take on new relationships with other surrounding surfaces and spaces based on the shadows they create.

### 9.6. Vanishing Points and Converging Lines in Art:

The vanishing point is crucial in creating the illusion of depth and three-dimensionality in art. It is the point on the horizon line where all the orthogonal lines converge. Imagine standing on a straight road; the point where the road appears to converge in the distance is the vanishing point. The vanishing point acts as a focal point and guides the viewer's eye toward the depth of the artwork. "Orthogonal lines, however, are parallel and converge towards the vanishing point. These lines are crucial in creating the illusion of depth and perspective in artworks. They effectively guide the viewer's eye towards the focal point, enhancing the sense of realism and spatial dimension in the composition." Researchers use optical illusions to create an illusion of the natural line to gain insight into how humans see and process visual information. However, the mechanisms behind many of them are still a mystery.

Image (26). The Ruled Surface sculptures are based on the Vanishing Points, which means the surfaces formed by joining the positions obtained by

moving straight lines in space; however, The consequences of the straight line create an illusion of line in the space. The sculpture is an extension of the concept of a ruled surface, allowing the movement of any curve for the surface generation. It has been made by one of the most complete mathematical sculptors.

Image(27).Ruled surface: Unlike converging lines, diverging lines move away from each other as they extend into the distance. They create a sense of movement, expansion, or divergence in the composition. It is something like the rays of sunlight bursting through the clouds or the spokes of a bicycle wheel; these are examples of diverging lines in art, as shown in the image (26&27).[28].



Imag(26)



image(27)

Another example of one of the most powerful techniques for creating depth is vanishing points and converging lines. Architects can simulate how objects recede into the distance by establishing a vanishing point on the horizon line and Image lines that converge towards it. This technique mimics how our eyes perceive depth in the real world and adds a sense of realism to the sketch. as shown in the image(28A&B)



Imag(28A)



image(28B)

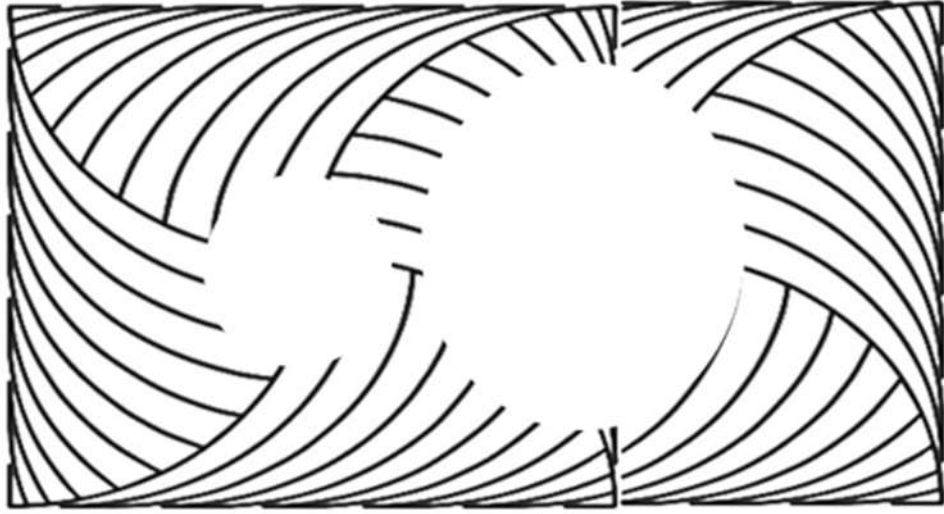


White straight Patterns lines demonstrate an eluted line while the black line is the natural line.

## 10.Experimental works

### 10.1.Experimental 1

Art often uses "divergent" lines to convey a sense of expansion or dispersion as they move away, while "convergent" lines create a feeling of convergence or meeting as they move towards each other. These contrasting movements can bring visual interest and dynamic energy to an artwork. In Image (29), smooth and curved lines, depicted by thick lines representing "dominance," illustrate divergent lines forming a boundary of circles. In contrast, concurrent lines meet on the outer boundary of the image.



image(29)

#### 10.1.1.The Vanishing Point

As far as known, The Vanishing Point is a dot in an image where all objects finally converge. "It seems like a point on the horizon where parallel lines appear to meet".

Nevertheless, it is one of the most important elements when using perspective since it is the vanishing point and the horizon; the perspective results will vary depending on where you set your vanishing point, which decides how all objects and elements will be presented throughout the picture.

By employing techniques such as vanishing points, converging lines, and overlapping stickers, architects can elevate their pieces of stickers and engage viewers in a three-dimensional embodiment. Drawing a simple line may seem like a primary task, but conveying depth and perspective in the architectural embodied is vital.

## 10.2.Experimental 2

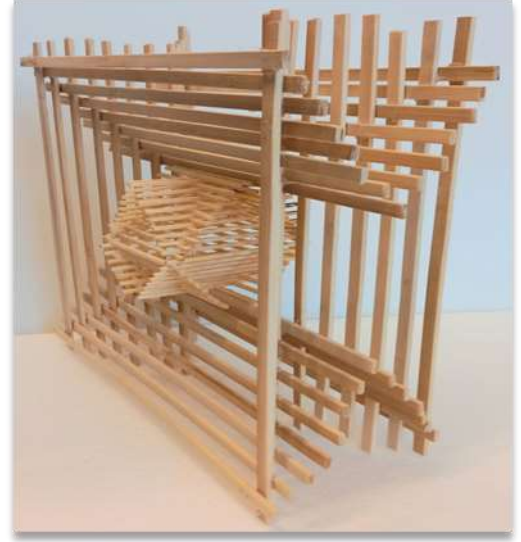
The present work's construction depends on the square shape, so the wooden strand, which represents the straight line, is repeated to minimise the connection of the vertical and horizontal lines into the composition or vice versa. Then, a miniature repetition is made and installed within the space of the basic square. However, it creates an internal connection between the large and small objects, through which we sense the relationship of containment and escalation.

Image (30A) shows the vanishing point on the horizon line where all parallel lines appear to converge, essentially 'vanishing' from the viewer's sight, In perspective art, orthogonal lines are imaginary lines extending toward the vanishing point on the horizon line. They play a vital role in creating the perception of depth and three-dimensionality on a flat surface.

On the other side of the view, in Image (30 B), an eluted line(V shape) can be seen according to the sequencing of the wooden stump construction.



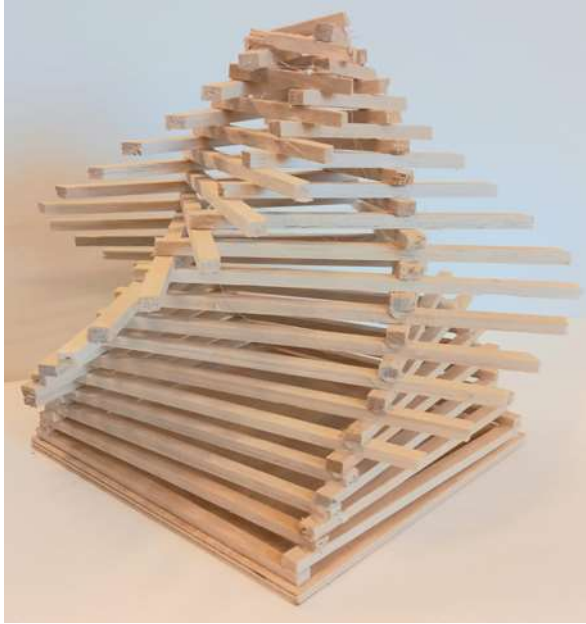
Imag(30A)



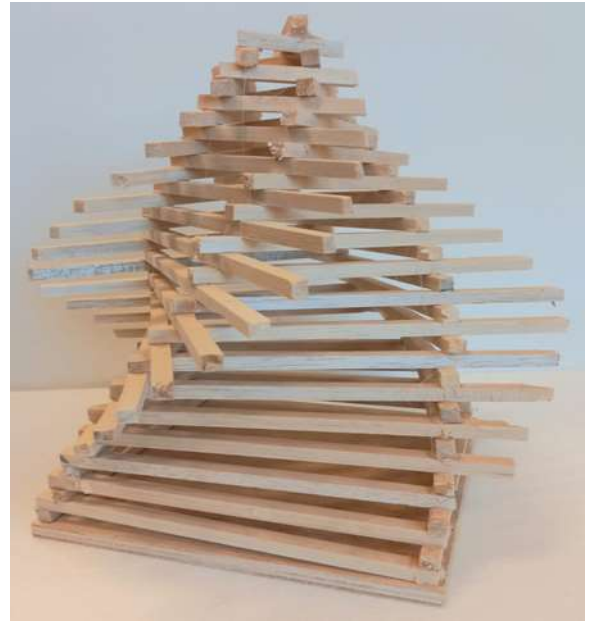
image(30B)

## 10.3.Experimental 3

The wooden strands elevated over each other represent a pyramidal solid with an elongation in which the wooden strands are repeated in the form of curved lines in a repetition that deviates at its corners to create a spiral repetition of the shape's form while reducing the measurement of the length of the lines during the repetition upwards. as shown in the image (31 A&B)



Imag(31A)



image(31B)

#### 10.4.Experimental 4

The experiment is a repetitive of exp 3. The wooden strands are elevated over each other to represent a convolution solid shape with an elongation in which the wooden strands are repeated over each other to form curved lines in a repetition that deviates at its corners to create a spiral repetition of the shape's form while reducing the measurement of the length of the lines during the repetition upwards. as shown in the image (32 A&B). bearing in mind the eluted convoluted line through the consequencing building of the strand construction.



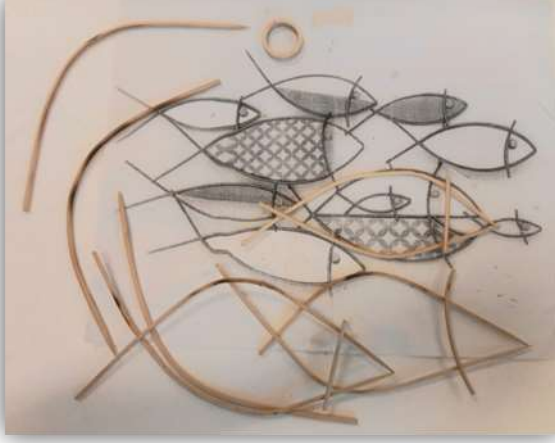
Imag(32A)



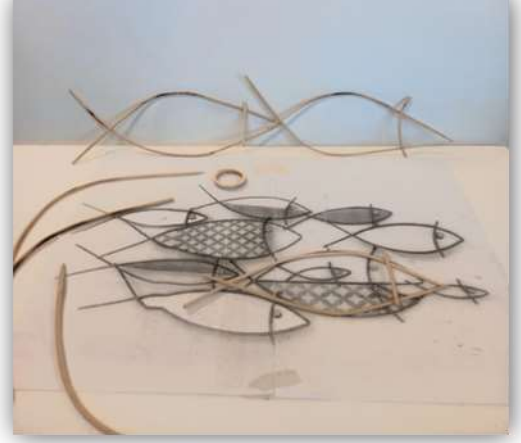
image(32B)

### 10.5.Experimental 5

Experimental 5 uses a different technique to make a straight line: it immerses wooden dowels in water to make them soft enough. Then, they are reshaped into curved lines using heat and bending, as shown in the images (33A&B).



Imag(33A)



image(33B)

### 11.Discussion

Lines are fundamental in the language of art and architecture. Sketching is necessary for unrolling and roughing design ideas [14], but as Tversky [14] suggests, we can not imagine design without drawing. Lines in visual arts and architecture serve different functions depending on how they are involved. Lines have been lines that have been hashed: emotions, thoughts, events. Line and dot abstract art has been with us for as long as we can remember; they are used to show facial expressions from ancient times.

Almost everyone knows that lines are collections of dots obtained at different distances. While Ching sees a line as possessing direction, position, and length, Gürer understands it as a one-dimensional element with length but void of depth. Lines also connect, support, surround and intersect visual elements, define the edges of an object, or establish corners and join flat surfaces together. Researchers have classified lines in different configurations, such as horizontal and vertical, oblique and curved.

### 12. Conclusion

The present article discusses the relationship between designs and using lines and their types. Basic principles concerning the expression of design are graphical and technical illustrations, Images of the orthographic set, scale models and other media similar to those cited here. Besides teaching basic design principles, design education aims to improve students' skills to perceive, interpret and communicate the world and facts. In this process, they must use the means to express themselves most efficiently. The introductory design course

taught in many architecture schools is an essential milieu in which to improve their expression skills.

It's no surprise that line art or line Images are one of the most essential elements of visual art. However, one of the vital components of art is the element of form, alongside shape, colour, value, texture, and space. The line is a hallmark of the arts. But what is line art? First, it's important to note that a line doesn't move from point A to point B. At its core, a line Image consists of distinct lines.

The "student outcomes" of this article could be as follows:

1. -Students will become familiar with the history of straight lines in the arts and how they have influenced how artists create images today.
2. Students will realise how math and art are integrated when creating visual images.
3. Students will acquire an appreciation for how 2D patterns and colour association affect their visual perception.
4. Students will acquire computer tech skills that will enable them to create basic designs using an Image program.

### 13.Recommendation

The following educators' thoughts as their impact on learning Arts education:

- 1.Encourages alternative thinking.
- 2.Builds self-esteem and fosters self-worth.
3. Enhances learning across the curriculum.
4. Nurtures creativity and imagination.
5. Allows students to experience success.
- 6.Makes the studio more enjoyable.
7. Develop skills, understanding and talent.
8. Encourages problem-solving through cooperation.
9. Allows students to express themselves differently.

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