







تصمیم اثاث م.د.ه.به عیسی

الفرقة الأولى

الهيئة المعاونة:

م اسراء حمدي ميار محمد مي ميار محمد مي دينا معتز مي شادي رؤوف ميندي خالد ميندي منعمة الله محمود مينعمة الله محمود

المحاضرة الثالثة التشكيل FORM

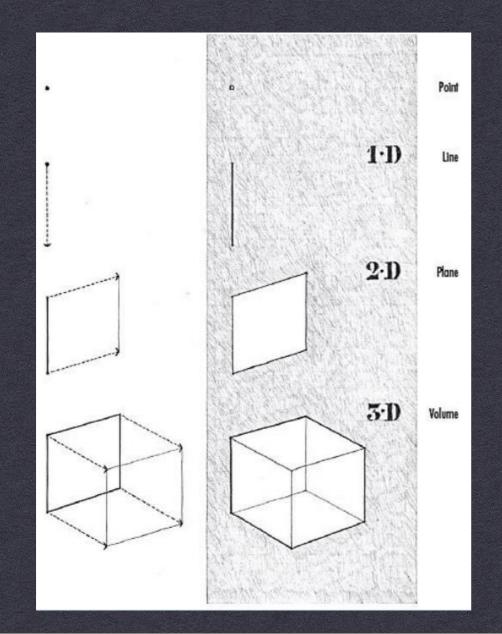
1- التشكيل كمبدأ للتصميم 2-طرق ومبادئ التشكيل

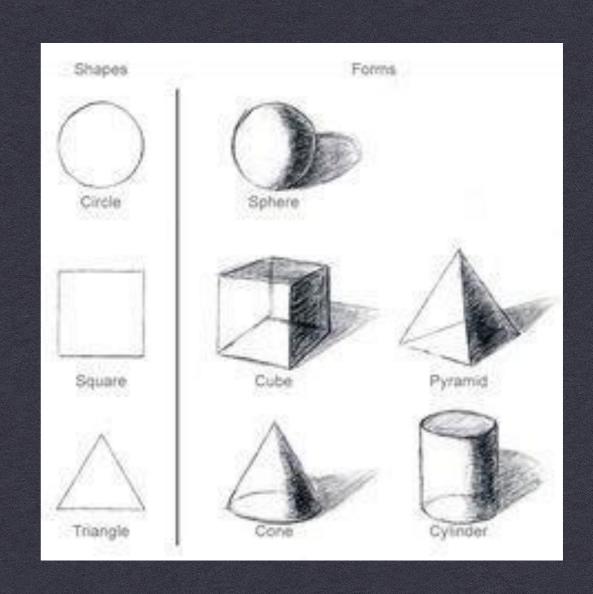


۱ -ما هو التشكيل Form

يتكون من التقاء عدة أشكال بحيث يتم التكوين ويشكل جسم ثلاثي الأبعاد (الطول،العرض،والارتفاع).

يمكن أن يكون المجسم جسماً صلدا كما في قطعة الحجر او يكون مفر غا من الداخل كقطعة الفخار المجوفة أو هيكل بناية.



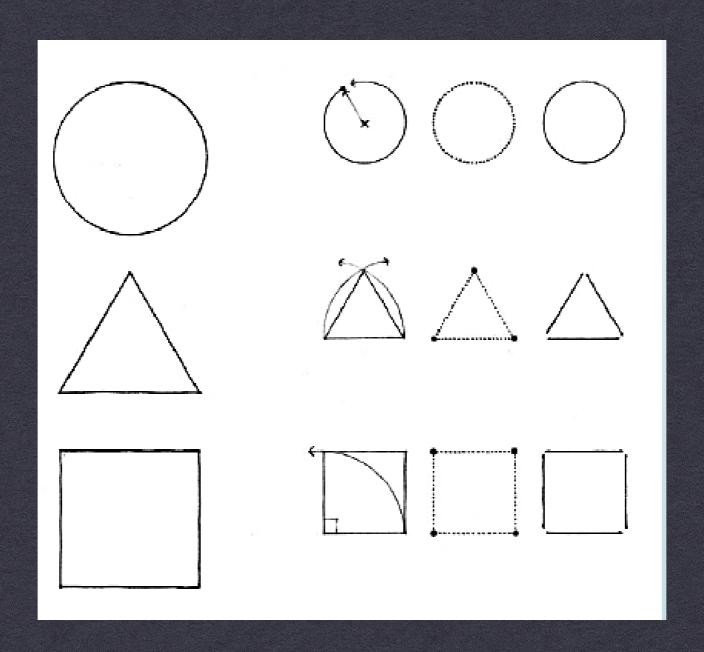


- الأشكال الهندسية الأساسية Basic Geometrical Shapes

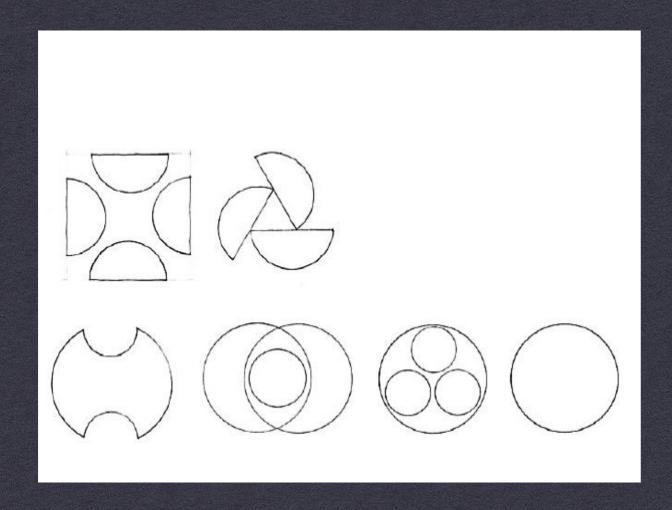
- الدائرة: هي شكل مستوي كل نقاط الألتقاء به منحنية ومتساوية الزوايا.

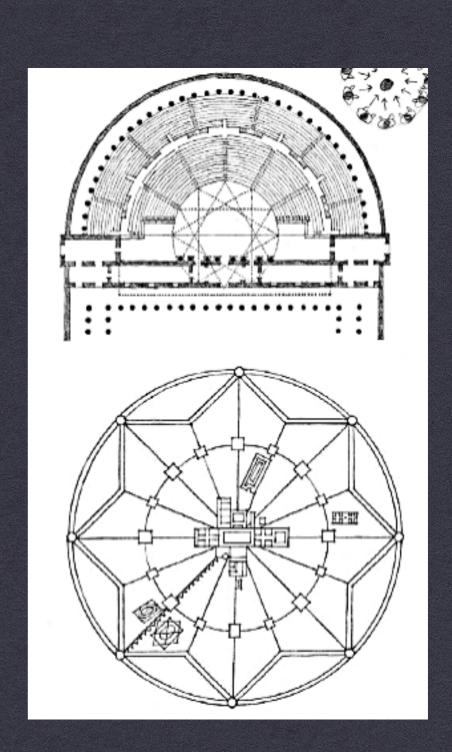
- المثلث: هو شكل يحده ثلاثة جوانب وله ثلاث زوايا

- المربع: هو شكل له أربعة أضلاع متساوية وأربع زوايا قائمة.

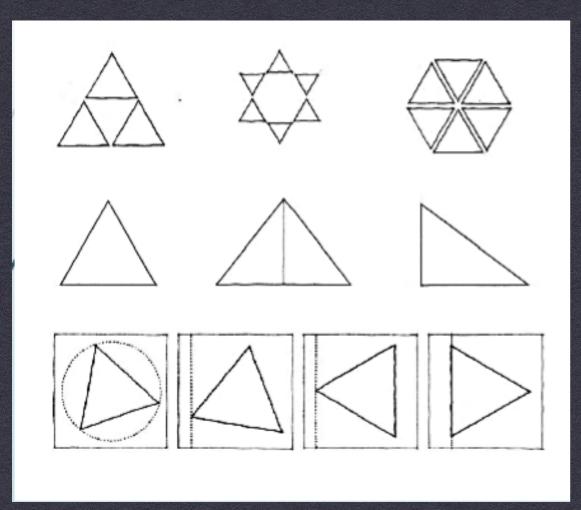


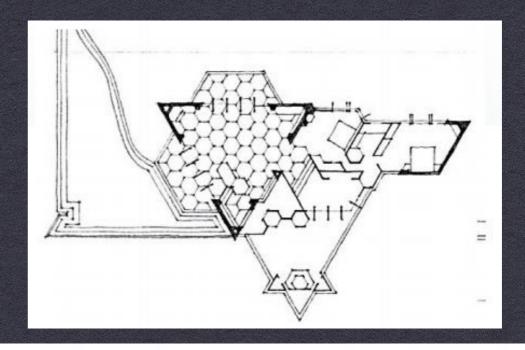
التكوين بالدائرة

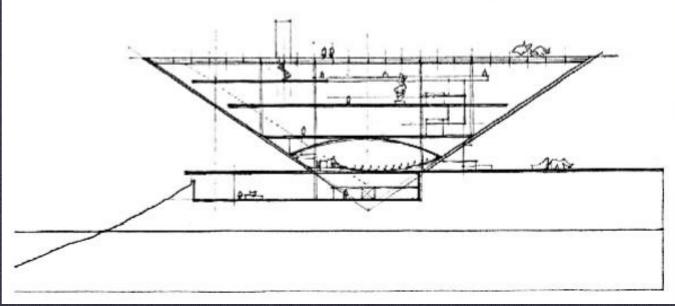




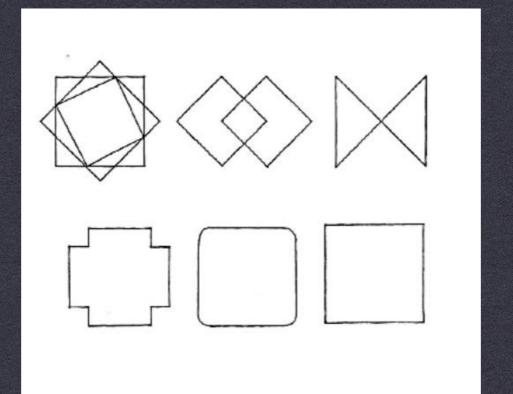
التكوين بالمثلث

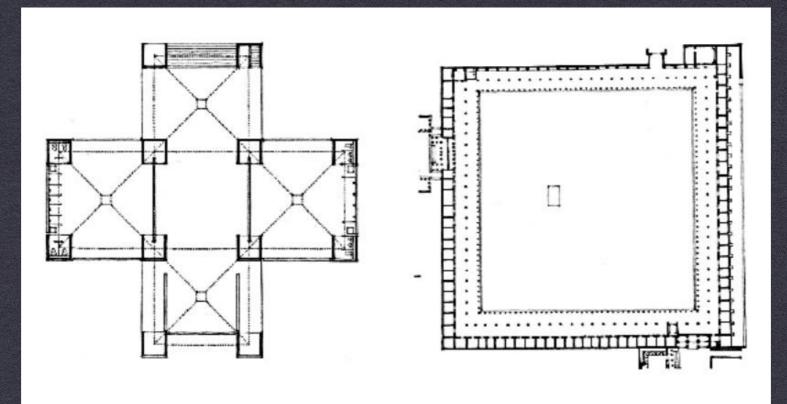




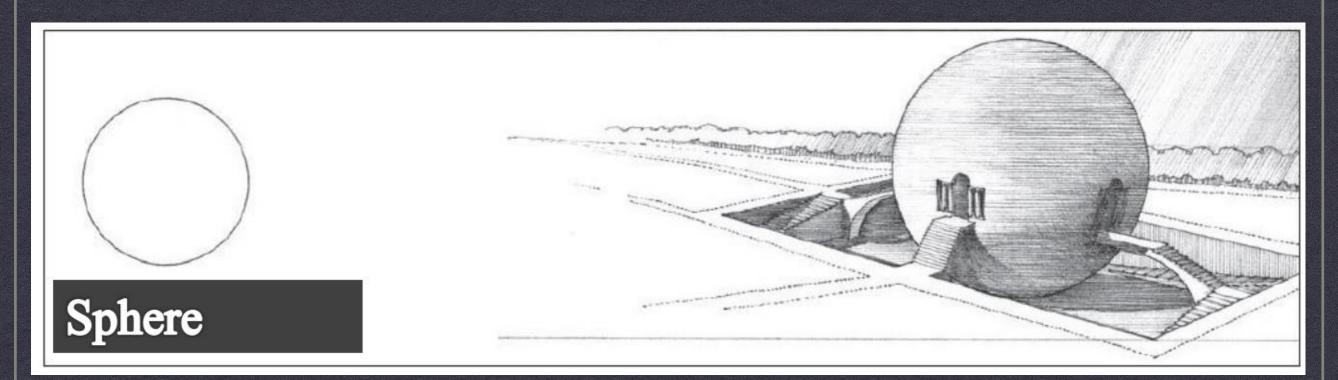


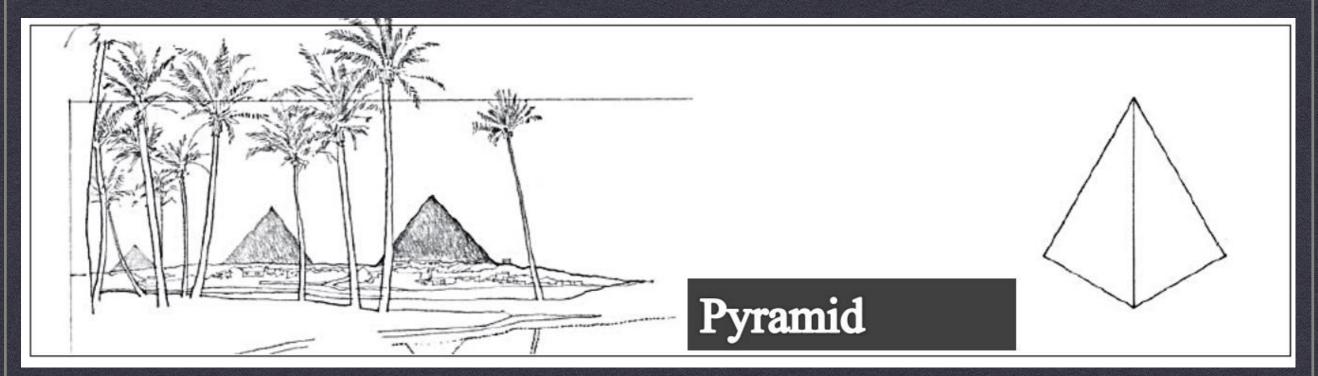
التكوين بالمربع



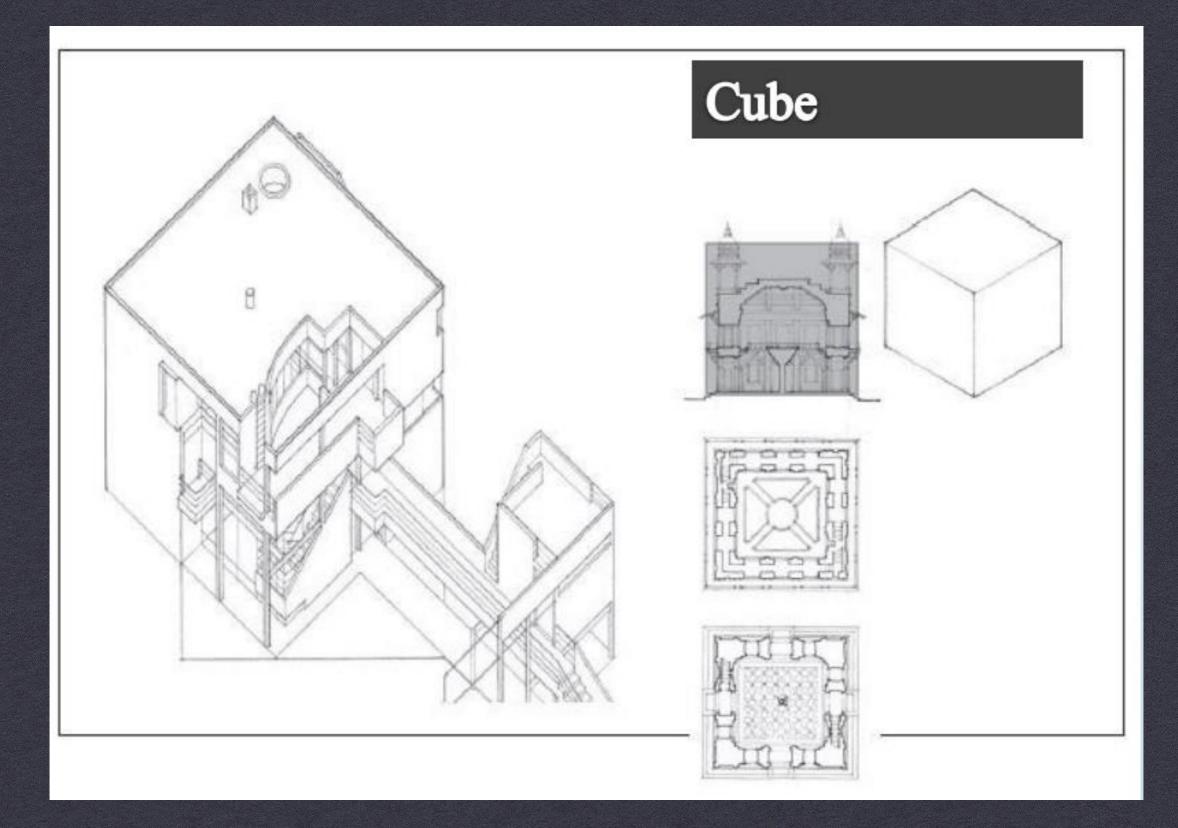


التكوينات الأولية

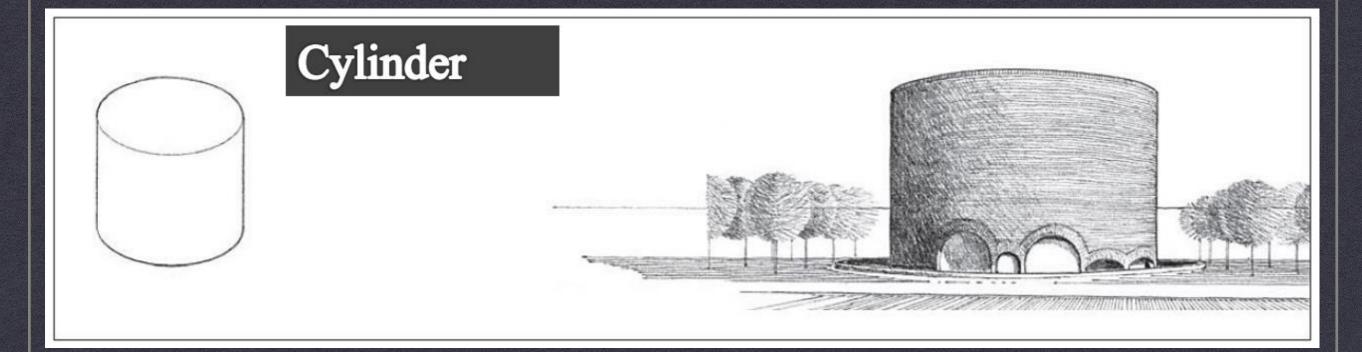


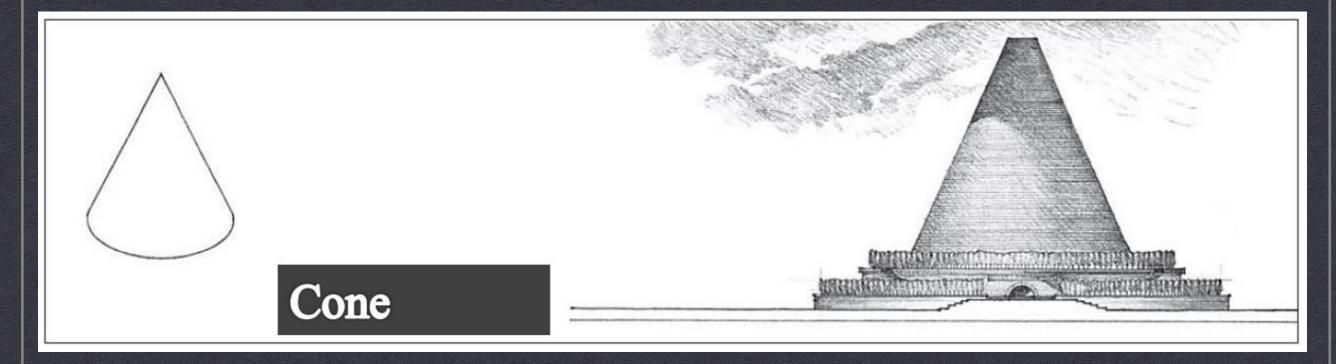


التكوينات الأولية

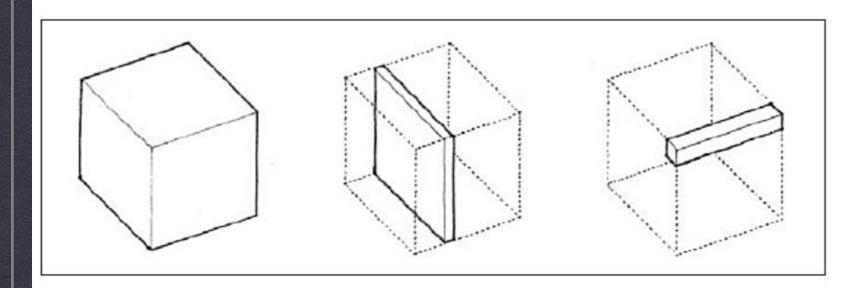


التكوينات الأولية





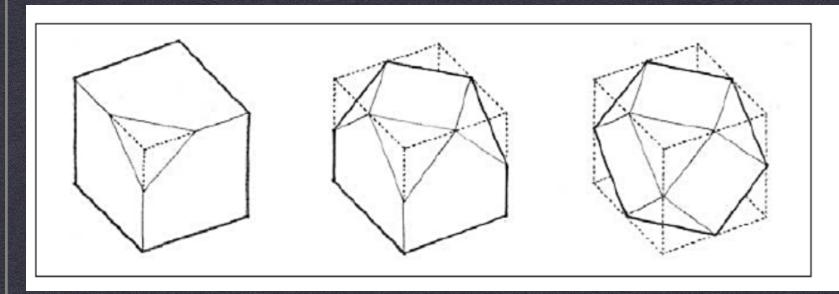
2- طرق ومبادئ التشكيل أ- مبادئ التشكيل التغيير في الأبعاد



Dimensional Transformation

A form can be transformed by altering one or more of its dimensions and still retain its identity as a member of a family of forms. A cube, for example, can be transformed into similar prismatic forms through discrete changes in height, width, or length. It can be compressed into a planar form or be stretched out into a linear one.

التغيير بالطرح

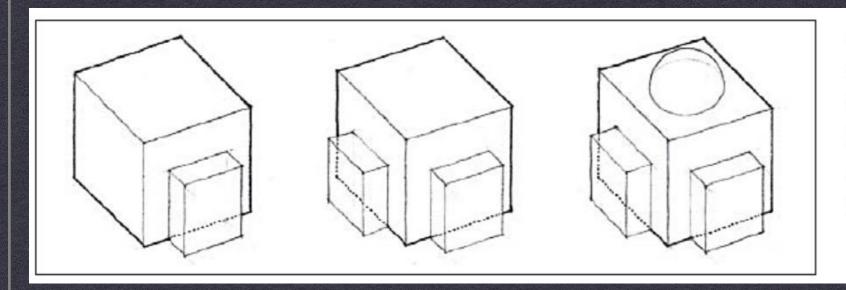


Subtractive Transformation

A form can be transformed by subtracting a portion of its volume. Depending on the extent of the subtractive process, the form can retain its initial identity or be transformed into a form of another family. For example, a cube can retain its identity as a cube even though a portion of it is removed, or be transformed into a series of regular polyhedrons that begin to approximate a sphere.

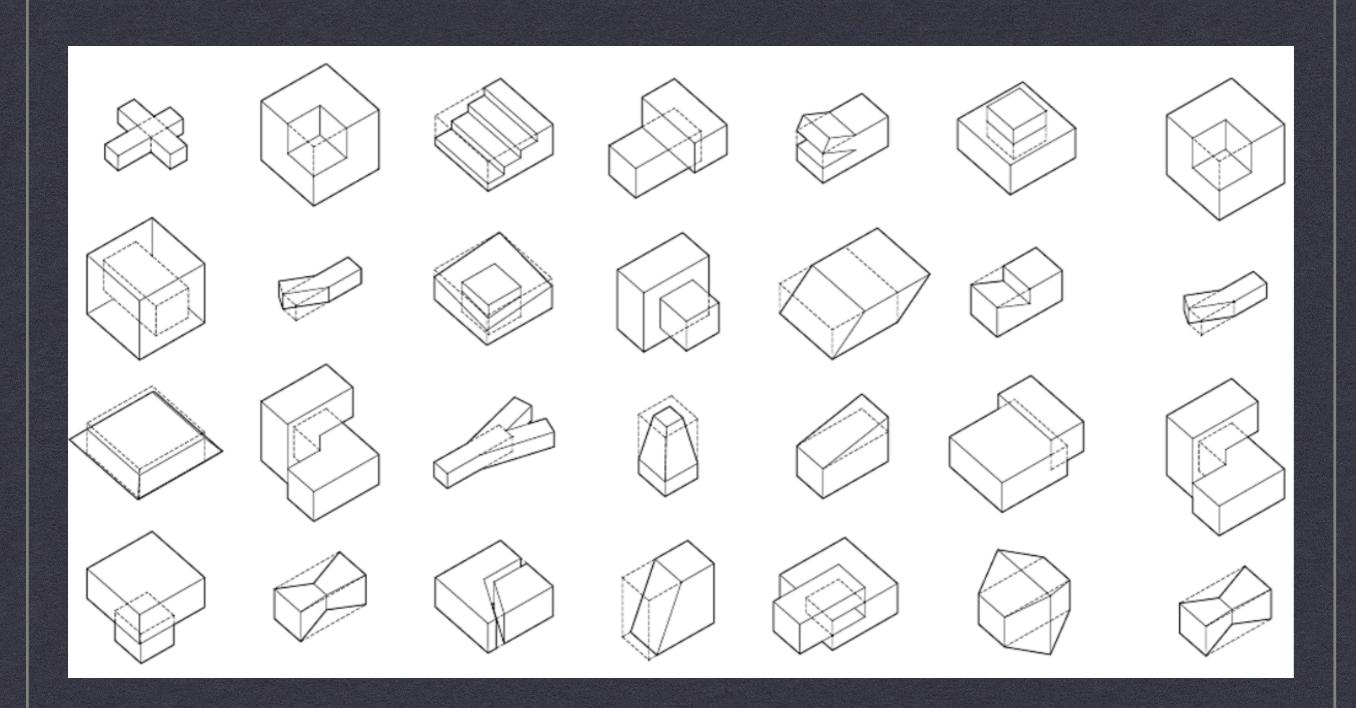
2- طرق ومبادئ التشكيل

التغيير بالجمع



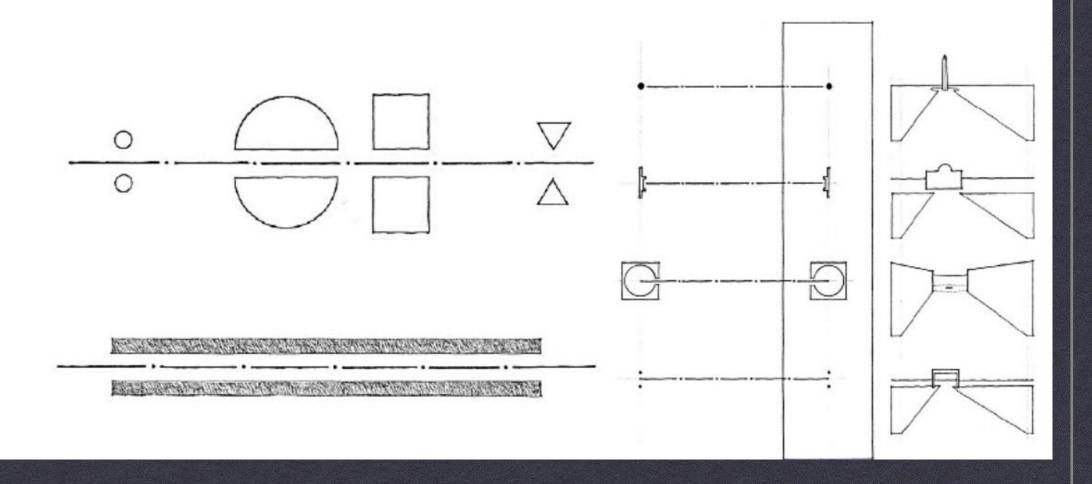
Additive Transformation

A form can be transformed by the addition of elements to its volume. The nature of the additive process and the number and relative sizes of the elements being attached determine whether the identity of the initial form is altered or retained.



- محور*ې*

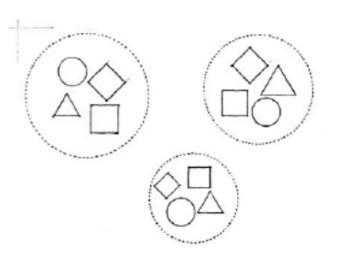
AXIAL

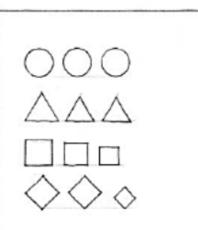


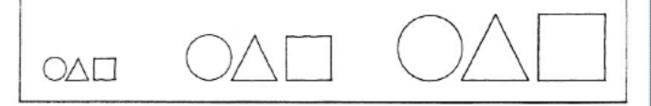
- تسلسل

- ایقاع

RHYTHM

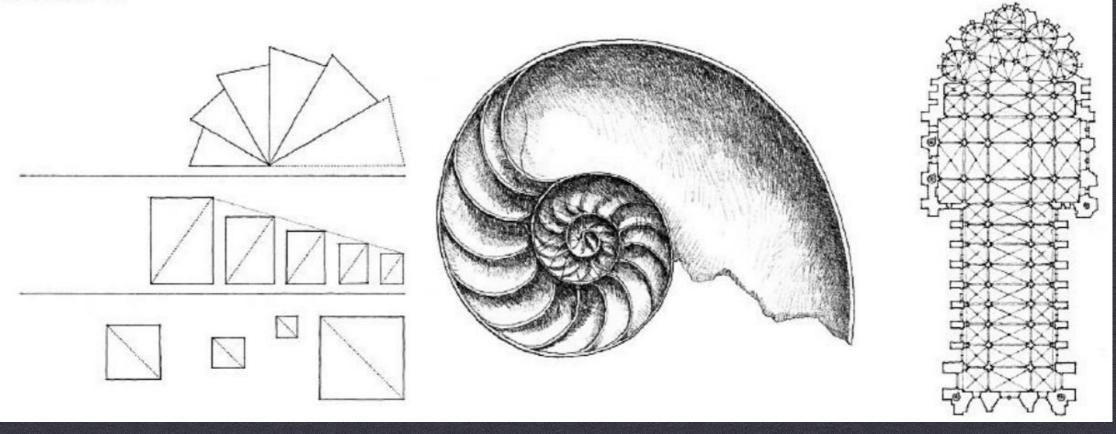


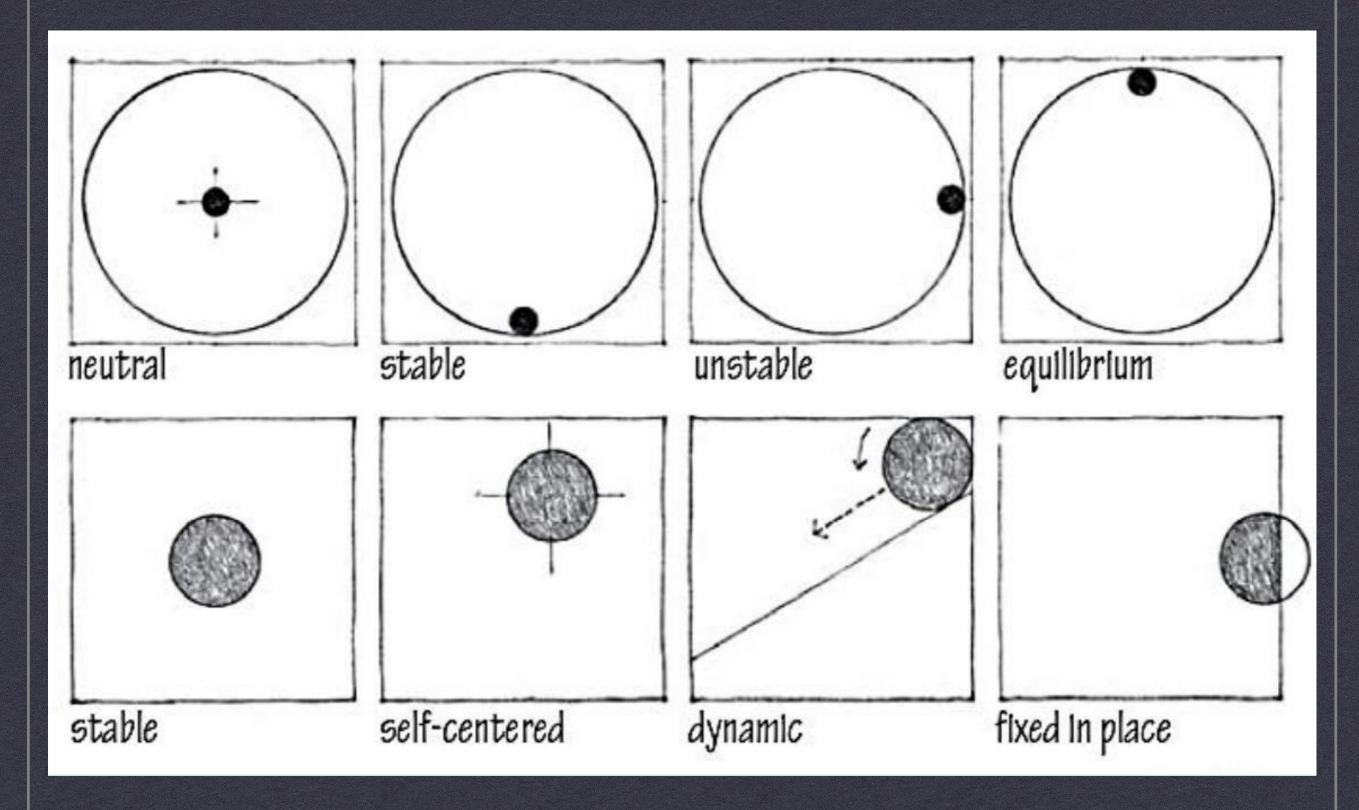




ب- طرق التشكيل - التكرار

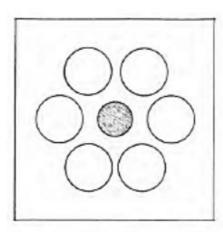
REPETITION

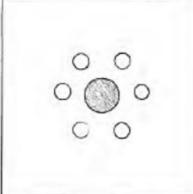


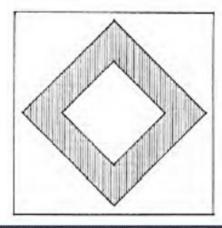


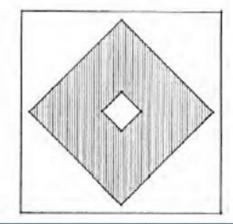
PROPORTION

Proportion refers to the relationship of one part to another or to the whole, or between one object and another. This relationship may be one of magnitude, quantity, or degree.

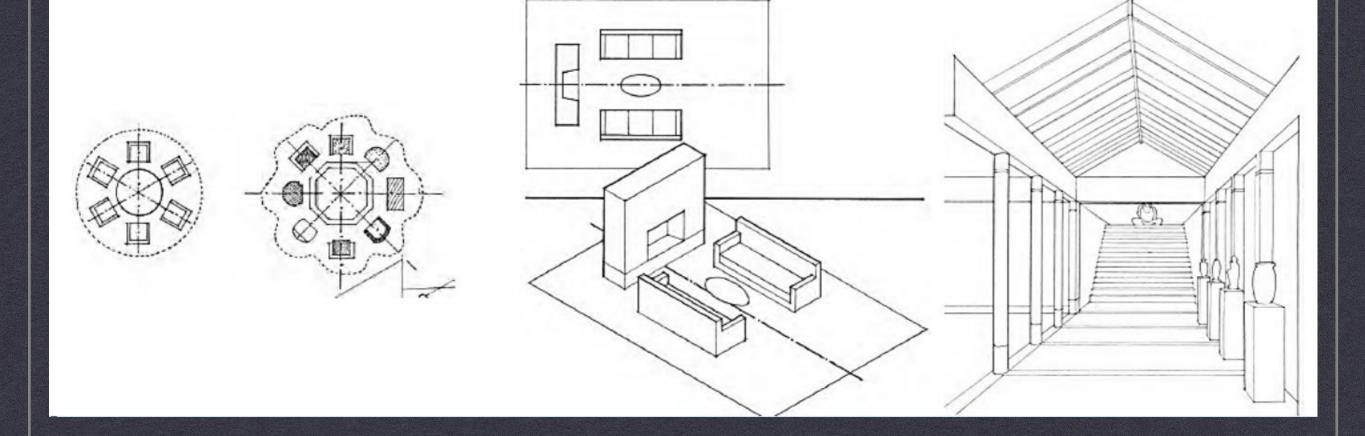






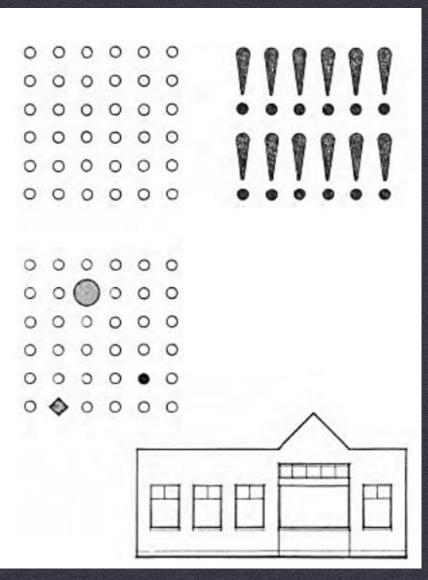


BALANCE

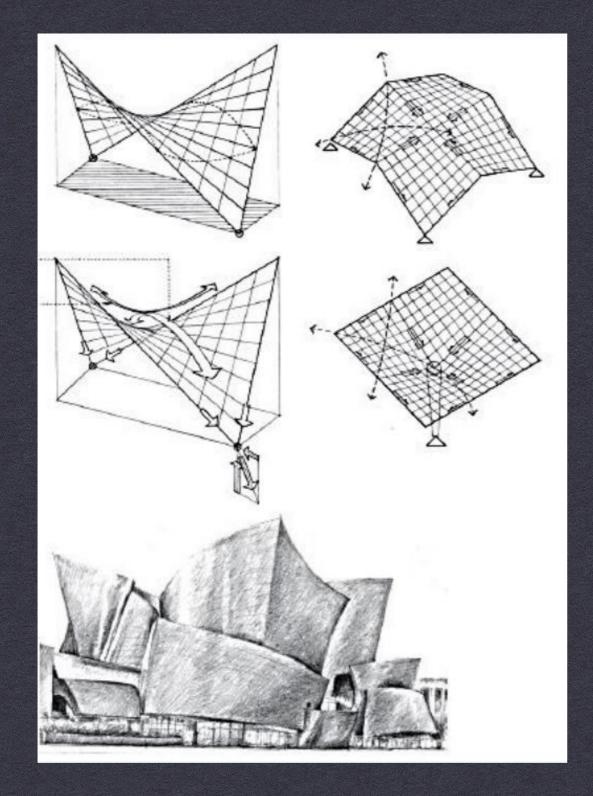


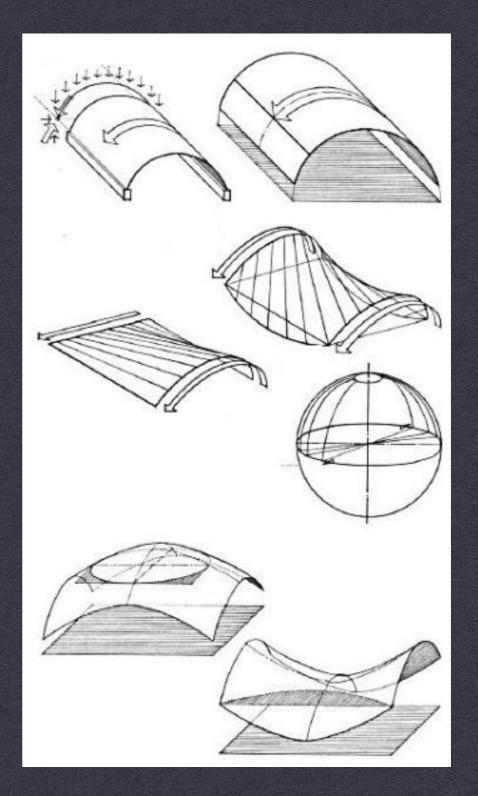
EMPHASIS

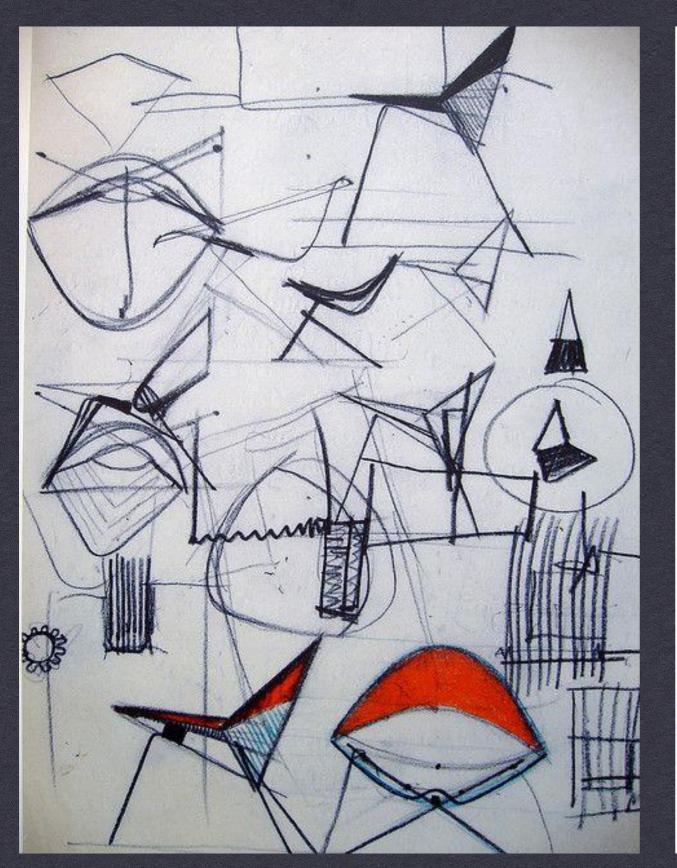
The principle of emphasis assumes the coexistence of dominant and subordinate elements in the composition of an interior setting. A design without any dominant elements would be bland and monotonous. If there are too many assertive elements, the design will be cluttered and chaotic, detracting from what may be important. Each part of a design should be given proper significance according to its degree of importance in the overall scheme.

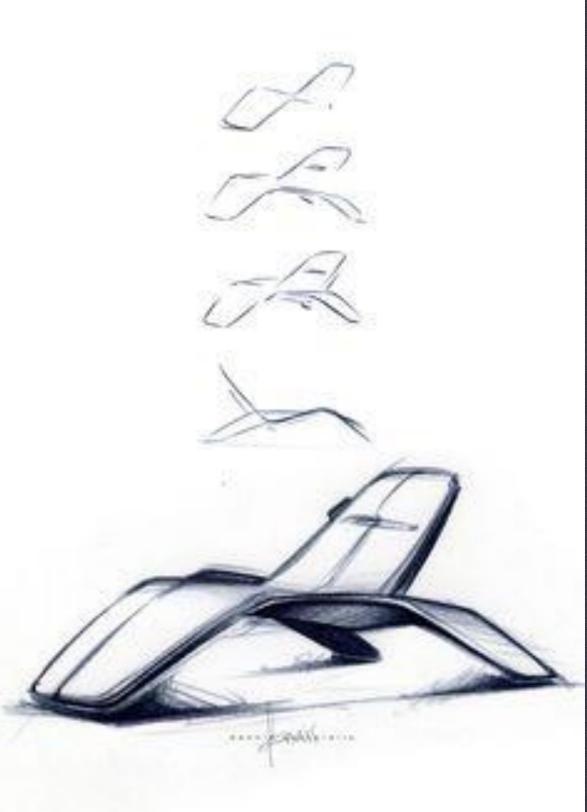


التشكيل الحر

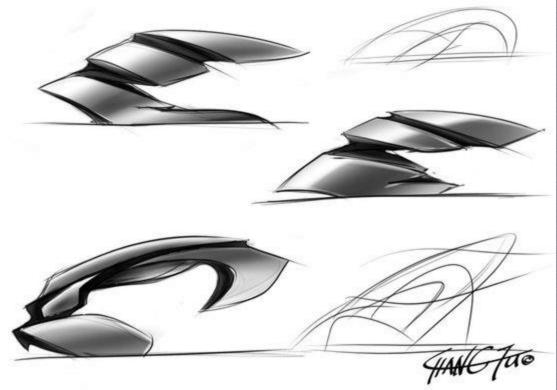






















شكرا...