

VISUAL TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTION
(MPT1483)

COMPOSITION IN PHOTOGRAPHY

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Introduction

- Good Composition is a key element of good photographs yet is something that is hard to define.

Introduction

Good Composition Guideline in Photography:

- Simplicity
- The Rule of Thirds
- Lines
- Balance
- Framing

Simplicity...

- Look for ways to give the center of interest in your pictures the most visual attention.
- One way is to select uncomplicated backgrounds that will not steal attention from your subjects.

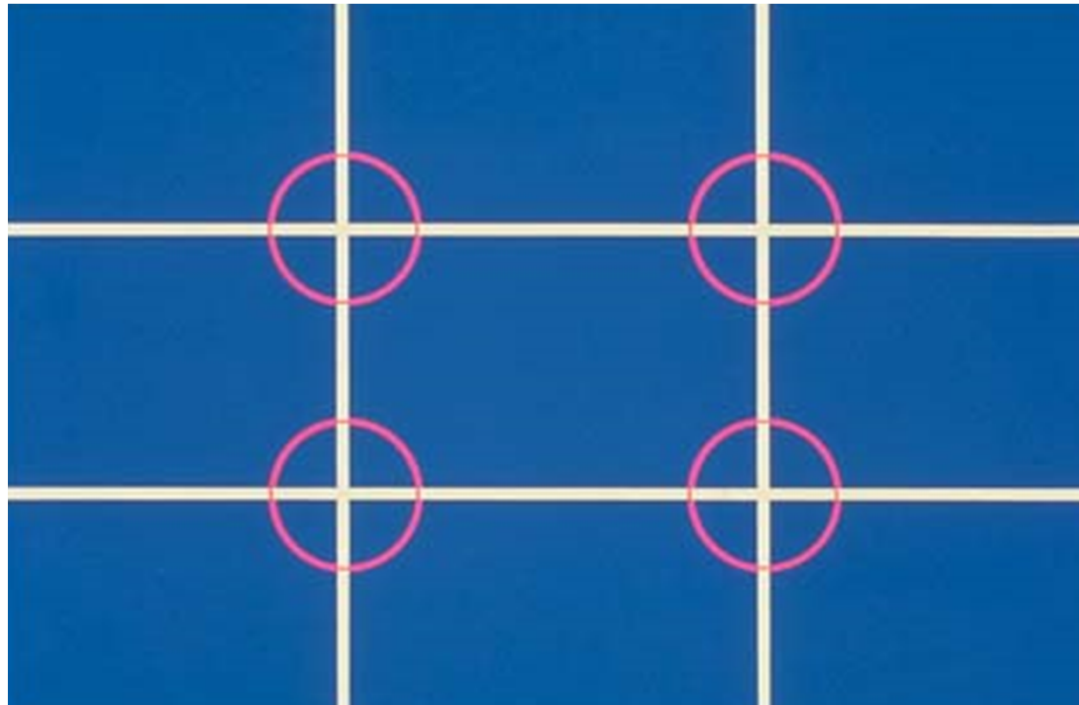
- *Examples will be discussed in class...*

The Rule of Thirds...

- The rule states that an image should be imagined as divided into nine equal parts by two equally-spaced horizontal lines and two equally-spaced vertical lines, and that important compositional elements should be placed along these lines or their intersections.

The Rule of Thirds...

- The intersections of these imaginary lines suggest four options for placing the center of interest for good composition.



The Rule of Thirds...

- Proponents of the technique claim that aligning a subject with these points creates more tension, energy and interest in the composition than simply centering the subject would.
- *Examples will be discussed in class...*

Lines



Lines...

- You can use diagonals as leading lines to provide a way into the picture. It's a simple and easy path for the eye to follow to the main subject.
- You can also use repetitive lines to draw viewers' attention to your center of interest.
- One of the most common and graceful lines used in composition is called the S curve.
- *Examples will be discussed in class...*

Balance...

- Good balance is simply the arrangement of shapes, colors, or areas of light and dark that complement one another so that the photograph looks well-balanced.
- *Examples will be discussed in class...*

Framing...

- Sometimes you've a object of huge dominance within a scene.
- While breathtaking on-location, the final picture looks often much less impressive due to uninteresting space around the object.
Try to find a frame which can eliminate the unimportant surrounding and focus the view.

Framing...

A frame serves numerous purposes:

- It gives the image depth and helps to give the perception to viewers of it that they're looking at something that is more than 2 dimensions.

Framing...

- Use correctly, framing can draw the eye of the viewer of an interest to a particular part of the scene.
- Framing can bring a sense of organization or containment to an image. This won't work with every shot - but if you're after a more ordered or formal feel it can be useful.

Framing...

- Framing can add context to a shot.
- Frames can also be in the foreground or background of images (although more often than not they're in the foreground).
- *Examples will be discussed in class...*

Thank You !

