UNIT 4 - Vincent Van Gogh

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| **Lexical item** | **Synonym/Definition** | **Greek translation** |
| **to blaze** | to burn fiercely or brightly/to light up | φλέγομαι, λαμποκοπώ |
| **to flame** | to suddenly become hot and red with emotion | Καίγομαι, δυναμώνω, φουντώνω |
| **to swirl** | to whirl, to twirl | στροβιλίζομαι, περιστρέφομαι |
| **hue** | Shade of colour | απόχρωση |
| **haze** | blur, obscurity | ομίχλη, θολούρα |
| **amber** |  | κεχριμπάρι |
| **grain** |  | δημητριακά, σπόρος |
| **weathered** | weather-beaten | ανεμοδαρμένος, σκαμμένος, ταλαιπωρημένος |
| **to soothe** | to make smn feel calmer or less worried | καταπραΰνω, ηρεμώ, μετριάζω |
| **sanity** | having a healthy mind | πνευματική/ψυχική υγεία, λογική |
| **ragged** | old and torn | κουρελιασμένος |
| **to sketch** | draw without many details | σχεδιάζω, ιχνογραφώ |
| **daffodil** |  | ασφόδελος, νάρκισσος |
| **thorn** |  | αγκάθι |
| **breeze** | a gentle wind | ελαφρύ αεράκι |
| **vantage point** | a position or standpoint from which something is viewed or considered | Σκοπιά, προοπτική, σημείο υπεροχής/πλεονεκτικής θέσης |
| **absinthe** | a strong alcoholic drink that is green and has a bitter taste | αψέντι |
| **sprig** | the small stem of a bush or plant | κλαράκι |
| **to depict** | portray, represent | απεικονίζω |
| **modest** | self-effacing, unpretentious | σεμνός, λιτός |
| **stark** | apparent and obvious | λιτός, απέριττος |
| **legacy** | property you gain after smn dies, sth that remains from an earlier time. | κληρονομιά, κληροδότημα |
| **sentimental** | emotional | συναισθηματικός |
| **grandeur** | the quality of being impressive and beautiful | μεγαλείο |
| **compassionate** | sympathetic | συμπονετικός |
| **harvest** | the time of year when crops are cut and collected from the fields | θερισμός, συγκομιδή |
| **crop** | (the total amount collected of) a plant such as a grain, fruit, or vegetable grown in large amounts | καλλιέργεια, σοδειά |
| **to attain** | achieve, accomplish | καταφέρνω, πετυχαίνω ένα στόχο |
| **translucent** | opaque | ημιδιαφανής |
| **print** |  copy of a painting, engraving | αντίγραφο, γκραβούρα |
| **to pay tribute to** | to praise someone or something publicly | αποτίνω φόρο τιμής |
| **stipple** |  | κουκίδα, ζωγραφική με κουκίδες |
| **appealing** | attractive, luring | ελκυστικός |
| **to a certain extent** | up to a point | ως ένα βαθμό |
| **introspective** | examining and considering your own ideas, thoughts, and feelings, instead of talking to other people about them | ενδοσκοπικός, συνεσταλμένος |
| **to cherish** | take pleasure in sth, appreciate | απολαμβάνω, λατρεύω |
| **amply** | abundantly, sufficiently, adequately | επαρκώς  |
| **to lack** | be short of, be deficient in | έχω έλλειψη ή ανεπάρκεια σε κάτι |
| **to document** | to record information in an official form | τεκμηριώνω, καταγράφω |
| **in earnest** | seriously | στα σοβαρά |
| **to split over** | come apart | χωρίζω |
| **insight** | a clear, deep, and sometimes sudden understanding of a complicated problem or situation, or the ability to have such an understanding | διορατικότητα, οξυδέρκεια, γνώση |
| **looseness** | sloppiness, carelessness | προχειρότητα,χαλαρότητα |
| **keen mind** | sharp, eager | οξύ πνεύμα, μυαλό |
| **divergence** | Disparity, deviation | απόκλιση |
| **to favour** | support, give an advantage | ευνοώ, δείχνω προτίμηση για κάτι |
| **beholder** | viewer, spectator | θεατής, παρατηρητής |
| **to set apart** | to make smn or sth different and special | διακρίνω, διαχωρίζω |
| **volatile** | likely to change emotional state very suddenly | εκρηκτικός, ευέξαπτος, ασταθής |
| **to pursue** | follow, chase.(if you pursue a plan, activity, or situation, you try to do it or achieve it, usually over a long period of time) | επιδιώκω, καταδιώκω |
| **tortured** | tormented | βασανισμένος |
| **to undermine** | to make sth or smn weaker/less effective | υπονομεύω, υποσκάπτω |
| **lucidity** | to think clearly or express yourself clearly | διαύγεια σκέψης, έκφρασης |
| **to found** | set up, establish | ιδρύω |
| **ultimately** | eventually, in the end | τελικά |
| **to alternate** | vary, swap | εναλλάσσω |
| **portion** | segment, part | μερίδα, μέρος |
| **to aggravate** | make worse, exacerbate | επιδεινώνω/ομαι |
| **approximately** | about, around | κατά προσέγγιση |
| **impassioned** | passionate | παθιασμένος |
| **vibration** | Periodic movement back and forward | δόνηση |
| **absorbed in** | Wrapped up, engrossed in | απορροφημένος |
| **spiritual essence** |  | πνευματική ουσία |
| **recognition** | Receiving credit/respect | αναγνώριση |
| **to preserve** | conserve, safeguard | διατηρώ, συντηρώ, διαφυλάττω |
| **on the contrary** | saying or showing the opposite | αντιθέτως |
| **hedge** |  | Φράχτης με θάμνους |
| **to long for**  | crave for, yearn | επιθυμώ βαθιά, διακαώς |
| **elm tree** |  | φτελιά |
| **meadow** | grassland | λιβάδι, αγρός με λουλούδια |
| **tidings** | news, information | τα νέα, οι ειδήσεις |
| **dusk** | twilight, nightfall | σούρουπο |
| **disillusioned** | disheartened, disappointed | απογοητευμένος |
| **to penetrate** | move into, go through, see through | διαπερνώ |
| **moors** | upland, open and uncultivated land | χερσότοποι, ακαλλιέργητες εκτάσεις |
| **to retire** | withdraw, give up work | αποσύρομαι, παίρνω σύνταξη |
| **immaculate** | perfect, spotless | άμεμπτος, αψεγάδιαστος |
| **to throw off** | get rid of | αποτινάσσω, ξεφορτώνομαι |
| **prayer** | request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God | προσευχή |
| **to quit** | give up, stop | τα παρατάω, σταματώ |
| **to regain** | recover, get sth back | ανακτώ |
| **vague** | Unclear, fuzzy | ασαφής, θολός |
| **ray** | beam | ακτίνα |
| **to flicker** | Sparkle, shine with a light that is sometimes bright and sometimes weak | τρεμοπαίζω |
| **yoke** |  | ζυγός |
| **desirous** | longing for, eager, wishful | Ο επιθυμών, αυτός που λαχταρά κάτι |
| **to lick** |  | γλείφω |
| **kettle** |  | τσαγιερό |

**Art Movements of the 19th-20th centuries**

**“Impressionism** is a 19th-century [art movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_movement) characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open [composition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composition_%28visual_arts%29), emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s. The Impressionists faced harsh opposition from the conventional art community in France. The name of the style derives from the title of a [Claude Monet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude_Monet) work, Impression, soleil levant ([Impression, Sunrise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impression%2C_Sunrise)), which provoked the critic [Louis Leroy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Leroy) to coin the term in a satirical review published in the Parisian newspaper [Le Charivari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Charivari).

**Post-impressionism** is a predominantly French [art movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_movement) that developed roughly between 1886 and 1905, from the last [Impressionist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impressionism) exhibition to the birth of [Fauvism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fauvism). Post-Impressionism emerged as a reaction against Impressionists' concern for the naturalistic depiction of light and colour. Due to its broad emphasis on abstract qualities or symbolic content, Post-Impressionism encompasses [Les Nabis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Les_Nabis) [Neo-Impressionism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-Impressionism), [Symbolism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbolism_%28arts%29), [Cloisonnism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloisonnism), [Pont-Aven School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pont-Aven_School), and [Synthetism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetism), along with some later Impressionists' work. The movement was led by [Paul Cézanne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_C%C3%A9zanne) (known as father of Post-impressionism), [Paul Gauguin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Gauguin), [Vincent van Gogh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vincent_van_Gogh), and [Georges Seurat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Seurat).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-Impressionism#cite_note-1)

**Fauvism** is the name applied to the work produced by a group of artists (which included Henri Matisse and André Derain) from around 1905 to 1910, which is characterised by strong colours and fierce brushwork. The fauvists were interested in the scientific colour theories developed in the nineteenth century – particularly those relating to [complementary colours](https://www.tate.org.uk/learn/online-resources/glossary/c/complementary-colours). Complementary colours are pairs of colours which appear opposite each other on scientific models such as the colour wheel, and when used side-by-side in a painting make each other look brighter. Fauvism can be seen as an extreme extension of the [post-impressionism](https://www.tate.org.uk/learn/online-resources/glossary/p/post-impressionism) of [Van Gogh](https://www.tate.org.uk/artists/vincent-van-gogh) combined with the neo-impressionism of [Seurat](https://www.tate.org.uk/artists/georges-seurat).

**Abstract Art**

Abstraction literally means the distancing of an idea from objective referents. That means, in the visual arts, pulling a depiction away from any literal, representational reference points. You can also call abstract art, nonrepresentational art.

Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect

**Pointillism** is a technique of [painting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painting) in which small, distinct dots of color are applied in patterns to form an image. [Georges Seurat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Seurat) and [Paul Signac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Signac) developed the technique in 1886, branching from [Impressionism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impressionism). The term "Pointillism" was coined by [art critics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_critics) in the late 1880s to ridicule the works of these artists, and is now used without its earlier mocking connotation.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointillism#cite_note-artcyclopedia-1) The movement Seurat began with this technique is known as [Neo-impressionism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-impressionism). The [Divisionists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divisionism), too, used a similar technique of patterns to form images, though with larger cube-like brushstrokes.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointillism#cite_note-2)”

**Πηγές**

[**https://www.tate.org.uk**](https://www.tate.org.uk)

[**https://www.artistsnetwork.com**](https://www.artistsnetwork.com/art-inspiration/what-is-abstract-art/)

[**https://en.wikipedia.org/**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_art)

[**http://www.whenwewordsearch.com/word\_search/vincent\_van\_gogh/100963/word\_search.jsp**](http://www.whenwewordsearch.com/word_search/vincent_van_gogh/100963/word_search.jsp)