

chapter 2

Colour, Pattern, Design

General Aims

This chapter is designed to introduce the features of Iran's carpet-weaving and help students learn a number of technical and general word used in handmade carpets texts, and promote their comprehension in these texts.

Behavioral Objectives

After carefully reading this chapter, you are expected to:

- ۱ Define the meaning of the words presented at the beginning of this chapter.
- ۲ Name two common methods in dyeing.
- ۳ Define carpet patterns.
- ۴ Name the types of carpe tpatterns base on lines.
- ۵ Define carpet designs.
- ۶ Name the types of carpe designs.
- ۷ Do Exercises ۲, ۱ Vocabulary Exercises.(A,B,C,D)
- ۸ Do Exercises ۲, ۲ Answer the Qestions.(A,B,C,D)

Vocabulary Help

A: Words Definitions and Exemplifications

ancestors: n.

the member of your family who lived a long time ago

They are visiting the village where their ancestors lived.

dyed: v.

add a colour to or change the colour of something / to colour, pigment

Wool and silk are the materials that dye very easy

minerals: n.

chemical substance which is formed naturally in the ground/ not organic

We use mineral substance to dye raw materials.

motif: n.

a single or repeated design, colour or pattern/ pattern, figure, shape

The wallpaper has a flower motif.

quality n.

how good or bad something is/ standard, classification, condition

The quality of the water is good.

traditional adj.

a way of thinking, or doing something that has been used by the people in a particular group, family, society, etc. for a long time / folk, custom

He loves traditional songs.

B: Find the meaning of the words from Dictionary

ancestors	
dye	
minerals	
motifs	
quality	
traditional	

GET READY

The cochineal is an animal source to make red colour.



Ochre is mineral source to make red or yellow colour.



woad is vegetable sources to produce blue colour.



“Persian carpet is a work of art”

Carpet is one of the most well-known and important symbols of Iranian culture that represent beauty and **quality**. Iranian carpets are more colourful. They have different types of patterns and motifs. **Feature of carpets** are not the same because the type of yarn, colour and pattern are different.

Colour:

One of the important factors in carpet weaving is dying. Dyeing is done in both natural and chemical methods. Natural dyes get from plants, animals and minerals .

The usage of natural colours, especially plant colours has a long history in Iran.

The **traditional** dyes are made from various vegetable sources for example, the **madder** plant will provide red and orange and **indigo and woad** is used to produce blue color for weaving. **Daphne** is used to produce yellow color.

The usage of insects, such as cochineal are more common. Purple was mad from a mollusk. **Ochre** is a example of mineral sours to make usually red or yellow



Pattern:

Patterns (motifs) of carpet are made of numbers of curved or broken lines. There are tow types of patterns: **Curved** Patterns and **broken** patterns.

Curved lines are used to draw curved Patterns such as **Islimi and Khatayi** Patterns. These motifs should be drawn on the design plates.



Broken Patterns combine of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines that make **geometric** shapes. These motifs are simple. They can be weaved without drawing. Nomads are more likely to use these Patterns.



In addition, there are roles of the combination of these two types. The combinations of these Patterns like herbal, animal and human make carpet designs. Other examples are Floral motifs, S- motifs and crab motifs.



Design:

The form of the arrangement of patterns (motifs) in the carpet is called carpet design. Iranian carpet designs represent the culture of different regions and ethnic groups. Nomads weave motifs and patterns without painting. They simply use their imaginations and all they have learned from their ancestors.

The most famous Iranian carpet designs are *Lachak Toranj*, *Prayer Niche*, *Vase*, *Framed*, *Tree*, *Shah Abbas*, *Arabesque*, *Portrait*, *European Flower*, *Mixed Fish*, *four Seasons*, *Scattering*, *Turkmen* and *Hunting Field*.



Reading Comperhension

part two: Vocabulary Exercise

Exercises ۲, ۱

A: Match the words in column A with their definition column B

A	B
dye	pattern, shape
traditional	not organic
mineral	condition
motif	who lived a long time ago
quality	folk, custom
ancestor	colour

B: Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given below

material ancestors ethnic dyes mineral curved patterns

Exampel : Wool is the most common **material** used in making **rugs**.

۱) (motifs) of carpet are made of some numbers of or broken lines.

۲) Nomads create motifs that they have learned from their..... .

- ۳ Iranian carpet designs represent the cultures of different groups.
- ۴ Ochre is a example of sours to make usually red or yellow.
- ۵ The traditional.....are made from various vegetable sources.

C: Read the passage and fill the blanks with the correct words

- ۱ Carpet is one of the most well-known and important..... of our culture.
- ۲ Thedyes are made from various vegetable sources.
- ۳..... is done in both natural and chemical methods.
- ۴ The madder plant will provide and indigo is used to produce for weaving.
- ۵ The form of the arrangement of motifs in the carpet is called carpet
- ۶ Broken patterns combine of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines that makeshapes.

D: Circle the correct answers (sentence with the same meaning)

- ۱ Feature of carpets are not the same because the type of yarn, colour and the patterns that they use are different.
 - a) Feature of carpets are not the same because the type of yarn, colour and the patterns that they use are not different.
 - b) They use are different kind of yarn, colour and the patterns so feature of carpets are not the same.
 - c) Feature of carpets are same because the type of yarn, colour and patterns that they use are sam

۲ Nomads weave motifs and patterns without painting.

- a) Nomads first paint some motifs and patterns to weave carpet.
- b) Nomads don't paint motifs and patterns to weave carpet.
- c) Nomads had painted some motifs and patterns before weave carpet.

۳ Dyeing the row material is done in both natural and chemical methods.

- a) Natural and chemical are the row material dye.
- b) Chemical and natural are not methods to dye the row material.
- c) Natural and chemical methods are used to dye the row material.

part three: Answer the questions

Exercises ۲,۲

A: Read the passage and Answer the Questions.

۱ Why Iranian carpet is important symbols of our culture?

۲ How many methods we use to dye the materials?

۳ Are the feature of Iranian carpets the same? (why)

۴ What are the most famous Iranian carpet designs?

۵ How many types of patterns do we have?

۶ How do nomads weave motifs and patterns?

B: True and False

- ۱ Iranian carpet designs don't represent the cultures of different regions and ethnic groups.
- ۲ Patterns (motifs) of carpet are made of some numbers of curved or broken lines.
- ۳ Broken patterns combine of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines that make Islimi shapes.
- ۴ Dye of vegetable sources, such as cochineal are more common.

	۱	۲	۳	۴
T	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

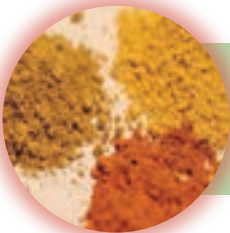
C: Yes or No



Iranian carpets do not have different types of patterns and motifs.



Indigo is used to produce blue colour for weaving.



Ochre is an example of animal source to make usually red or yellow.



Curved lines are used to draw curved patterns.