

Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain

Unlocking Your Hidden Creativity: A Deep Dive into Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain

For decades, countless people have believed they simply lack artistic talent. They recall a single critical comment from a childhood art class or assume their stick figures define their creative ceiling. Yet, what if the primary obstacle to drawing is not a lack of skill, but rather the way your brain processes visual information? This is the revolutionary premise behind the classic self-help and art instruction book, **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** by Dr. Betty Edwards. First published in 1979 and updated multiple times, this book has helped millions of people, from complete beginners to seasoned artists, overcome mental blocks and learn to see—and draw—with a new level of clarity and confidence.

This article explores the core concepts of this transformative method, examines the science (and the debate) behind the theory, and explains how you can apply these techniques to unlock your own creative potential. If you have ever wanted to learn to draw realistically, or simply wish to approach problems with a fresh perspective, understanding the principles of **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** is an excellent place to start.

What is "Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain"?

At its simplest, the book presents a method for teaching people how to draw. However, it is much more than a set of technical instructions. The core argument is that learning to draw is not primarily about learning to control a pencil; it is about learning to see. Edwards posits that our dominant left brain hemisphere—which is verbal, analytical, and symbolic—interferes with the visual, perceptual, and holistic processing of the right hemisphere.

When a novice tries to draw a face, for example, their left brain might jump in with a pre-loaded symbol: "I know what an eye looks like; it is an almond shape with a circle inside." The resulting drawing is not a true representation of what the eye looks like in that particular moment, under that specific light, at that exact angle. Instead, it is a generic symbol. **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** provides a set of specific exercises designed to quiet the left brain's symbolic dominance, allowing the right brain to perceive the world as it actually is—a collection of lines, shapes, shadows, and spaces (or "the global, holistic reality," as Edwards describes it).

The Five Fundamental Skills of Drawing

Edwards breaks down the act of drawing into five basic component skills. These are not talents you are born with, but perceptual skills that can be learned. They form the foundation of the entire method:

- **The Perception of Edges:** Seeing and drawing contour lines (where one thing ends and another begins).
- **The Perception of Spaces:** Seeing the negative spaces that exist around and between objects.
- **The Perception of Relationships:** Seeing the relative

proportions, angles, and perspective of an object relative to the whole.

- **The Perception of Lights and Shadows:** Seeing the variations in value (light to dark) that create the illusion of depth and form.
- **The Perception of the Gestalt:** Seeing the whole object or scene, the culmination of all the other skills.

The goal of the exercises in **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** is to train your brain to engage these five perceptual skills while temporarily suppressing the dominant left-brain mode.

The Science Behind the Method: Left Brain vs. Right Brain

To understand the method, it is crucial to understand the theory that inspired it. Edwards' work was heavily influenced by the Nobel Prize-winning research of psychobiologist Roger W. Sperry, which studied the separate functions of the brain's two hemispheres. Sperry's research on "split-brain" patients suggested that each hemisphere has its own specialized mode of thinking.

The L-Mode and The R-Mode

Edwards popularized these concepts by labeling the two processing modes:

1. **L-Mode (Left Hemisphere):** Verbal, analytical, symbolic, sequential, logical, and linear. This is the mode we typically use for reading, writing, calculating, and time management. It is fast and efficient for most daily tasks.
2. **R-Mode (Right Hemisphere):** Visual, perceptual, non-verbal, holistic, intuitive, and spatial. This mode perceives the world as it is, without the filter of language or symbols. It sees patterns, relationships, and the "whole picture."

Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain argues that drawing realistically is essentially an R-Mode activity. The left brain's constant interruption ("that's a nose," "that's wrong," "what color is that?") is the primary source of difficulty for beginners. The exercises are designed to create a mental "shift" from L-Mode to R-Mode.

A Note on Modern Neuroscience

It is important to state that modern neuroscience has moved beyond the simplistic idea that people are "left-brained" or "right-brained." The brain does not function in such a stark, binary fashion; most complex tasks involve both hemispheres working together in a highly integrated network. Critics point out that Edwards' method relies on a simplified interpretation of Sperry's work.

However, this critique does not invalidate the teaching method itself. Whether the brain is literally "shifting hemispheres" or simply changing its cognitive strategy, millions of people have experienced the profound mental shift Edwards describes. The method of using specific perceptual puzzles to quiet the inner verbal critic and enter a state of focused, non-verbal awareness is effective, regardless of the precise neurological

mechanism. The practical results speak for themselves. The techniques taught in **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** are powerful tools for accessing a different state of consciousness that is highly conducive to drawing.

Core Techniques and Exercises: How to Access the R-Mode

The book is famous for a series of specific exercises that are designed to force the brain into an R-Mode state. These are not just "art projects"; they are cognitive puzzles. Here are some of the most powerful and well-known exercises.

The Vase/Faces Exercise

This is the book's most iconic exercise. You are given a profile of a face and asked to draw the symmetrical profile facing it, so the two profiles form the silhouette of a vase in the center. This exercise is deceptive. To draw the second profile accurately, you cannot think of it as "a nose" or "a chin." The left brain has no symbols for these shapes from that unusual angle. You must instead look at the **negative space** of the existing profile. You are forced to draw the space, not the face. This immediately shifts your processing to a visual, spatial mode (R-Mode).

Upside-Down Drawing

This is perhaps the most famous exercise in **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain**. You are given a line drawing of a person (often a complex sketch by Picasso or Matisse) and asked to copy it while it is turned upside down. When the image is inverted, the left brain cannot recognize the parts. A "hand" becomes a strange squiggle. An "arm" becomes a bizarre polygon. The left brain, finding no symbolic meaning in the shapes, gives up and steps aside. This allows the right brain to perceive the lines as pure lines, and the spaces as pure spaces. The result is often a spectacularly accurate copy, far better than the student could ever draw right-side up. This exercise powerfully demonstrates that the skill is not in your hand, but in how you perceive.

Pure Contour Drawing

In this exercise, you place a piece of paper next to you while keeping your eyes fixed on the subject (your own hand, for instance). You then draw the outline of your hand without looking at the paper and without lifting your pencil. You move your pencil as slowly as your eyes move. The resulting drawing will look messy and abstract. That is not the point. The goal is to force a slow, patient, and highly accurate visual attention. By breaking the feedback loop between your eye and your hand, you learn to truly see the edges you are drawing. This exercise is a powerful lesson in how to connect your visual perception to your motor skills without the interference of verbal labeling.

Negative Space Drawing

This technique shifts your focus from the object itself to the shapes around it. For example, instead of drawing a chair, you draw the shape of the air between the chair's legs and rungs. By focusing on the negative space, you accurately capture the positive shape of the chair without your left brain trying to impose its "chair symbol." This is a fundamental skill in the method of **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** and is critical for achieving accurate proportions.

the Drawing Board

While the primary goal of the book is to teach drawing, the benefits extend far beyond creating convincing art. The process of accessing the R-Mode has profound implications for creativity, problem-solving, and overall well-being.

Enhanced Creativity and Problem-Solving

Many professionals—engineers, doctors, programmers, writers—report that the techniques help them access a different part of their mind when facing complex problems. The ability to see the "whole picture" (the gestalt) and perceive relationships between seemingly unrelated elements is a hallmark of creative thinking. Practicing the perceptual skills from **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain** can help you see connections you might otherwise miss.

Improved Focus and Mindfulness

The R-Mode state is remarkably similar to a "flow state" or a meditative state. When you are successfully drawing a complex upside-down image or focusing on negative space, your internal monologue quiets down. You become fully absorbed in the present moment. For many students, this state of focused calm is one of the most rewarding aspects of learning the method. It provides a mental "reset" from the constant verbal chatter of the L-Mode.

Increased Confidence

The moment a person completes the upside-down drawing exercise and sees their accurate copy for the first time, it is often a life-changing experience. The belief "I can't draw" is shattered. This lesson—that a perceived lack of talent was actually a lack of the right strategy—builds confidence that extends to other areas of life. It proves that with the right approach, you can learn almost any skill.

How to Get Started with Your Own Practice

If you are intrigued by the principles of **Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain**, here is how you can begin your journey.

Get the Book and a Sketchpad

The most direct way to learn is to buy the updated version of the book by Betty Edwards. It contains all the exercises, images, and detailed instructions. You only need a simple pencil, an eraser, and a sketchpad to get started.

Set a Timer for 15 Minutes

Do not try to draw for hours. The R-Mode state is intense. Set a timer for 15 or 20 minutes. Focus completely on one simple exercise, like the Pure Contour drawing. The goal is quality of perception, not quantity of output.

Be Patient with the Frustration

Your left brain will fight back. You will feel a strong urge to look at your paper, to name the parts, to judge your work. This is normal. The exercises are designed to deliberately cause this conflict. Acknowledge the feeling and gently return your focus to the pure act of seeing. The struggle itself is the lesson.

Practice Regularly, Not Perfectly

Like any skill, the neural pathways for visual perception strengthen with repetition. A 15-minute practice session every day is far more effective than a single long session once a month. Consistency trains your brain to learn the new "cognitive habits" required for drawing.

Conclusion: Seeing the World Anew

Drawing From The Right Side Of Your Brain is far more than a drawing manual. It is a guide to a different way of thinking, seeing, and being. While the specific neuroscience of "left brain vs. right brain" may have been simplified for the purpose of teaching,