Line Drawing Techniques
Line can be used to show shape, contour, texture & tone.
Hatching

We can create value by using linear hatching.
Hatching

The closer the lines are, the darker the value.
Pressing harder or using a bigger nib or marker, also gives a darker appearance.
Crosshatching

Crosshatching uses layers of hatching placed at an angle.

Usually the 1st layer is vertical, the next horizontal and the next diagonal.
Contour Hatching

The direction of line helps suggest contours.

When crosshatched, they suggest cross-contours.

Hatching which follows a contour can also help to make objects appear more 3D.
Scumbling

Scumbling uses layers of small scribbled marks to build up value and texture.

Varying the direction adds more interest than a simple circular scribble.
Random Hatching

Random hatching uses layers of short, straight marks.

Various textures result depending on whether these short hatches are applied vertically, at right angles, following a contour or at random angles.
Stippling uses tiny dots to create value.
Stippling

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The closer together the dots, the darker the tone.
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The closer together the dots, the darker the tone.

Larger dots create a denser tonal value more quickly but can look course.
Here are some other examples:
Here are some pencil examples:
HARD PENCIL MARKS

NB: I have not given you examples of mark making with HB or 7H to 9H pencils.

6H: Vertical lines.

5H: Diagonal lines.
   sloping left

4H: A zigzag line.

3H: Dragging the side of the pencil horizontally in rows of zigzag lines.

2H: Rows of squiggly textured lines

Horizontal lines.

Diagonal lines with left and right emphases.

Horizontal line achieved with the side of the point.

Spaced dragged dashes.

Herring-bone pattern.

Vertical and horizontal.

Diagonals with horizontal and vertical lines.

A combination of the previous marks.

Wavy horizontal lines.
SOFT PENCIL MARKS

2B: Horizontal rows of scribbled shading.

Scribbled lines implying a knitted texture and shadow.

Vertical scribble, creating a soft texture and shading.

3B: Heavy herringbone texture.

Smudged tone (with the finger) to create atmosphere.

Random mark making implying a rough texture.

4B: A pushed zigzag line using the side of the pencil.

Rows of vertical scribble, progressing from dark to light.

Regular dashes of tone.

5B: Irregular dots, creating an implied texture, perhaps a gravel path.

Woolly scribble creating a textured surface.

Open zigzag lines create tone and texture.

6B: Layer of graphite rubbed diagonally to create atmosphere.

Vertical lines rubbed horizontally and then vertical lines drawn over the top to create a woven texture.

Tone rubbed vertically and then horizontally to create a woven texture.
Both Durer & Van Gogh are well known for their line work.
Durer
Van Gogh
Try to incorporate some of these techniques into your own work. Consider shape, contour, texture and tone.