

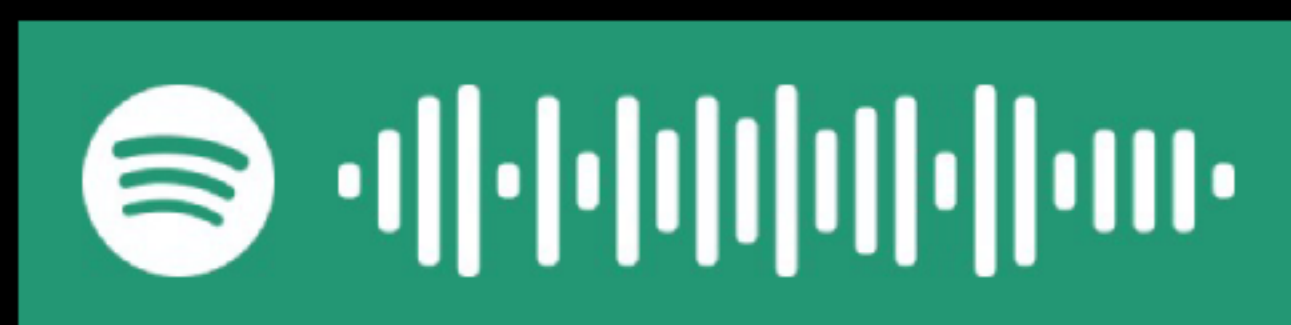
Section 01 - What is Art?
Aysel Arpacı, Oğuzhan Özkaya
Mert Ünlükalaycı, Zeynep Selçuk
Can Gündoğdu

Instrumentalism

"My goal as an artist is to create art that makes people look at the world in a different way" -Autumn de Forest



Instrumentalism's aesthetic philosophy holds that art ought to have an impact on society. Typically didactic in nature, art that is regarded to be instrumental instructs, persuades, informs, or is used. Instrumentalist art has a message or a goal, but it may also have formal, imitative, or emotive elements that elicit an aesthetic reaction.



Michael Jackson
Earth Song

Emotionalism

"A work of art is a world in itself reflecting senses and emotions of the artist's world." -Hand Hofmann



Guernica - Pablo Ruiz Picasso

An artistic and critical theory that emphasizes the expressive aspects of art. This view holds that the vivid conveyance of moods, sentiments, and ideas is the most significant aspect of a piece of art. A work of art must elicit a reaction from others, according to emotionalist critics. Only a piece of art that evokes feelings, moods, and emotions in the viewer would be considered successful and valuable in the eyes of an emotionalist.

What is ART?

The earliest human artworks on Earth are paintings made in caves during the Paleolithic Era. Since then art has evolved and created new definitions, those definitions caused lots of theories such as formalism, institutionalism, imitationalism, instrumentalism, emotionalism. Based on these theories as a group we developed our own perspective on art. In our perspective, the important thing is not the way art is portrayed, it is about the feelings that art evokes in our hearts and ideas it creates in our minds. Every object that we see in the regular world can be art. For example, a splash of mud on the pavement can be a piece of art as long as it creates emotions and ideas.

ART
R R
T R A

Institutionalism

"a work of art is an artifact of a kind to be presented to an artworld public" - George Dickie



Marcel Duchamp - Fountain

The institutional theory of art is a theory about the nature of art that holds that an object can only become art in the context of the institution known as "the art world". Addressing the issue of what makes, for example, Marcel Duchamp's "readymades" art, or why a pile of Brillo cartons in a supermarket is not art, whereas Andy Warhol's famous Brillo Boxes (a pile of Brillo carton replicas) is.

Imitationalism

"Art imitates the objects and events of ordinary life" - Plato

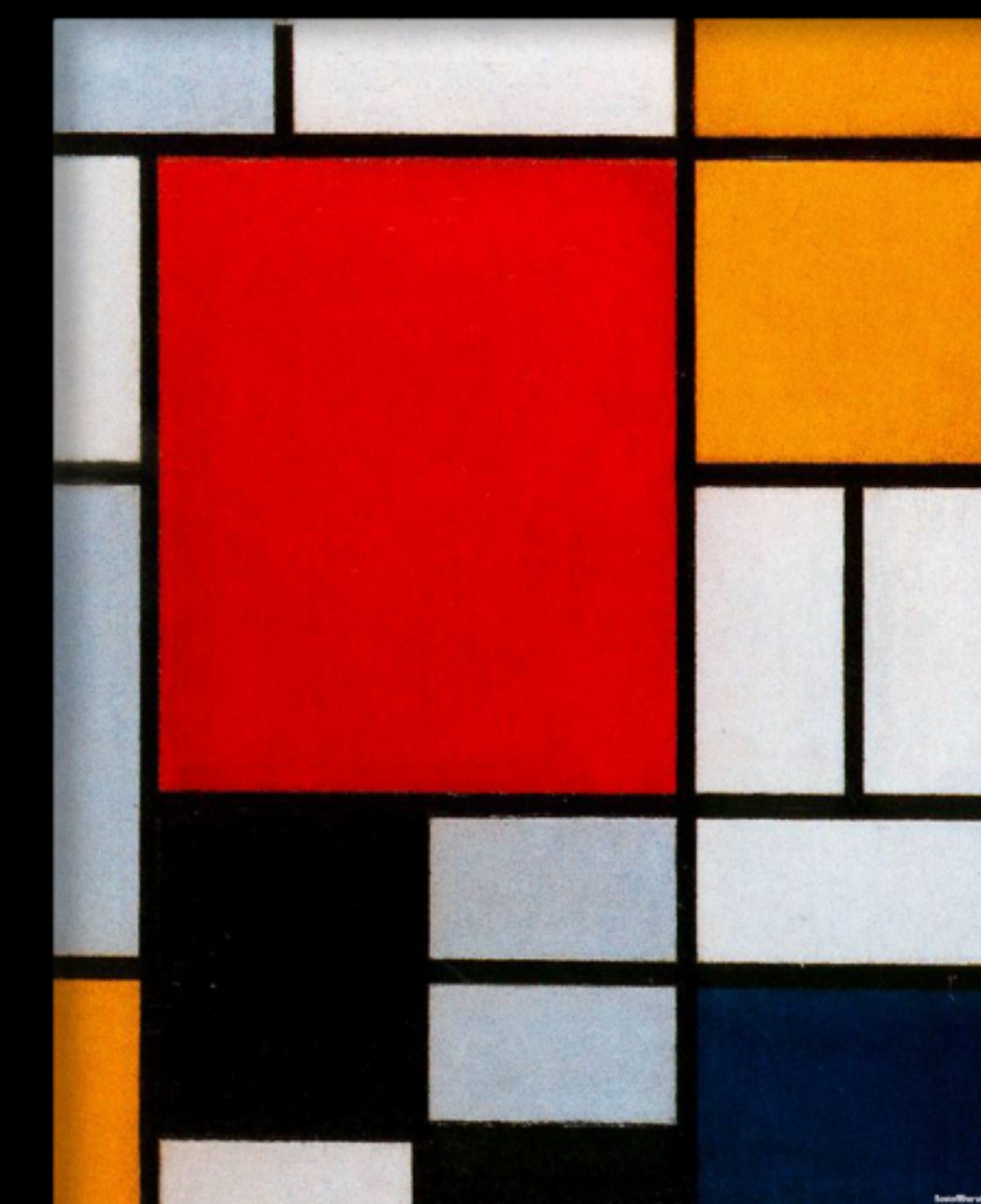


Michelangelo - David

Imitationalism is a theory of art that evaluates artwork on the basis of how authentic it appears. An imitator focuses on making art that appears as authentic as possible and thinks that success as an artist can only be attained by meticulously recreating an image. If an artwork doesn't appear realistic or credible, according to an imitationalist, it has no value.

Formalism

"The swing of art is circular, from form to formalism, from formalism to formlessness, from formlessness to form again. "
-Austin O'malley



Composition with Large Red Plane, Yellow, Black, Gray, and Blue - Piet Mondrian

Formalism in philosophy of art suggests that value of an art can only be determined by its properties such as color, line, shape, texture. Therefore, art should attract the eye and the other sensations. In this philosophy of art, art is art regardless of its beyond sensational effect.