



Visual aesthetics in quality of art and its derivatives

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The term "aesthetic" means, among other things kind of object, a kind of judgment, a kind of attitude, a kind of experience, and a kind of value. Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy related to the essence of beauty and taste, and the philosophy of art. Aesthetic theory is most often divided into questions related to any of these designations. Whether the artwork is inevitably an aesthetic object. The best way to capture the elusive contrast between an aesthetic stance and a practical stance. Whether the aesthetic experience should be defined according to its phenomenological or representational content. The best way to understand the relationship between aesthetic value and aesthetic experience. However, questions of a more general nature have recently arisen, and these tend to be sceptical. Whether the use of "aesthetic" can be explained without calling another. Whether consent to use is sufficient to establish meaningful theoretical consent or disagreement. The term serves a legitimate philosophical purpose justifying its inclusion in the lexicon (Leder et al., 2014).

The Nature and Scope of Aesthetics

Aesthetics is broader than the philosophy of art, including any of its branches. She is interested not only in the nature and value of art, but also in their reaction to natural objects expressed in the words of beauty and the ugly. However, there is a problem at first. This is because terms such as beautiful and ugly are too vague and subjective in the application to be separated from each other. It integrates the world well with success and failure. Almost everything can be considered beautiful by someone or from any angle. Often, different people apply this word to completely different objects because they seem to have little or no commonality. There may be a single underlying belief that motivates all their decisions. However, the term beautiful can only make sense as an expression of attitude. Attitudes are associated with different people with very different situations (Bar et al., 2006).

Aesthetic Theories and the Quality of Art

Imitationalism: Imitation artists focus on realistic quality. The motif was taken from a recognizable real thing, and the artwork was created with precise details such as shading, texture and proportions (Cela et al., 2011).

Formalism: Formalist artists do not believe that artwork needs a theme. The focus of the artwork is on the formal quality of the elements and principles used to create (Chatterjee et al., 2014). the composition. Emphasis is on the use of colours, lines, shapes, patterns, movement etc.

Instrumentalism: The artists create works of art that evoke thoughts and reactions. Artwork encourages (Forsythe et al., 2011). people to work for the improvement of society. People are motivated to change their behavior or join the cause to help others.

Emotionalism: The artist aims to create artwork that evokes a strong emotional reaction when viewed. This theory focuses on the expressiveness of the artwork and how it felt. Emotions do not necessarily have to be positive (happy, exciting). Artwork can cause fear, confusion, sadness etc (Jacobsen et al., 2002).

Institutionalism: It covers a set of methodological approaches in political science, with an emphasis on rules, regularities, structures, and more generally understood as contexts, that influence political outcomes and shape political behavior. Increase otherwise; such approaches differ greatly in the definition of the system, the purpose and logic of the explanation, and the coping with change. The institutionalism considered here is all "new" institutionalism, as opposed to the "old" institutionalism that formed the core of the early political studies of formal government agencies (Jones et al., 2006).

Derivative Forms of Aesthetics

Many variants of aesthetics have evolved into modern, temporary forms of exploration related to the field of aesthetics, including postmodernism, psychoanalysis, science, and mathematics, among others.

Post-modern aesthetics and psycho analysis: Psychology relies on the use of different methods rather than a single approach to address the complexity of reality and avoid oversimplification. Postmodernism challenges a systematic and analytical approach to understanding the human psyche. This is inherently flawed in the inability to take a separate "objective" position. Instead, they prefer convertible positions that maintain the possibility of conceptualizing a self-eccentric self (Leder et al., 2004).

The postmodern psychology project itself claims to be inconsistent in itself in the process of deconstructing a unified self and declining or condemning the subject that psychology was traditionally studying.

Aesthetics in science: Aesthetic considerations are widespread in science. Many scientists argue that aesthetic values guide their activities, motivate them to study nature, and even shape their attitude towards the truth of theory. Some scientists consider the product of intellectual activity to be a work of art, whether it is a scientific theory, a model, or a mathematical proof (Leder et al., 2014).

Truth in beauty and mathematics: The Mathematical considerations such as symmetry and complexity are used in the analysis of theoretical aesthetics. It is different compared to aesthetic considerations and it is used to study the mathematical beauty. Aesthetic considerations such as symmetry and simplicity are used in the fields of philosophy such as ethics, theoretical physics, and cosmology to define the truth outside of empirical considerations. Beauty and truth it claims to be almost synonymous, as reflected in the statement. The fact that

both beauty and judgment of truth are influenced by the fluency of processing that is the ease of processing information has been proposed as an explanation for why beauty can be equated with truth.(Locher et al., 2007).

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