

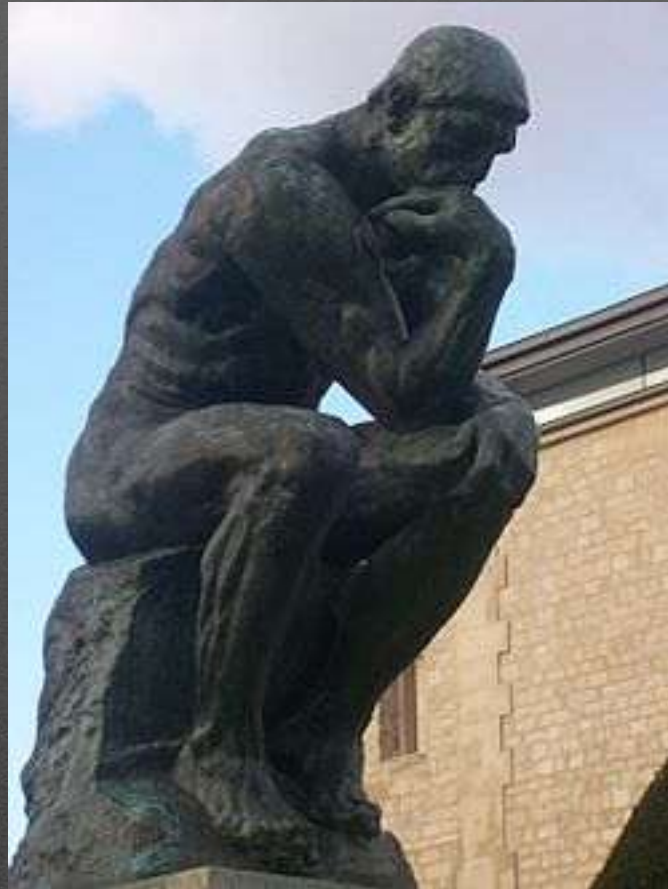


O.N.T.O.L.O.G.I.A ESTETIKA

Oleh:

A. Rudyanto Soesilo

1





Filsafat Ada

Axiologi

How to do



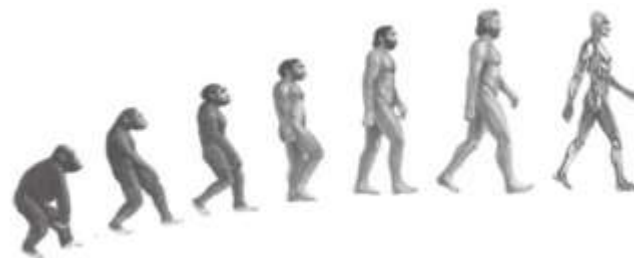
Filsafat Ada

AXIOLOGI

How to do



Entering the Scientific Community



**Entering the
Scientific
Community**



**The Philosophy of
Science.**

*Ontology-Epistemology-
Axiology

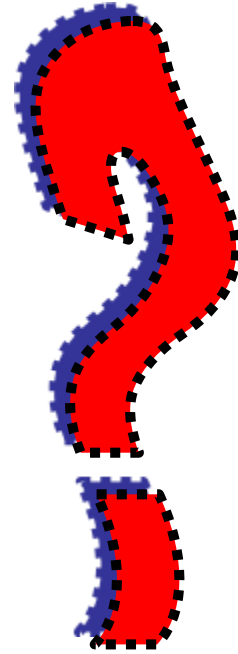
*Humanism



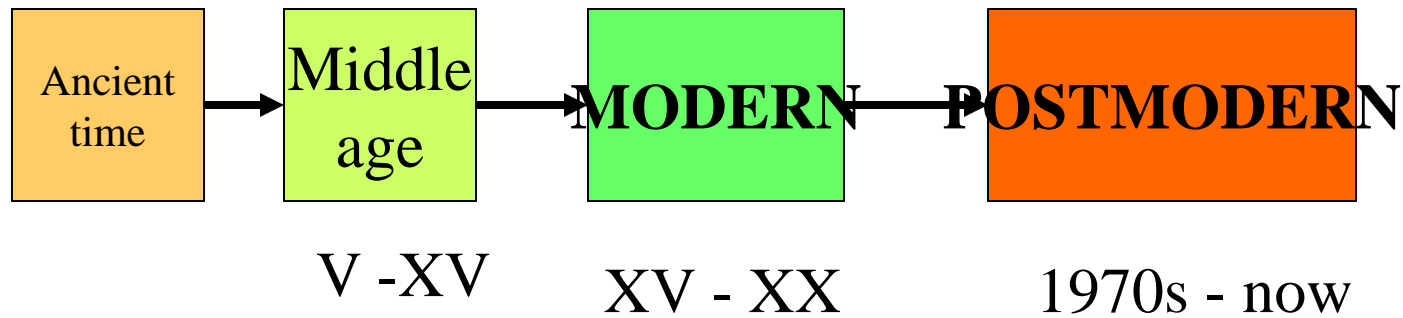
***The
Intellectual
Middleclass**
*No longer
Ordinary people
anymore

Scientific community

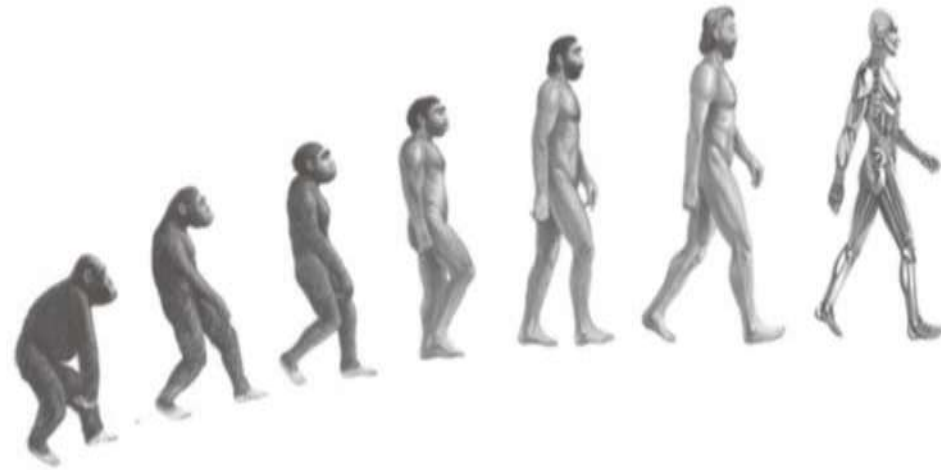
I.n.d.o.n.e.s.i.a.



WHY ONTOLOGY ?



there is no truth, but only versions of it



Wilayah Filsafat



- 9. (Filsafat) Manusia

1. Metafisika
2. Ontologi
3. Epistemologi
4. Logika
5. Metodologi
6. Filsafat Ilmu
7. E.t.i.k.a.
8. Estetika



1. Metafisika
2. Ontologi
3. Epistemologi
4. Logika
5. Metodologi
6. Filsafat Ilmu
7. E.t.i.k.a.
8. Estetika

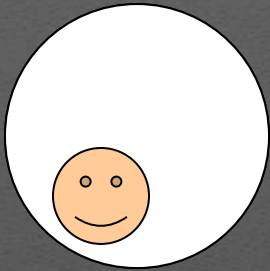
9. (Filsafat) Manusia

Wilayah Filsafat

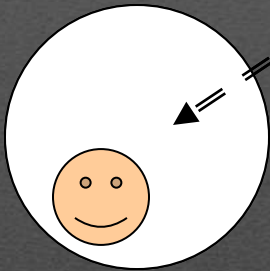
Alur Historis

	Abad	Mesir	India	Cina	Arab	Yahudi	Barat
	VIII	A K N O	P H O I	K T O A	M	M o Y	Yunani : Mitologi - Kosmogoni
	VII	I S M M	L N I D	S O M	n o	n A o H	
	VI	I O S	T U E	Con fu sia nis	Sen tris	e I I	LOGOS : Socrates-Plato-Aristoteles Agnostisis-Ateistis
	V	M E	I B S U M D E		I s m e		
	Masehi						Masehi
	I					K R I S	
	II						
	III						
	IV						
	V				I		
	XV				S		Dark-ages 1000thn
	XVI				L	E	Renaissance Rediscovery of man
	XVII				A	N	Filsafat Ilmu
	XVIII				M		Aufklarung
	XX						Revolusi Industri
	XXI						Modernisme PostModernisme
		N.O.W the time being					

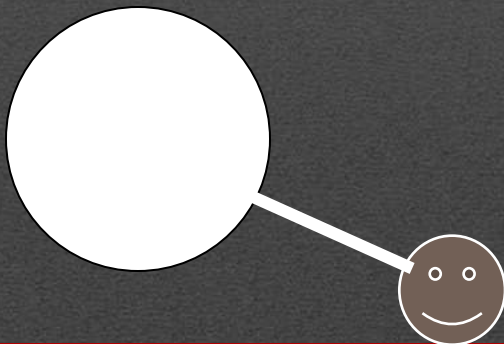
manusia



Kosmosentris

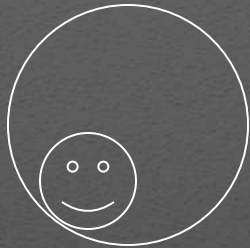


Teosentris

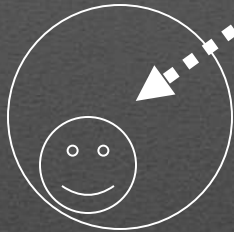


Anthroposentris

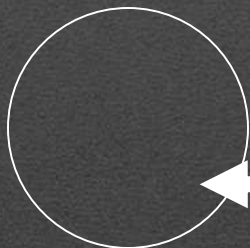
Pergolakan pemikiran manusia



Cosmocentricism =+*



Theoscentricism +



Anthropocentricism Three "ages":

Logoscentricism +*

14

Alur Historis

Abad	Mesir	India	Cina	Arab	Yahudi	Barat
VIII	A K N O	P H O I	K T O A	M	M o n A	Yunani : Mitologi - Kosmogoni
VII	I S M M	L N I D	S O M	n o t	n A H U	
VI	I O S Sen M tris	T U E I B	O Con Sen fu tris sia nis	e I s m e	e D I I s m e	LOGOS : Socrates-Plato-Aristoteles Agnostisis-Ateistis
V	E	S U M D E A				
Masehi						Masehi
I						
II						
III						
IV						
V				I		
XV				S		Dark-ages 1000thn
XVI				L		Renaissance Rediscovery of man
XVII				A		Filsafat Ilmu
XVIII				M		Aufklarung
XX						Revolusi Industri
XXI						Modernisme PostModernisme
N.O.W the time being						



O.N.T.O.L.O.G.I.A.

INDIA	CINA	YUNANI	TIMUR TENGAH
BRAHMAN ATMAN	TAO YIN-YANG	Jalan lurus untuk berfikir ttg hidup (LOGIKA)	
BUDISME Tidak eksplisit	CONFUCIUS (Etika)	Jalan lurus hidup sesuai ajaran ttg hidup (ETIKA)	
		LOGOS (Budi) ADA / Kebaikan	ALLAH (Transenden) IBRAHIMISME
			ALLAH (Transenden) IBRAHIMISME

B.R.A.H.M.A.N.

Prinsip semua Dewa

Mengejar Persatuan

ASKESE, TERHADAP DUNIA LUAR
Melepaskan diri dari yang Fana

A.t.m.a.n

Pemikiran Hindu Awal

17

- Omnipresent
- Omnipotent
- Anthropomorphic

T.h.e.o.s.

18

- For thousands of years they deified animals, stars, idols of any kind... and practiced Spiritism, witchcraft, divination, astrology... and they used magic, spells, enchantments, superstitions, prayers, amulets, talismans, charms... often with the worship of an Absolute, or the Great One...

Animism1:

19

- The "Primitive Religions" were born in the five Continents, more than 3,000 years ago, mostly in the form of "Animism", because they believed that everything has a "soul", an "anima" in Latin, a "spirit"... including animals, plants, rocks, mountains, rivers, stars... each "anima" is powerful, spiritual, that can help or hurt them, including the souls of the dead, the "ancestors".

Animism:

20

- Pantheism is the next obvious consequence: There are thousands of gods... the concept of 333 million deities is believed to emphasize the fundamental doctrine of Animism,...

Pantheism

21

- "Myths of origin" or "creation myths" represent an attempt to render the universe comprehensible in human terms and explain the origin of the world. The most widely accepted account of beginning of things as reported by Theogony, starts with Chaos, a yawning nothingness.

Cosmogony and cosmology

- Polytheism is the belief in or worship of multiple deities, such as gods and goddesses. These are usually assembled into a pantheon, along with their own mythologies and rituals. Many religions, both historical and contemporary, have a belief in polytheism, such as Hinduism, Shinto, Chinese folk religion, Neopagan faiths, Anglo-Saxon paganism and Greek paganism.

P.o.l.y.t.h.e.i.s.m..

23

- The deities of polytheistic religions are agents in mythology, where they are portrayed as complex personages of greater or lesser status, with individual skills, needs, desires and histories. These gods are often seen as similar to humans (**anthropomorphic**) in their personality traits, but with additional individual powers, abilities, knowledge or perceptions.

anthropomorphic

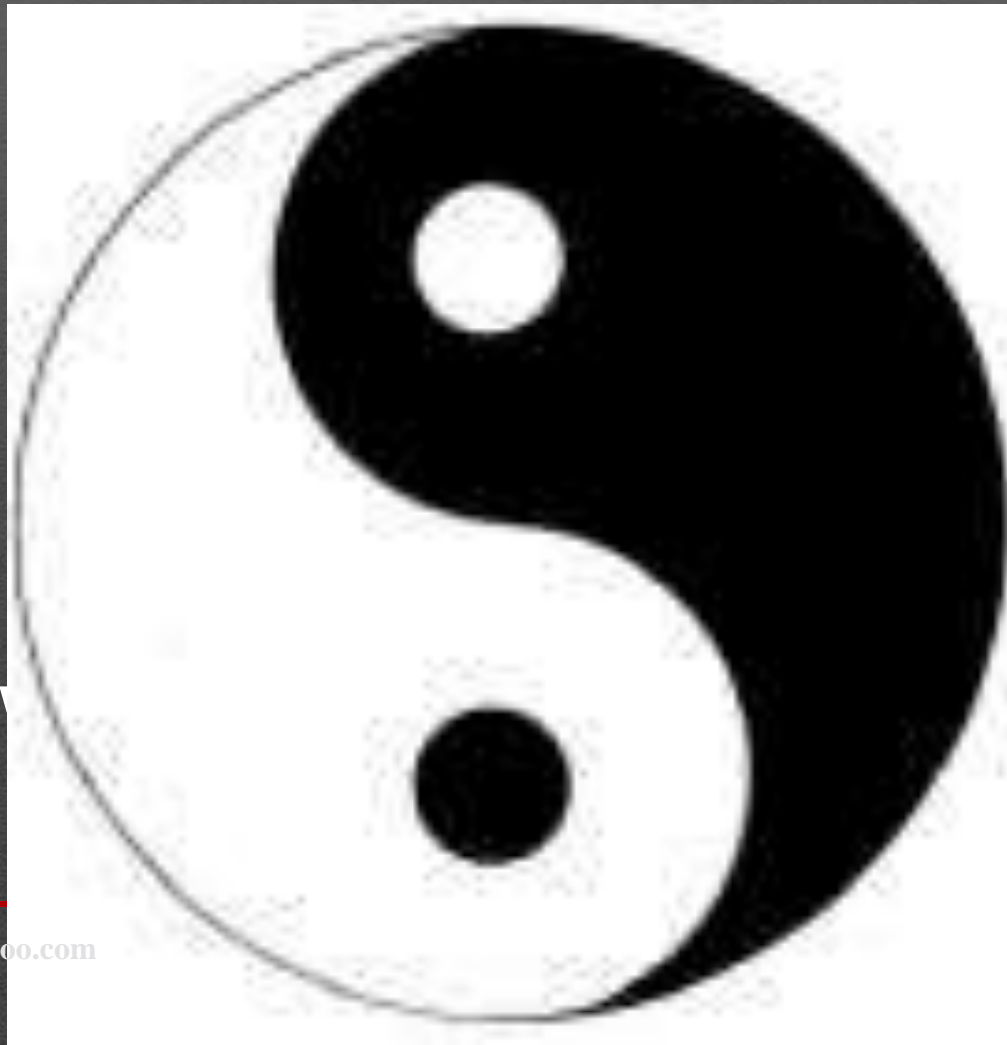
24

- Polytheism cannot be cleanly separated from the animist beliefs prevalent in most ethnic religions. The gods of polytheism are in many cases of a continuum of supernatural beings or spirits, which may include **ancestors**, demons, wights and others.

God, the highest order

25

Yin – Yang



26



Monotheistic, Ibrahimism

27

The Abrahamic Faith



- Abrahamism is belief in the one God, creator of the universe. He is the same God of Abraham, Jesus and Muhammad.
- The Jews descended from Isaac, son of Abraham by Sarah; the Muslims descended from Ishmael, son of Abraham by Hagar; the Christians spiritually descended from Jesus who came from the lineage of David who came all the way from the descendants of Abraham.
- The three great monotheistic religions may differ in their rituals, ceremonies and observances, but they worship the same God, creator of the universe. He is Yahweh, Allah, God.

- the Classical civilization of Antiquity,
- the Middle Ages, and
- the Middle Ages, the Dark Ages, dated from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century to the beginning of the Early Modern Period in the 16th century,
- the Modern period.

Three "ages":

29

the Middle Ages , the Dark Ages

30

Galileo Galilei

15 February 1564 – 8 January 1642



- Galileo's championing of Copernicanism was controversial within his lifetime.
- The geocentric view had been dominant since the time of Aristotle, and the controversy engendered by Galileo's presentation of heliocentrism, because it was not empirically proven at the time and was contrary to the literal meaning of Scripture.
- Galileo was eventually forced to recant his heliocentrism and spent the last years of his life under house arrest on orders of the Roman Inquisition.

- The Protestant Reformation was a reform movement in Europe that began in 1517, It began with Martin Luther and may be considered to have ended in 1648.

The Reformation

32

Calvinism

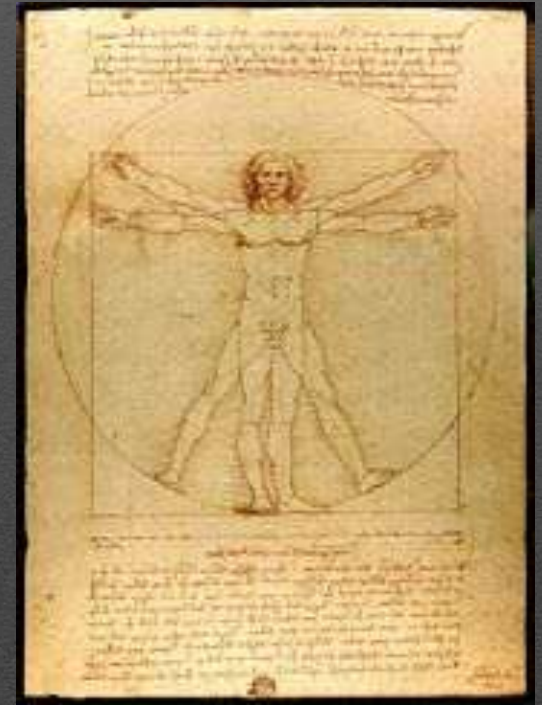
- Hard working
- Plain living
- Big saving
- God blessing



The Renaissance,

- After thousand years in Medieval Dark Ages, lived in Theocentric Era, Europe entered the Renaissance in the 15th century. The Rebirth, rediscovery of man, back to ancient Greek's manuscript of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. The Renaissance lead Europe to enter the Reformation era, the Rise of Protestantism, led by Martin Luther and John Calvin, as the embryo of Capitalism (Weber).

- The Renaissance (from French *Renaissance*, meaning "rebirth")
- Rediscovery of man
- Humanism
- Individualism
- Liberalism



Renaissance

- the Renaissance could be viewed as an attempt by intellectuals to study and improve the secular and worldly, both through the revival of ideas from antiquity, and through novel approaches to thought.

Renaissance

36

- The works of ancient Greek and Hellenistic writers (such as Plato, Aristotle, Euclid, Ptolemy, and Plotinus) and
- Muslim scientists and philosophers (such as Geber, Abulcasis, Alhacen, Avicenna/Ibnu Sinna , Avempace, and Averroes/Ibn Rusyd), were reintroduced into the Western world, providing new intellectual material for European scholars.
- Particularly in the case of mathematical knowledge, most of the work of Muslim mathematicians assimilated into the world and can be attributed to many different fields.

Renaissance- Muslims scientist

37

- These scholars brought with them texts and knowledge of the classical Greek civilization which had been lost for centuries in the West and they transmitted the art of exegesis.
- the word Renaissance, implying an unambiguously positive rebirth from the supposedly more primitive "Dark Ages" (Middle Ages).

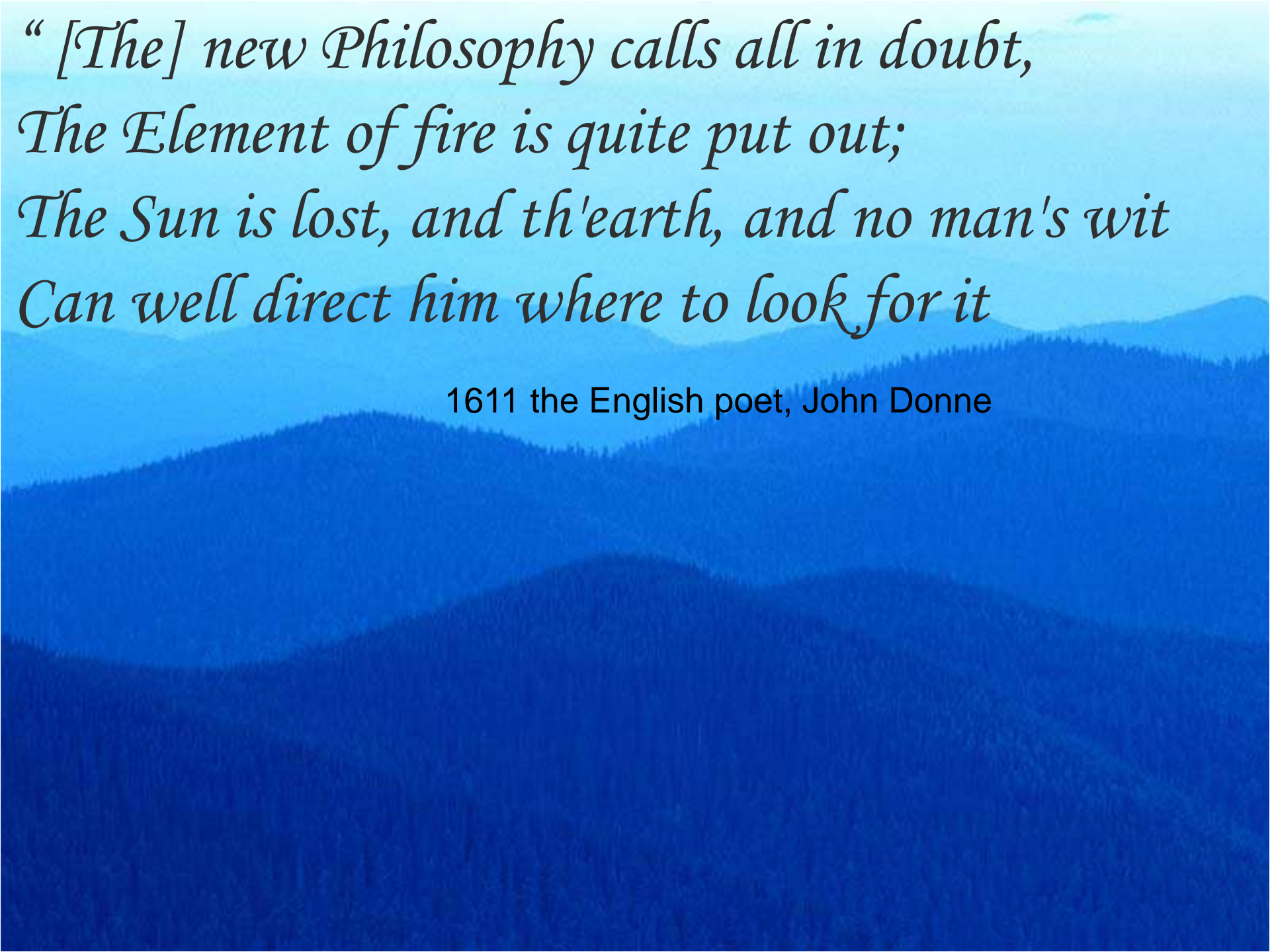
Renaissance

38

- The earth was not seen as a vale of tears anymore, but as a place where it was “a pleasure to live.”
- the physical world is not as merely transitory and insignificant in comparison with life after death, but as a cosmos that deserved their full attention and admiration.
- The naked human body became a prominent subject of Renaissance painting and sculpture. Painters and art patrons did not think of it as sinful and in need of being covered up, but as something to be respected and cherished.

Renaissance a new
worldliness of life.

39

The background of the slide is a monochromatic blue-tinted landscape. It features several layers of rolling hills and mountains, with the foreground hills being darker and more detailed, and the background hills fading into a lighter blue. The overall effect is a sense of depth and vastness.

*“ [The] new Philosophy calls all in doubt,
The Element of fire is quite put out;
The Sun is lost, and th'earth, and no man's wit
Can well direct him where to look for it*

1611 the English poet, John Donne

- The Scientific Revolution of the late Renaissance was significant in establishing a base for many modern sciences as well as challenging the power of the Ruling Elite.
- Scholars look at the world in a different light. Religion, superstition, and fear were replaced by reason and knowledge”.
- Challenge to dogma,

The Scientific Revolution

41

Enlightenment

- Renaissance and Reformation brought Europe to the Aufklärung/ Enlightenment era with Scientific Revolution, that than lead to enter the Modern times. The fascinating development of technology so that mankind have the capability to destroy the whole world, their own habitat. While entering the Modern era, there occurs the Secularization process, the process that seperate religion from the daily life of mankind.

- a phase in Western philosophy and cultural life centered upon the eighteenth century, in which Reason was advocated as the primary source and basis of authority.
- The signatories of the American Declaration of Independence, the United States Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen were motivated by "Enlightenment" principles

Aufklärung, The **Enlightenment**

43

- Descartes' *Discourse on the Method*, published in 1637
- the revolution of knowledge, by René Descartes and Isaac Newton,
- Enlightenment thinkers believed that systematic thinking might be applied to all areas of human activity, and carried into the governmental sphere, in their explorations of the individual, society and the state.
- Its leaders believed they could lead their states to progress after a long period of tradition, irrationality, superstition, and tyranny which they imputed to the Middle Ages.

the Age of Reason or Age of Rationalism

44

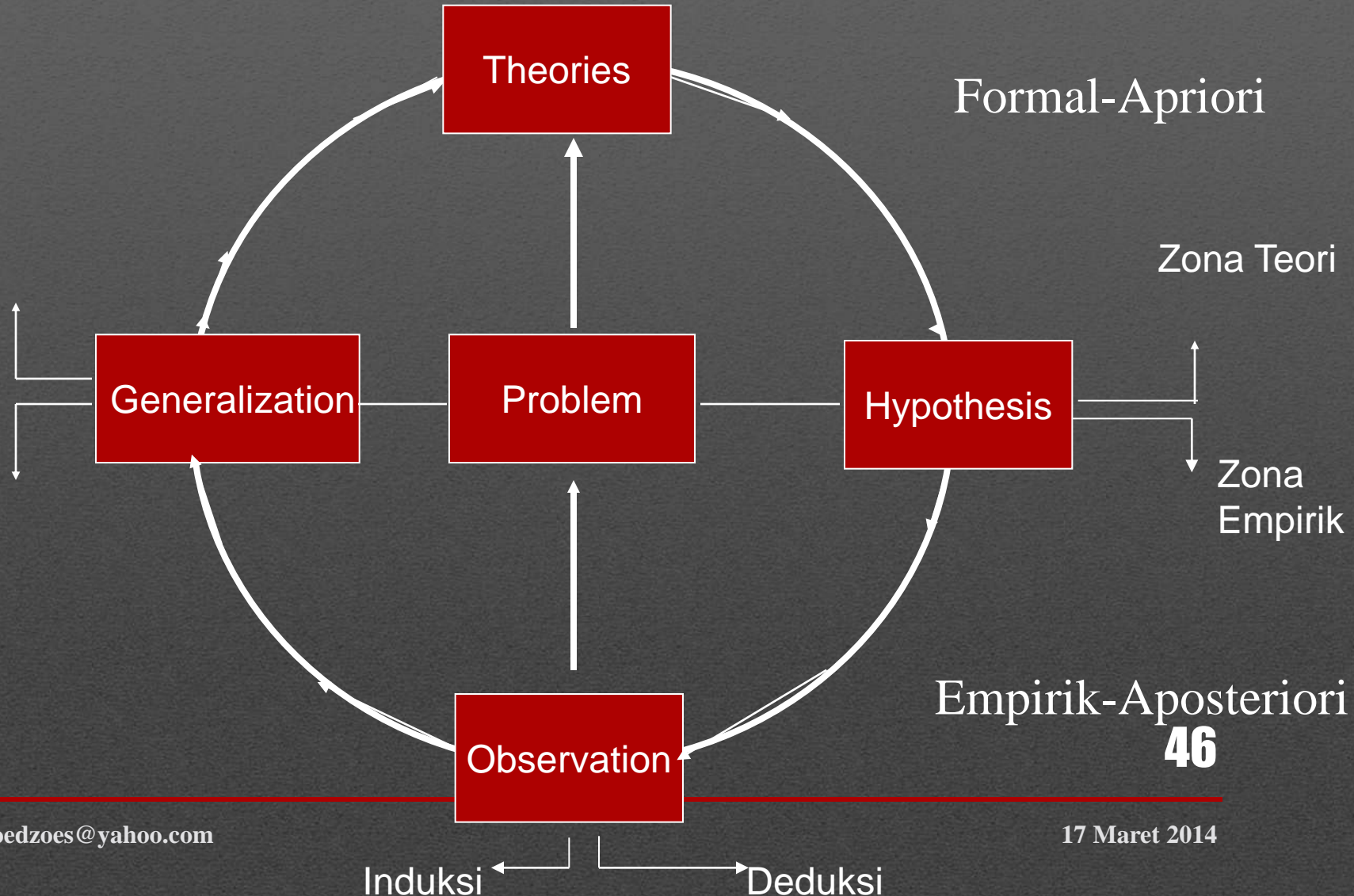
- Rene Descartes , • RASIONALISME
 - 1596 - 1650
 - David Hume
 - 1711 - 1776
 - John Locke
 - 1632 1704
 - George Berkeley
 - 1685 - 1753
 - August Comte
 - 1788 - 1859
- EMPIRISISME

Towards Positivism

POSITIVISME

Metoda Ilmu Pengetahuan :

Siklus Empiris, Hipotetiko Dedukto Verifikatif



Positivism

ILMU : explanatoris
prediktif

August Comte

POSITIVISTIK

- Obyektif
- Fenomenalis (anti Metafisis)
- Reduksionalis : Fakta
- Naturalistis : Mekanistis-Deterministis-alami

- UNIFIED SCIENCE : paradigma tunggal
- UNIFIED LANGUAGE : Positivisme Logis
- UNIFIED METHOD : Metode verifikasi empiri

3 Lanap perkembangan

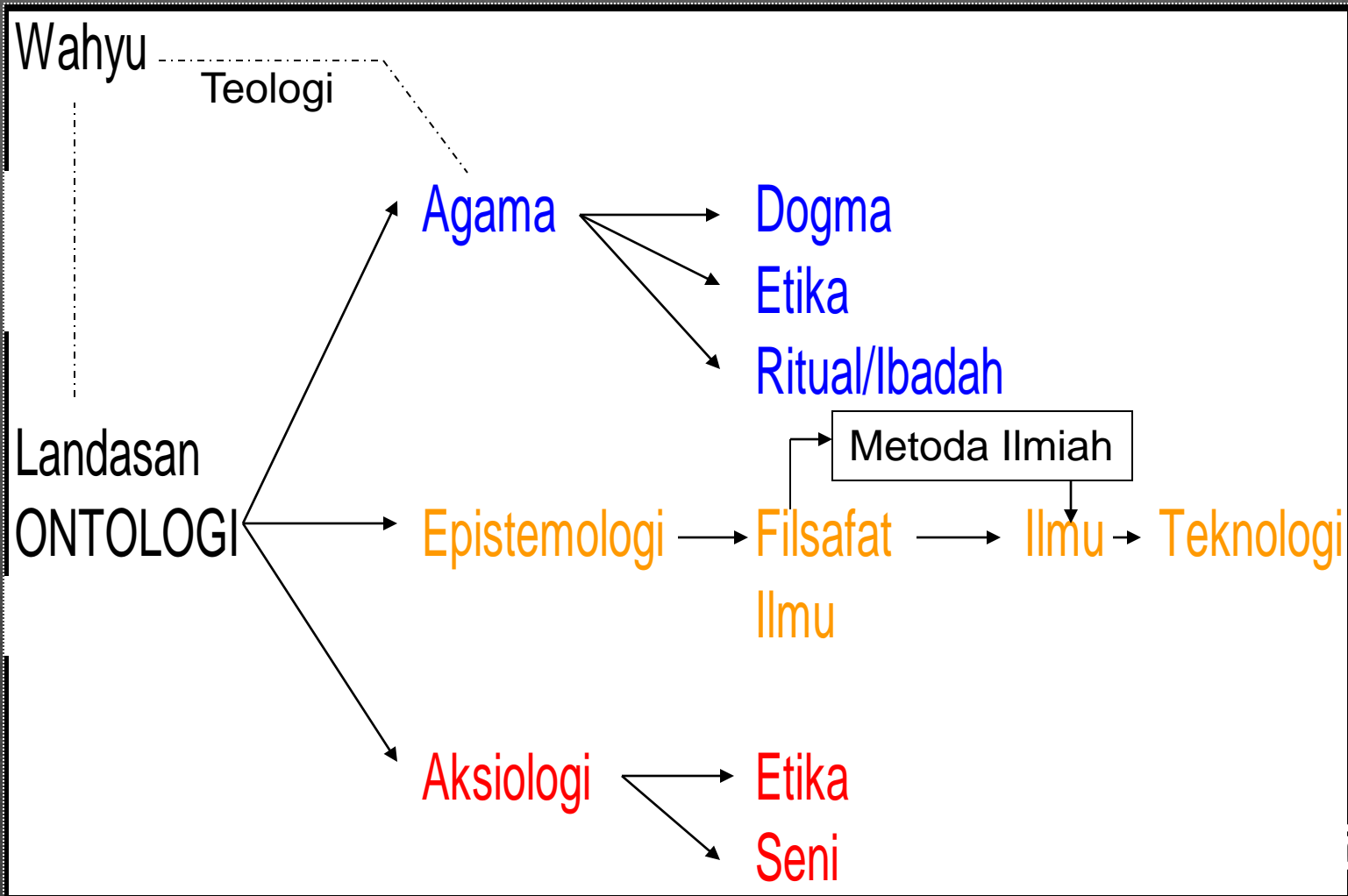
Sejarah :

- Teologis
 - Animisme - Politeisme - Monoteisme
- Metafisis
 - Alam - Panteisme
 - DARK-AGES >< Reformasi
- Positif
 - Sains-Teknologi, Metodologi ilmiah
 - Atheisme-Agnostisme-Deisme-Panteisme
 - MODERNISME-Individualisme-Liberalisme

Jenis2 Positivisme :

- Positivisme Sosial : Comte
 - J. Bentham & J.S. Mill, Masyarakat & sejarah
- Positivisme Evolusioner
 - C.Darwin-H.Spencer, Fisika - Biologi, Evolusi Universal, Progresif
- Positivisme Kritis : Kritisisme Empiris > Positivisme Logis
- Positivisme Logis :
 - 1920 Wienerkreis, R.Carnap > Manifesto
 - 1940an Wittgenstein: Tractatus Logicus Philosophicus > Verifikasi > Teori gambar
 - Bebas dr Teologi & Metafisika > Ilmu2 alam = Univied Science

Landasan Ontologi



Landasan Ontologi Filsafat Ilmu



- Saeculum = dunia
- Protestanisme, Martin Luther dan John Calvin
- Teosentris, semua kegiatan dikontrol agama
- Pemisahan antara wilayah agama > pribadi, disiplin tersendiri, dengan wilayah publik
- Humanisasi, HAM, Demokrasi, Toleransi
- Desakralisasi hidup, Otonomi Manusia
- Menolak Transendensi
- Penolakan atas Teleologi Sejarah perkembangan Umat manusia, Eskatologi

S.e.k.u.l.a.r.i.s.a.s.i

52

- **Fisika** : Copernicus (1473-1543), Galilei (1564-1642), Geosentrisme
 - Newton,(1642-1747), Alam = Atom, dng Hukum2 tersendiri
- **Biologi**, C. Darwin (1809-1882), Evolusi , Natural selection
- **Historis**, Kitab2 bukan langsung dari atas, ttp sesuai perkembangan manusia pengikutnya
- **Psikologi**: Freud (1856-1939), Eksistensialis, dorongan bawah sadar
- **Sosiologi** : dorongan kebutuhan hidup, Materialisme Historis
- **Negara** : suatu kontrak sosial, agama tanpa tuhan.

S.e.k.u.l.a.r.i.s.a.s.i 2

53

Secularization

- The word 'Secular' came from the Latin word *saeculum* , means “*this present age*” , Harvey Cox wrote in his book ‘*The Secular city*’, : *Secularization occurs when man turns his attention away from worlds beyond and toward this world and this time* **54**



Taman Jepang

55



Taman Versailles

56

Taman Versailles



- Taman Jepang

Kosmosentris



Anthroposentris

Candi Suku

- Candi Suku di Jawa-tengah merupakan salah satu fenomena yang menunjukkan hal ini. Ornamen-ornamen berupa relief, patung dan simbol-simbol sangat jelas menunjukkan hal itu. (gambar 1,2,3,4). Seksualitas dan bentuk-bentuk alat kelamin sama-sekali bukan hal yang tabu melainkan sesuatu yang sakral dan dipuja.

Candi Suku



Ornamen Candi Suku



Ornamen Candi Suku

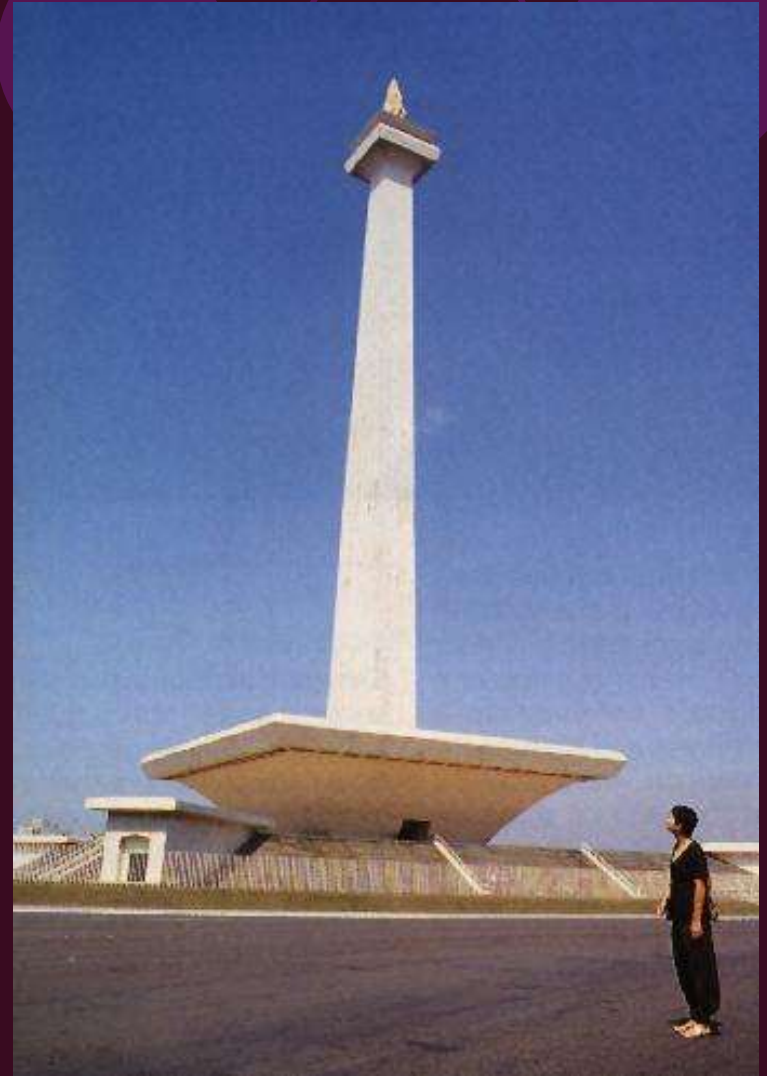


Ornamen Candi Suku



Lingga dan Yoni

- Pemujaan ini, salah satunya adalah pemujaan terhadap *Lingga* (penis) dan *Yoni*(vagina) yang banyak ditemui sebagai artefak-artefak arkeologi diberbagai situs pra sejarah diberbagai belahan dunia ini.
- Symbolisme macam begini sangat digemari , apalagi pada era dan faham Phallusentris yang maskulin. Arsitektur sebagai wahana dan simbol kekuasaan pria diwujudkan pada pembangunan berbagi sculpture seperti Monas di Jakarta dll yang berdiri bahkan pada era Modern.









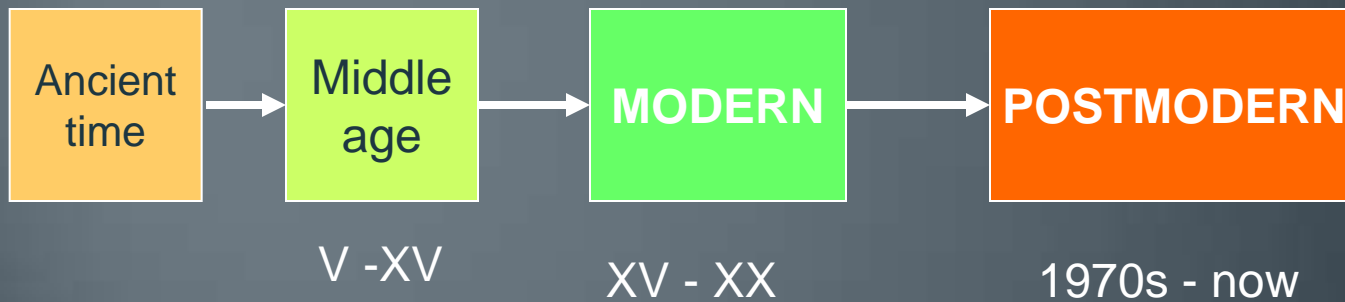
Postmodernisme

aliran pemikiran mutakhir
(1970an - now)

Oleh : A. Rudyanto Soesilo







there is no truth, but only versions of it

Epistemologi Positivis :

Fondasionalisme

Scientisme

Konstruksionisme

Konwledge is power



Enlightenment

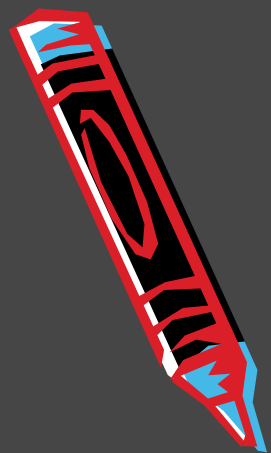


Modernity

Crisis : Ekologi, Kemanusiaan, Perempuan
: META-NARASI



Post modernity

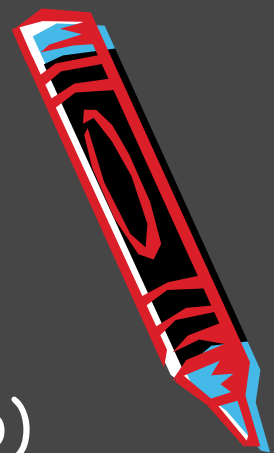




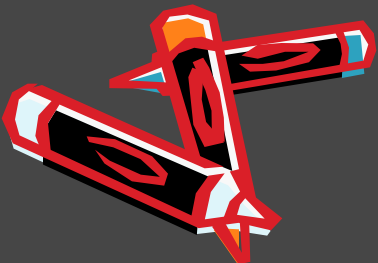
Postmodernisme



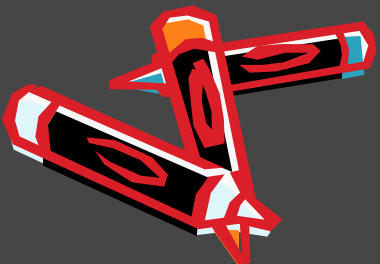
Postmodernism



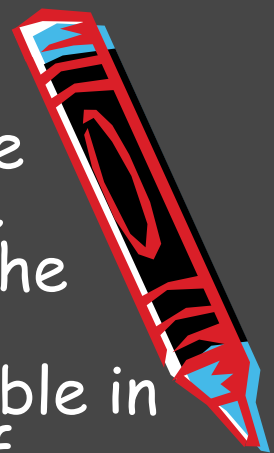
- Postmodernism (sometimes abbreviated Posmo) was originally a reaction to modernism
- Largely influenced by the disillusionment induced by the Second World War,
- postmodernism tends to refer to a cultural, intellectual, or artistic state lacking a clear central hierarchy or organizing principle and embodying extreme complexity, contradiction, ambiguity, diversity, and interconnectedness or interreferentiality.



- Muncul sebagai akibat dari kekecewaan pasca Perang dunia II, suatu pergerakan kultural, intelektual dan seni yang menafikkan hirarki sentral dan prinsip2 organisasi yang terstruktur.
- Menawarkan kompleksitas ekstrem, kontradiksi, ambiguitas, perbedaan dan ke-tidak teraturan.



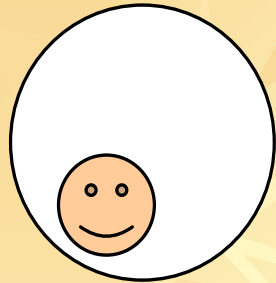
- Postmodernist ideas in the philosophy and the analysis of culture and society, expanded the importance of critical theory, and has been the point of departure for works of literature, architecture, and design, as well as being visible in marketing/business and the interpretation of history, law and culture, starting in the late 20th century.
- These developments — re-evaluation of the entire Western value system (love, marriage, popular culture, shift from industrial to service economy) that took place since 1950/1960, with a peak in the Social Revolution of 1968 — are described with the term postmodernity, as opposed to postmodernism, a term referring to an opinion or movement.
- Whereas something's being "postmodernist" would make it part of the movement, its being "postmodern" would place it in the period of time since the 1950s, making it a part of contemporary history. Still both terms may be synonymous under some circumstances.



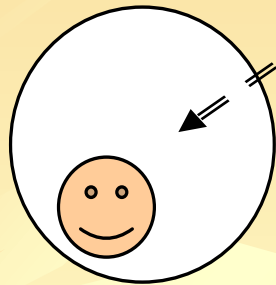
- Gagasan Postmodernisme pada filsafat , budaya & kemasyarakatan , meluas dari teori kritis
- dan menjadi titik tolak dari bahasa, arsitektur, desain, juga pada pemahaman bisnis dan marketing, pemahaman sejarah, hukum dan budaya, sejak akhir abad XX
- Gagasan ini kemudian menjadi suatu re-evaluasi dari keseluruhan Nilai-nilai Barat (Cinta, perkawinan, budaya Pop, perubahan dari ekonomi industri ke pelayanan dll) yg berlangsung sejak 1950-60an. Sering disebut sbg Postmodernitas



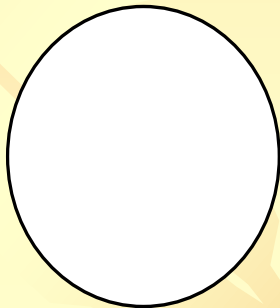
The Turbulence on Human thought



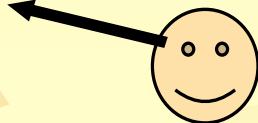
Cosmocentric



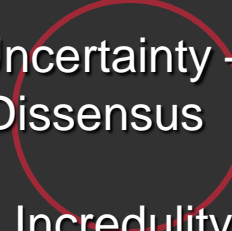
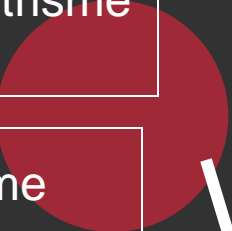
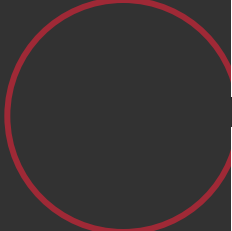
Teosentris



Anthropocentric



Logocentric



Kosmosentrisme

Teosentrisme

Reformasi
Renaissance
Aufklärung/Enlightenment

Rasionalisme

Empirisisme

Positivisme

Revolusi Ilmu Pengetahuan

Uncertainty – Chaos –
Dissensus

Incredulity towards
meta-narrative

Postmodernism

Plural
Relativism
Paradigm
Incommensurability
Revolusi Permanen

Anthroposentrisme

Evolusi Darwinian
Pragmatisme
Sekularisme

Rev.Perancis :
Liberty,Egality,Fraternity
H.A.M
Demokrasi,
Trias Politica

Meta-narative
Grand-design
Order
Deterministik,Mekanistik

Latar belakang Postmodernisme



Post-Industrial Society :

- World Cities/ World Village
- Global Communication
- Computerizing



Post-modern Culture

Postmodern movement

- Tokoh :

- Ludwig Wittgenstein Language-game
- Jean Francois Lyotard Postmo condition
- Jacques Derrida Deconstructivism
- Feyerabend Anything goes
- Thomas Kuhn Paradigm

- Mashab pemikiran :

- Post-structuralism Menolak univokal/makna tunggal
- Deconstructivism
- Feminism
- Posmo

Jean Francois Lyotard

The Postmodern Condition, a Report on knowledge (1979)

- Dasar:
 - Language game (Wittgenstein)
 - Teori Ujaran (Searle)
 - Teori Performative(Austin)
- Key-words :
 - Incredulity towards meta-narrative
 - Incommensurability
 - Local determinism
 - Uncertainty – Chaos – Dissensus
 - Revolusi Permanen
 - Anti Universalitas >> Pluralitas

Postmodern movement



The third force :

Tradisionalisme

Futurisme

Postmodernisme - Hybride

- Sains
- Bahasa
- Masyarakat, Sosial, Budaya, Agama
- Seni
- Lingkungan
- Arsitektur & Perkotaan

The third force

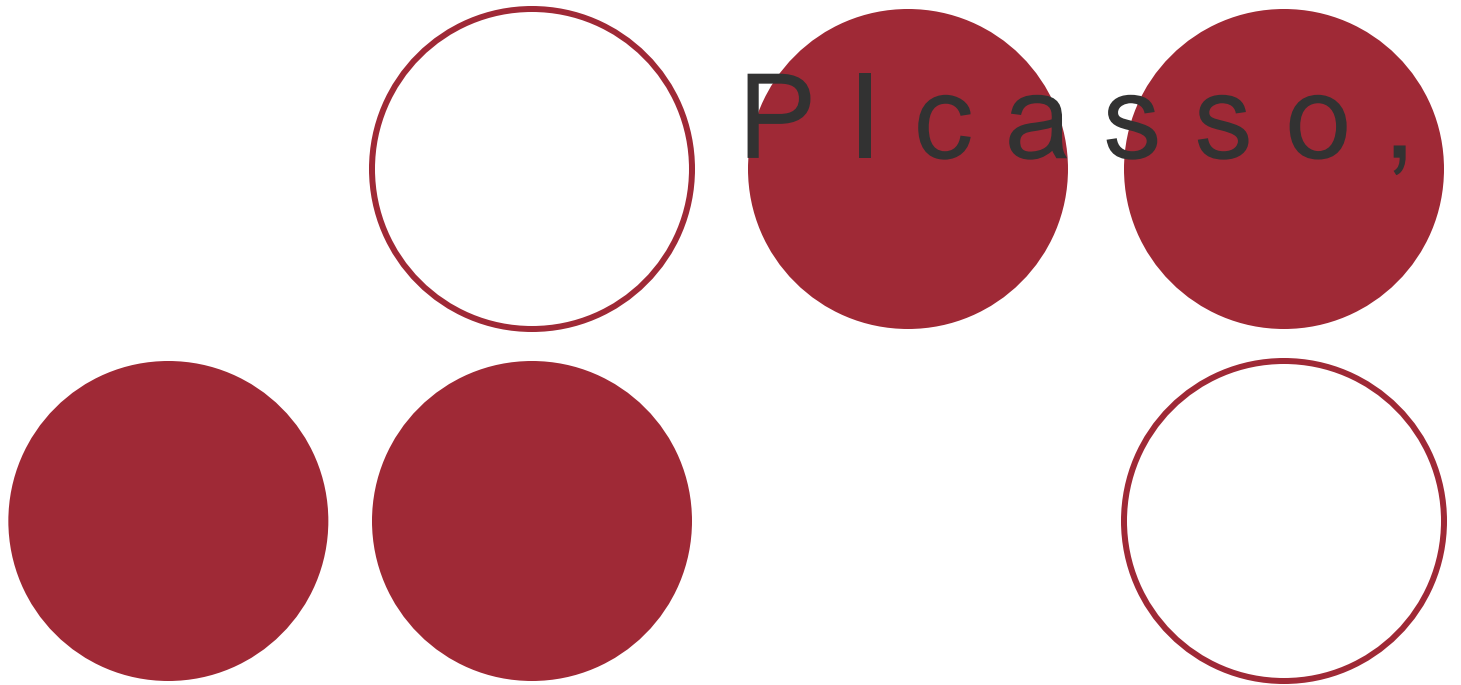


- Tradisionalisme
- Futurisme
- Postmodernisme - Hybride

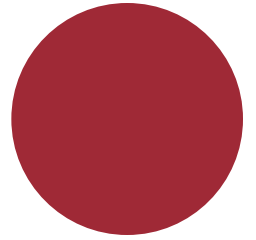
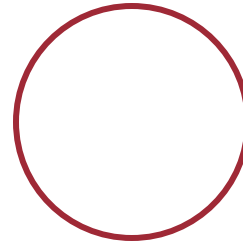
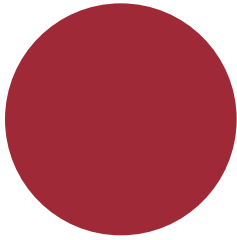
Seni Postmodern

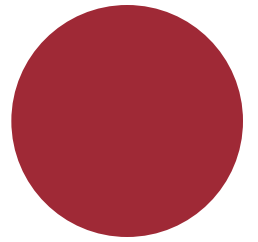
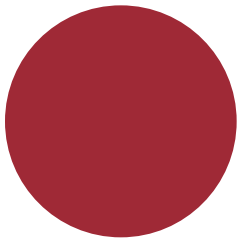


- Picasso,
- Surrealisme: Salvador dali
- Expresionisme
- Seni Instalasi
- Parodi
- Kitsch
- Eklektisisme



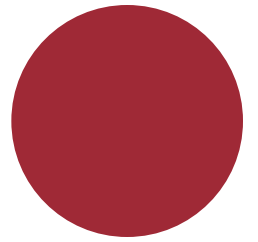
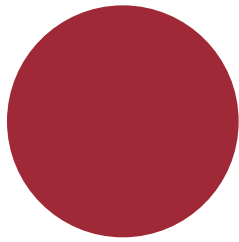
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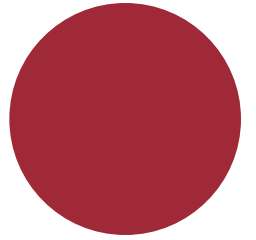
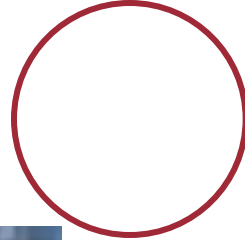
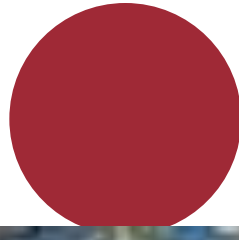
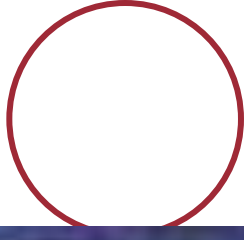
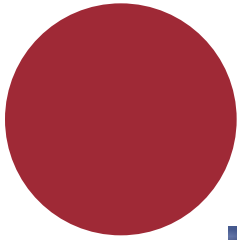


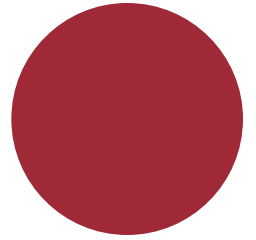
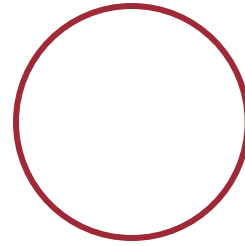
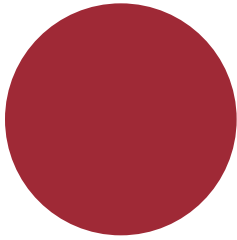


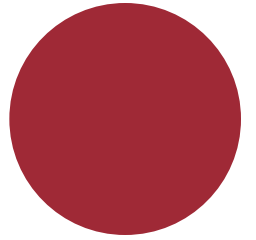
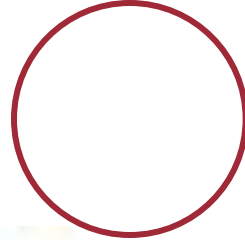
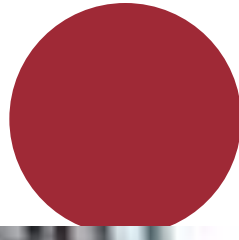
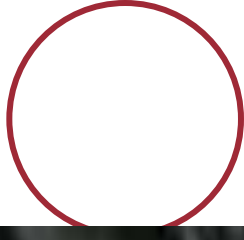
Salavadore Dali



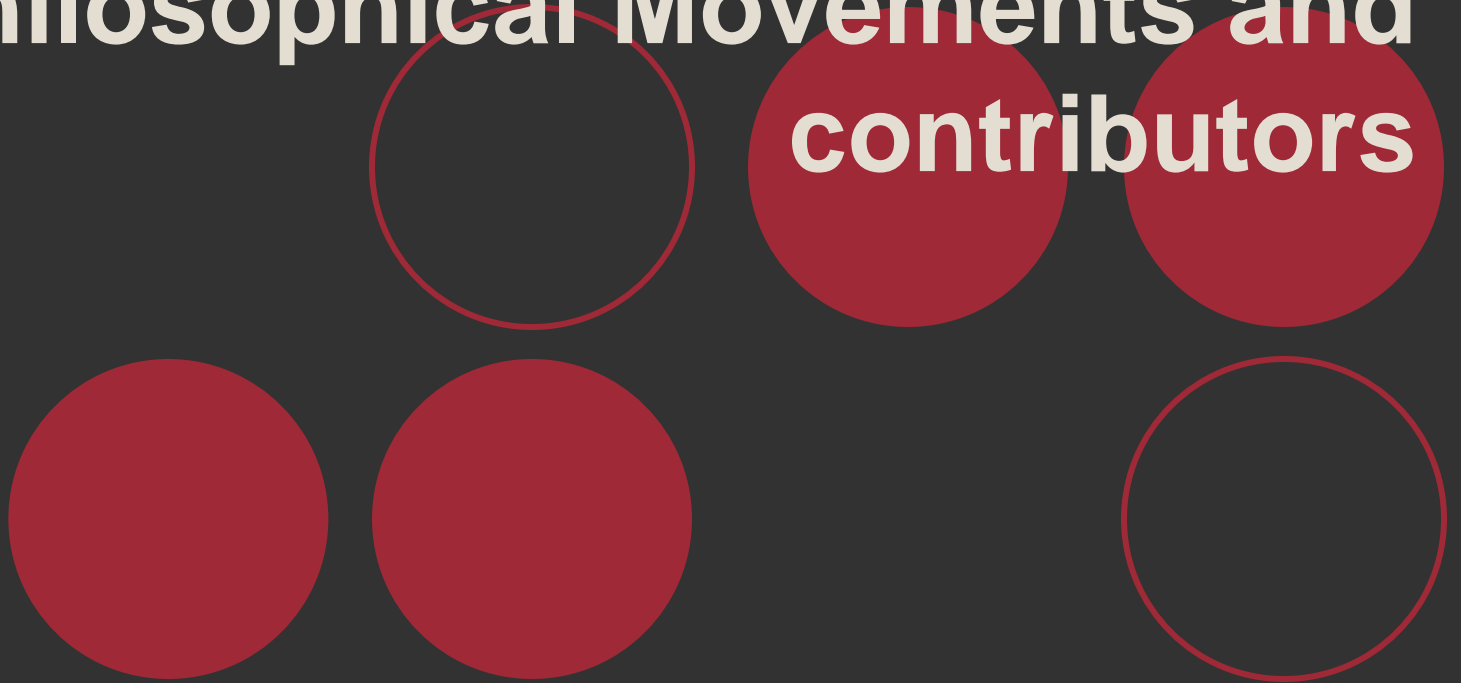








Philosophical Movements and contributors





Influencer	Year	Influence
<u>Martin Heidegger</u>	c.1927	rejected the philosophical grounding of the concepts of "subjectivity" and "objectivity"
<u>Ludwig Wittgenstein</u>	c.1953	<u>anti-foundationalism</u> , on <u>certainty</u> , a <u>philosophy of language</u>

Thomas
Samuel Kuhn

c.1 962 posited the rapid change of the basis of scientific knowledge to a provisional consensus of scientists, popularized the term "paradigm shift"

Jacques
Derrida

c.1 967 re-examined the fundamentals of writing and its consequences on philosophy in general; sought to undermine the language of western metaphysics (deconstruction)

Michel
Foucault

c.1 975 examined discursive power in Discipline and Punish, with Bentham's panopticon as his model, and also known for saying "language is oppression" (Meaning that language was developed to allow only those who spoke the language not to be oppressed. All other people that don't speak the language would then be oppressed.)

Jean-François Lyotard

c.1 97 9
opposed universality, meta-narratives, and generality

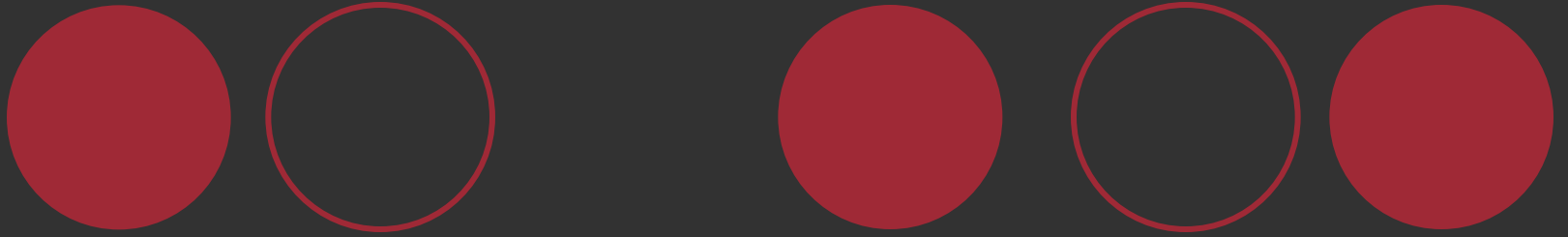
Richard Rorty

c.1 97 9
philosophy mistakenly imitates scientific methods; argues for dissolving traditional philosophical problems; anti-foundationalism and anti-essentialism

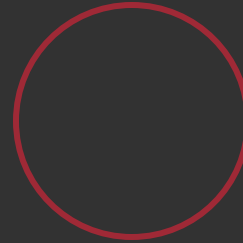
c.1 98 0
argues that Postmodernism is merely a state of mind, in comparison to Modernism claiming that both forms don't actually even exist in fundamental terms.

Jean Baudrillard

c.1 98 1
Simulacra and Simulation - reality created by media



- Deconstruction is a term which is used to denote the application of postmodern ideas of criticism, or theory, to a "text" or "artifact", based on architectural deconstructivism. A deconstruction is meant to undermine the frame of reference and assumptions that underpin the text or the artifact.



- The term "deconstruction" comes from Martin Heidegger, who calls for the destruction or deconstruction (the German "Destruktion" connotes both English words) of the history of ontology. The point, for Heidegger, was to describe Being prior to its being covered over by Plato and subsequent philosophy. Thus, Heidegger himself engaged in "deconstruction" through a critique of post-Socratic thought (which had forgotten the question of Being) and the study of the pre-Socratics (where Being was still an open question).

Kritik ke Postmodernisme



- Nihilisme
- Uncertainty happens
- Chaos
- Keragu-raguan