

Estetika

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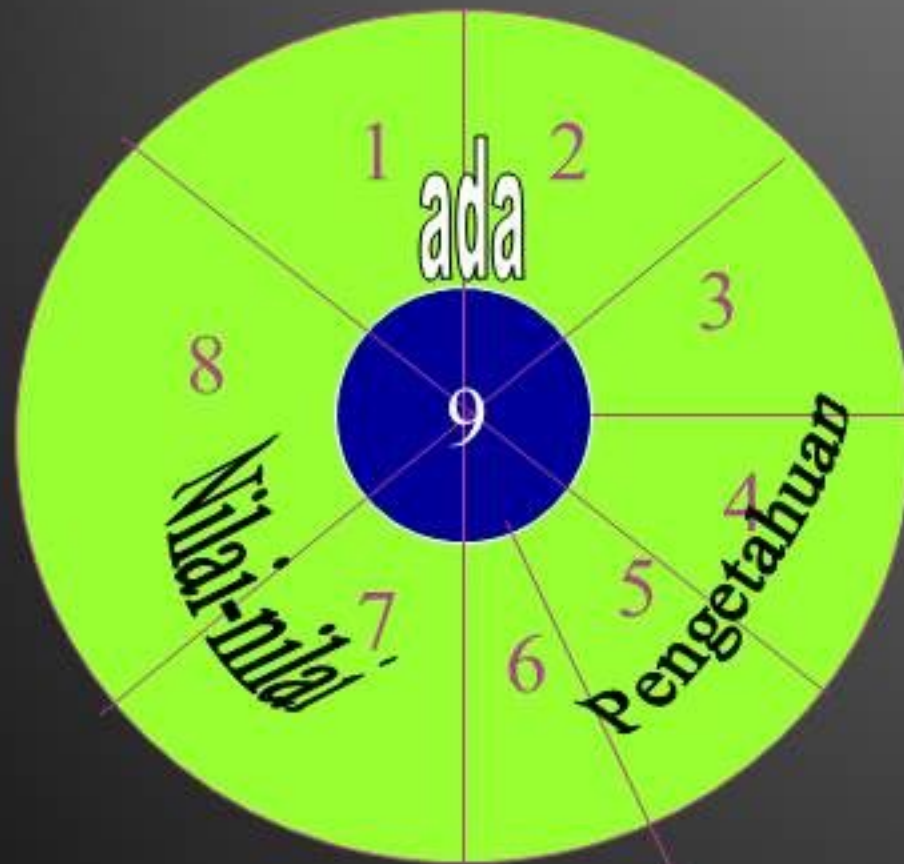
Estetika

(“tentang Keindahan”)

Aesthetics < Aethanomai(Y)menikmati

- ▶ **Filosofis:**
 - Subyektif – Normatif
 - Kontemplatif
- ▶ **Ilmiah :**
 - Obyektif
 - Observasi, Eksperimen, analisa
- ▶ **Estetika Instrumental :**
 - Kemampuan intelektual seorang pengamat u melakukan pengukuran & selanjutnya penafsiran mutu estetis suatu benda atau peristiwa kesenian.

Estetika dlm Wilayah Filsafat



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

Aspek2 Estetika

- ▶ Nilai, Pengalaman
- ▶ Kreativitas, Penampilan
- ▶ Intuisi & emosi, Simbolisme
- ▶ Ekspresi, Intensi
- ▶ Apresiasi, Moralitas

Sudut Pembahasan :

▶ The Creative Process

- Imitation & imagination * Imaginative satisfaction of desire
- Expression of emotion * Enhancement of experience
- Intuition - Expression * Embodiment of values

▶ The esthetic artifact

- The work of art
- Form
- Expressiveness

▶ **Esthetic experience**, the response to the esthetic object

- The experience of the beholder
- The response of the critic
- The response of the community

Melvin Rader, h1

Keindahan

- ▶ Plato : Datang dari atas / dunia Idea
- ▶ Aristoteles : Ada dlm diri benda sendiri
- ▶ Resanissance : Ada dlm diri benda sendiri
- ▶ Aufklarung : Subyektivikasi, Keindahan ada dlm diri Manusia > Faculty of Taste, Sense of Beauty,
- ▶ Romantik : Emosi – Individualisasi
- ▶ Modern : Universal
- ▶ Postmodern : Plural

Alur Historis (Barat)

- ▶ Tradisional
- ▶ IV SM Plato, aristoteles
- ▶ X –XVI MiddleAges, Renaissance
- ▶ XVI Aufklarung, Romantik
- ▶ XX Modern
- ▶ XXI Postmodern

- ▶

Masa Plato (428 – 348 SM)

- ▶ Keindahan : Idea yg indah,
- ▶ Dunia Idea > Sempurna
 - Episteme, Eidos
- ▶ Dunia yang ada
 - Doxa, Eidola
- ▶ Anamnesis – Mimesis
 - Kenyataan didunia = tiruan dari yg asli
- ▶ Mimesis Memeseos
 - Karya seni > tiruan dari tiruan

Plotinos (205 –270 SM)

- ▶ Transendentalisme
 - Mistik, Kurnia dari atas > Idea
- ▶ Ritual – Dewa Keindahan
 - Emanasi, vice-versa
- ▶ Keindahan didapat dg Meditasi > Metafisika
- ▶ Datang dr dunia Idea/dr atas
- ▶ Trance, Taksu (Ilham/inspirasi) , Kerawuhan
- ▶ Sakral, Estetis–Religius

Aristoteles (384 – 322SM)

- ▶ Keindahan : Dlm diri benda sendiri > < Plato
- ▶ Memancar kpd Pengamat > < Plato
- ▶ Harmoni, Keseimbangan, keteraturan, murni, sempurna
- ▶ Obyek, Media, Penampilan
 - Obyek : Tragedi (bangsawan), Komedi (rakyat-jelata), Epos (Dewa2)
 - Media : Suara, mimik, ritme, irama
 - Penampilan: Cara2 penyampaian, deklamasi, drama
- ▶ Katharsis < Katharos (murni) : Luapan emosi secara tiba2 & mengharukan, pelaku dan penerima (makna terapeutis).
Pembebasan dari keseharian

Middle-Ages (V -XV)

- ▶ Abrahamisme :
 - Penolakan terhadap Paganisme & berhala
 - Pasca Babilonia
- ▶ Jahudi
- ▶ Kristen
 - Jesus > Kitab Perjanjian Baru > Kesenian
 - Bergeser dr NeoPlatonisme > NeoAristotelianisme
 - Bergeser Simbolisme, Abstrak > Realisme/
Natural
- ▶ Islam
 - Kaligrafi dan Geometri Ornamental

Renaissance (1350 – 1600)

- ▶ Kosmologi baru :
 - Heliosentris > Geosentris
- ▶ Aristotelian, konkret
 - Matematika, Biologi
- ▶ Profan & Sekuler
 - Non doktrin agamis
- ▶ Leonardo da Vinci (1452 – 1519)
 - Matematika, anatomi
- ▶ Michelangelo (1493 – 1564)
 - Imitasi kreativitas Tuhan
 - Plato + Aristotelian

Renaissance a new worldliness of life.



- 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.

Aufklärung (1650 – 1850)

- ▶ Menyoroti kemampuan manusia u menikmati keindahan daripada keindahan itu sendiri.
(Subyektivisme > < Obyektivisme)
- ▶ Faculty of Taste, respons & persepsi Inderawi
- ▶ Standard of taste, akumulasi pengalaman ttg keindahan (David Hume, 1711–1776). Dominansi Subyek > Obyek: Hume & Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)
- ▶ Sense of beauty, kemampuan u menikmati keindahan
(Shaftesbury, 1671–1713)

Faculty of Aesthetics

Immanuel Kant (Idealisme)

- ▶ Disinterestedness (Tdk berkepentingan)
 - Apriori of sense of beauty
- ▶ Universals,
 - Disinterestedness > Universal
- ▶ Kemutlakan,
 - sense of beauty ada pd semua orang
- ▶ Bertujuan
 - Form of purpose, membangkitkan sense of beauty

Romantik (1850 – 1900)

- ▶ Hiruk–pikuk revolusi Industri menimbulkan kerinduan akan suasana alamiah
- ▶ Picturesque
- ▶ Individualisme , melarikan diri dari kenyataan
- ▶ Idealisme, mendambakan yang ideal

Modern

- ▶ Imitasi >> Ekspresi, (Subyektivisme><Objektivisme)
- ▶ Imaginative expression, Collingwood 1958
- ▶ Proper-art >< False-art Fine-art >< Craft
- ▶ Aesthetic awareness, Stolniz 1960 + Disinterestedness
- ▶ Aesthetic perception, Aldrich 1963, pengerahan 5 indra u menimbulkan rasa indah.
- ▶ Psychological distance, Disinterestedness Edward Bullough, 1963,