**Debating art**

1. What is art

Not only sculptures, paintings, museums etc. , but above all films, music, serials, pop culture

2. What do people get from engaging with art?

• Aesthetic values – they can excite the skill of the artist, the beauty of the work, they feel good about interacting with art and they excite with nice things

• Cognitive values – you are thinking about the message of a particular work of art

• Emotional values – what you feel, what art arouses in you and how these emotions are important to you. Additionally, this is important when the art may hit some of your memories, and it is an emotional experience strongly individual for you.

Most of the time, people interact with art because they want to feel some emotion, so-called escapism, but it also gives them values.

3. Why We Should Give Fucking About Art

a) Social change – mainly through cognitive value, i. e. the message of a work of art

b) Cultural capital – if I have access to art, I am better able to establish social relations with other people. A lot of noise and discussion in the media, reviews and videos online, talking about them on dates/meetings/at lunch, learning about them in schools, joining art interests, helps you find a common denominator, in general, the ability to talk about art can give you new relationships in your environment.

c) Unique emotional experience – the fact that I appreciate the value of life and the value of relationships results from small, everyday things, e. g. Just a movie or music that I watched or listened to → mega important, because it makes people’s lives really change and they really enjoy it

4. The role of art in shaping social narratives

a) Through emotional response from the individual

The process of selling narratives by culture is very emotional, we follow the story that we identify with, the characters that we like, in a story that has a fast-paced action (Ev. aesthetic value is great). That's why we absorb the narrative unintentionally.

• CLOSER TO THE PROBLEM: The individual identifies through emotions, it is easier to break the barrier of ignorance of the problem, because he feels that the problem is e. g. Universal or also applies to it when it is represented in a work.

• COMPASSION: We may feel compassion for someone, e. g. To the heroes that we identify with other people, so I'm more sensitive and sensitive to certain phenomena.

• CHILDHOOD HAPPINESS; Many works, films (fairy tales), books are very important to us and we are connected with them by strong emotions because we watched them many times in childhood (and since we are connected with our childhood by strong and idealized emotions, they also work in this case).

• MORALITY: Many of these works took part in our original socialization when we were little and through them we learned what was acceptable and what was not, what was good and what was bad.

• ROLE MODELS: When you look at a character (with whom you identify, through whose prism you see a story that is probably super cool), these behaviors seem more attractive, more feasible, more socially acceptable, more desirable (even if fictional).

b) Contextualisation

• Generally, people don’t have much access to the world outside of their own bubble, city or state; the only ideas I have about what’s happening outside of my world are due to pop culture, which just gives me visions of what it might look like so they believe it’s true.

o For example: we filter frames with colors that give them a sad, cheerful, warm or ordinary character → which is often used in the representation of different countries, Russia is cold and blue and sad, Mexico is orange, warm and mega expressive

o Second example: the way we portray biblical characters, modestly or richly, masculine or genderless – this is also an image of how we perceive certain values and attitudes that are important to us. Most Jesuses or Noah in pop culture are beautiful, white, muscular men with whom anyone wants to have an affair (Russel Crowe as Noah)

• People believe in something that is important because they learn about it, e. g. About genocides, historical events, etc. ; the way they learn about it is pop culture, which frames these realities into context and allows people to understand why an event is important and why it is important (they don’t have a direct, empirical approach to it, of course, but they often don’t have access to eyewitness accounts or scientific and historical sources, so they either have a message from pop culture or they don’t know about it comparatively).

So the significance of these events is formed in my mind just when I'm looking at things.

• MEDIA SPECIFICALLY: Media is a reflection of how people perceive the world and how they think it is constructed and how it looks, so more often they focus on what is important to people and people actually believe that media shows the truth and reality because:

comparatively, they often do not have access to what the media shows, so they cannot assume that what would appear in the media would be untrue

Conclusion: The art displayed in the media has an impact on people, and on a large scale, because there are few people who have no contact with the media at all.

5. How is the transmission of art important, what are the transmissions?

Social and Power Structures

It often turns out that certain things are inaccessible to others and are therefore a determinant of privilege. It is also the case with art, especially higher culture, which does not give you the opportunity to get in the right way. Reflecting the structures of social forces and creating messages are influenced by:

a) Artists – education, skill, money to construct art, etc. to be effective

b) Critics – a hermetic group that gives you ratings that depend on where your art is shown, typical white men in suits

c) Art gallery owners → make money and they want to reach their target, who has their own requirements, etc.

d) Museums, producers, publishers - the same thing, they have their own rules of showing things

e) Just earning a receipt – even if people have prejudices, they still have to sell art to people

How to break such a bubble

a) Indie art awards, i. e. independent awards and festivals

o people are more willing to consume your art because there are not so many obstacles

Thanks to this, he'll be more willing to publish you if he puts on the cover of the book that you've won something

critics will speak more often

b) Democratization of art

about spotify, youtube, generally a lot of different sources that popularize your art and people don't have to pay for it and thanks to that more people have access to these reality

c) The trend of appreciation of underground art

social movements push these things on their agenda, they like to signal their values with art, because they know it gets to people

about rich people like exotic art, because it's usually more expensive, because it's not mainstream, so these people can afford it

d) Cultural Appreciation

about people outside one bank, when they do something with another bank, they generally popularize minority culture (white people raping and popularizing rap, which also boosts the popularity of black rap)

6. The Artist and His Work

a) People generally do not like to separate it, they like to look for connections

• there are many techniques and things that artists use to convince you of something or to convey something to you → so it is important to you why the artist specifically uses it, because you don’t want to be uninvolved in the art and you don’t want to be objective

• in addition, there are a lot of different backgrounds in the art that he creates that are kind of a reflection of his views and how he sees the world and they don’t appear there without a reason

b) Consumption of art empowers the artist

• money

• how they are represented (they did the wrong thing but their films/songs are nice and therefore John Lennon or Jacek Kaczmarski are listening)

c) The author has very limited tools to control the reception of the art and what message it generates

• depends on what people see in it, what kind of people they are and in what context they saw the art. Art is not only a message but also, above all, how the recipient will feel the message.

• it allows minorities to reclaim artwork

7. Representation in art and why it matters

- Formulates expectations of how we should behave (boys and girls demanding attention, stereotypes about LGBT)

- Normalization of social failures (no women in the media in a position of power)

- Backlash castings that deviate from expectations

- It affects how we perceive the past (Stonewall)

- More people are aware of the problems of the marginalized group -> this is great because:

internally -> these people tend to think a little more positively about marginalized people (because they have specific situations in front of their eyes) -> less micro-aggression and discrimination (a huge internal change in attitude towards other people)

more awareness of their problems -> it is easier for these groups to seek support from others (collection) and from the state (political) for their cause -> it changes how these people are perceived in society

more awareness of the causes of their problems -> people are less inclined to think of these people as categories of stereotypes because they know that different problems (poverty, exclusion, etc. ) do not depend on these people -> less stereotyping

o on the occasion of these films gain a platform to publicize and talk about their problems -> normalize their views and situations -> a bigger platform to change (e. g. the opportunity to appear in the media)

Art affects how we interact with the world and how we perceive ourselves

- Some groups have a greater impact on what narratives are created Increasing the accessibility of art is important More people can create art more different narratives that art conveys -> More people can consume art -> More people will want to develop their niche -> More diversification

Why should we care that art about minorities is created by minority authors?

1. better understand our problems and do not present them in a flattened way - we do not give legitimacy to a false picture of the world

2. since discrimination is obvious to them it is easier for them to focus on intersectionality - different levels of discrimination

3. they care more about inspiring people from minorities because: their works reach them + they know that it better reaches people who are considered to be in need of help and suffering (they prefer to be inspired and feel that they can)

4. if these topics are so interesting and groundbreaking that the creators of mass culture are interested in them, by supporting our own creators we increase the chance that they will be able to reach and break through to a larger group -> since these problems are interesting, new and catchy

5. We promote our own celebrities, creators, community leaders to follow