

Cultural Dialogue about Art in Different Professions

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Introduction

Any kind of art is presented by different works, through which the author tells about their thoughts and feelings. The work becomes a means of communication, which presents author's feelings to an active perceiver. In fine arts we focus our attention on the art works; paintings, sculptures, reliefs, architecture etc. The look of art works should be seen as an act of communication. Every work of art is the bearer of ideas that visitors could in certain circumstances see.

People have different opinions, thoughts and feelings. Unique, unrepeatable, and therefore also the perception of an art work is for each of us individual.

Arts and professions

We tried through a structured interview and casuistry studies to examine the individual's relationship to art in relation to his social status and profession.

Methods of research

Therefore we can say that using a structured interview with the precise wording of the questions and their order, which is predetermined with the fact that for most respondents the researcher can clarify a concept, we have collected data from a total of 97 respondents. The advantage of such an interview is the unique opportunity to capture the nonverbal signals during responses, and giving more precise, targeted and deeper penetration into the issue. The weak side is the cost ratio in the economic concept and also time-consuming.

Sample

The sample consisted of 97 respondents from the Slovak Republic. We do not indicate more precise identification because of anonymity. We dealt with 25 judges, 25 teachers, 22 computer scientists, and 25 administrative employees.

Organization and conduct of research

Questions asked during the structured interviews were pre-prepared and thoughtful, with basic demographic data in the introductory part of the interview.

In the implementation of a structured interview, the answers to questions in creating audio recordings using a digital recording device with the consent of the respondents with the sole purpose to carry out this research and subsequent analytical evaluation.

After multiple hearings recorded sound recordings followed the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained.

Research questions

In the research there were asked the following question:

1. *Your gender?*
2. *Your age?*
3. *Marital status?*
4. *Your highest level of education?*
5. *What is your profession?*
6. *What kinds of visual art do you prefer?*
7. *What books have you read, and which is your favorite and why?*
8. *What music do you most like listen to?*
9. *What kind of paintings do you have at home?*
10. *What kind of paintings do you have at the office?*
11. *What can affect you in the process of picking of a painting?*
12. *When and how you consider a painting as kitsch?*
13. *How often do you visit galleries?*
14. *First you see a picture from the 16th century (Note. Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci). Do you recognize it; what do you think about it, how do you feel about it? In what is it different for you than the other? (Note. Les Demoiselles d'Avignon by Pablo Picasso) How would you compare them?*
15. *What art can give to you?*

The research results - interpretation

In the first issue of demographic type, we focused on gender individuals without any other categorization. Sample respondents were chosen randomly, we were not seeking any special claims which the respondents had to meet. To a particular specification of sex we can say that out of 97 respondents were 57 women and 40 men.

The second question concerns the particular specifications of the ratio of men and women in various professions. Almost in all four professions had dominated women.

In respect to the first (teacher) and last (administrative employee) group, they are strongly represented by women, although the category of teachers could have a larger number of participants, but that was a random choice and we did not want to affect this specification.

A typical occupation for today's women's work is in administrative, as evidenced by respondents and our circuit, where the 25 respondents there were only 4 representatives male.

Multiple groups of workers included in the professional category of informatics were male, with only a minimum percentage of women. This category of respondents may be interesting for our research in relation to art.

Category of judges is the most mixed in a ratio of 15 women and 10 men, but also here we point to a random selection only for the purposes of this research.

In identification of age, respondents were asked to indicate their age. Under the following identified data we created 8 age categories.

Of the 97 respondents, there were in the age range 46 to 50 years a total of 19, which represented the largest group. Very close was the group were respondents had 31 to 35 years of a total 18. The same number of 15 people occurred in two cases, 41 to 45 years old and 36 to 40 years.

With the difference by 1 to 2 respondents were on average ten people in categories; under 30 years, 51 to 55 years and 56 to 60 years.

Group called seniors; over 60 years we had only 3 respondents.

With regard to marital status, which we are also considered to be an interesting figure in relation to art, we can conclude that the position of the "free/s" was the most common reply of the respondents, namely 45.

Marital status married gave 31 women and 7 men.

At the moment, as it shows the last population census data, the number of divorces has also increased. As our research shows, even where the number of respondents included in marital status divorced 10, which is a high number in the total number of 97 respondents. A widow or a widower appeared 4 times.

In terms of the structure of education by the education system in force in the Slovak Republic, 48 respondents had completed higher education; however, we are also had 5 respondents with PhDs. A large part of the research sample is made up of the secondary educated, in the total number of 41. For completeness it should be noted that the level of basic education was not stated by any of respondents.

What kinds of visual art do you prefer?

Clearly the most preferred species of Fine Arts in our research is painting, and more than a 50% majority, namely 55 respondents out of a total 97. The significant lower representation is here by sculptures, and in 12 respondents, which can be attributed to the fact that the sculpture is among the oldest types of visual art. In the same number there were also respondents who declared that any kind of art they do not prefer, as an interest in each well. With reference to the structured interview, we can conclude that there were about those individuals, who are particularly in the visual art some way involved, whether amateur or professional, and therefore they do not need to prefer just one type of visual art. For the needs of everyday life a man makes certain items that can be included under the term applied art, which, however, prefers only 8 respondents, noting here that in our view, a person is unconscious to the need for applied arts in his area.

Respondents in the exact number of 10 did not respond, but without giving any significant reason.

Whereas the general part of the question shows us that painting is the most preferred species of Fine Arts and the fact most definitely true with judges and at least in computer scientists.

What books have you read, and which is your favorite and why?

Fiction was the most popular genre, which we attributed to the large number of female respondents, and as is generally known, women prefer this genre. Following genre in order of popularity was the traveler's novel, which occurred in 12 respondents. They were mostly interested in a set of author's personal experience, which portrays his view of the country.

Autobiography and science literature are in our research the genres less favorite and less preferred. Representation of these two genres of literature is just over 10 respondents.

In the survey sample were also found respondents with nearly the same interest and historical and children's literature, in proportion 7 and 8. Factual and spiritual literature took a total of 12

respondents. A philosophical fairy tale we understand such fairytale that is suitable for children and also adults, who think about the questions of human existence, value of life and friendship. This genre took in a total of 4 respondents.

Most teachers preferred fiction (8). Category of informatics is characterized by being in a majority of the men and it is also attributable favorite book genre. In the first place is because they professional or technical literature (8), although to a lesser representation is the autobiography (4), traveler's novel (4), fiction (3) and in other categories by 1 or any respondent.

Judges as the most popular genre of books are also indicated fiction (8), but the following popular genre is the historical literature.

Here we find the respondents who read traveler's novels (3), as well as an autobiography (2). However, there is very remarkable that of all categories, precisely this occurred one respondent who declare to not read books on the grounds workload and devotion of all his time to the study the laws and regulations that now there is no need to look only in book form, but all are available in electronic form.

Administrative employee is the most important representative in the fiction category (10). If we have expressed in the above figures, we come to the conclusion that the 25 teachers surveyed prefer fiction (10) and 4 read all genres. Regarding autobiography and historical literature, they have been chosen by one respondent. Children's literature such as *Matko and Kubko* or *Krtko*, was preferred by 3 who read these works not so much for their own use, but for their children. The traveler's novel chose 3 respondents, but without mentioning a specific title. Without representation by administrative employees remained spiritual and scientific literature.

What music do you most like listen to?

One of the few issues where the result came out quite clear, the question of the most popular music. The pinnacle was achieved by modern music, in a total of 32 respondents. Classical music preferred the 15 respondents, 10 respondents chose pop.

Some respondents (12) listening to music of any kind regardless of the genre. Same value reached the listening of relaxation and rock music, in both cases by 8 respondents.

The country music, from a total of 97 respondents prefer only 4, 3 chose house, dance 2, and metal, punk and soul were chosen by one respondent.

Mentioned musical genres are by something specific, mostly modern, but we can say that metal and punk was the selection by younger male respondents.

Clearly the most preferred music was modern. This result was confirmed only for teachers and computer scientists who said artists as *Michal David*, *Sting*, and often was mentioned also *Richard Müller*.

Administrative employees also frequently mentioned modern music, in total of 7, but more so with the performers of Slovak and also foreign radio hits.

An interesting result is a category of judges, which was closest to relaxing music (8) and classical music (7), whereas their profession considered very difficult mentally strenuous activity. This reason for is "forcing" them to relax through relaxation and classical music. With completely different results we met with teachers who prefer pop (5), rock (4) and classical music (3). This result we consider as interesting. In other cases it was about one or two respondents for each genre.

What kind of paintings do you have at home?

Nature was chosen by the biggest group of respondents, 31. 16 respondents chose graphic. Abstract art has chosen 12 respondents. Embroidered paintings (5) and photos (3) have inhousehold total of 8 respondents, what is in this category certainly identifiable, but again truth is that not everyone considered a picture as a painting. Own painting at home is located just by one of the respondent, but he declined to comment on the exact species or the painting technique.

The result is most clearly by administrative employees, in their household are most image with natural motive (13).

A very special result of the analysis is that only 6 of this category of occupations have not got no picture. They indicated to us that the reason that today the images are already outdated and the walls have wallpaper with rather different motives.

We consider a very positive outcome for judges, when no respondent have any painting at home. The most significant is also the nature (10), but quite high value reaches the graphics (7). Oil paintings have at home total of 4 judges surveyed. Different images have 2 and photos just one.

An interesting and unique result came out in the informatics at the fact that only one have not paintings at home and others have them, but mostly abstract (9) and graphics (6). For teachers again occurred natural motive (8), but quite high preference over others here also received by embroidered paintings (4), whereas in this category except them there is no respondent. As the teachers have indicated, these images are considered highly valuable and artistically well-designed and mostly, given the age of these works of art and historically significant pieces, and today they are occurring not very often.

Oil paintings have a total of 6 teachers, which however as has already been mentioned, are with natural motives.

What kind of paintings do you have at the office?

All 4 categories of professions have their work place, whether it be an office or a cabinet, but nevertheless we surveyed 97 of 52 reported that do not have any picture in there. Paintings with nature themes and the landscapes was the category of the most frequent responses (23).

Twelve of the respondents have a picture in his office from holidays, photos of children, or families, usually framed and therefore also considered as images. Abstract paintings, oil painting, and graphics and have only 2 respondents.

Different images chosen one, who said that he do not dare to summarize all of his paintings contained in his office under one category and therefore chooses this option. In our survey sample was placed 1 respondent who have in his office self-painted image.

Absolute majority of respondents do not have any images in the office with the fact that most computer scientists confirm this fact, as the number of 22 respondents, 20 said exactly this response and the remaining two have photos in their offices, however, those pictures are not even in the frame, only usually glued to the wall.

Also with negative results we met with administrative employees where the total survey sample in this category was 25 and 14 stated that they have no image.

Paintings depicting nature were 7, 2 had photos, 1 abstract and 1 a different picture.

Teachers who do not have the image in the office were 11 because they share their offices, respectively cabinets with several colleagues and also that need space for furniture and school supplies, and therefore preferable to place images directly in classes where they still spend most of their working time.

However, it was also 8 teachers who had images with natural motive and 4 with photos and also we have 2 who have graphics in their offices.

A group of 8 judges said they have images with natural motives. Photos of their children and traveler's adventures have in their offices four judges who justify pleasant memories of those days. Total 3 judges have in the study oil paintings with natural motives. We found 1 respondent for abstract paintings, graphics and various images.

What can affect you in the process of picking of a painting?

To question 11 - What can affect you in the process of picking of a painting? - we received several interesting responses. Wall decorations and space as such took big changes in recent years. The ambiance of the image plays a significant role in just three respondents, as people are becoming increasingly demanding and therefore looking for the experience and atmosphere, in conjunction with the feeling that affects up to 15 of the respondents in the survey sample.

Since the images are not objects that we change in the order of a day, it is essential that we collected them carefully and in the context of its location, because this idea supported by 4 respondents.

It is quite common that theme image prefer 5 respondents. Coloring is one of the most important component priorities to 25 people, which was a large percentage of the respondents. The overall impression, originality and style favored after 2 respondents in each category, but the first impression painting stated 5 respondents.

In conclusion, the analysis we evaluated the greatest value achieved when choosing affecting the image, which is thought (27).

Teachers prefer when selecting image in 10 cases colors and in 9 cases the idea of the picture. Coloring in two, namely self-identified as closely related to the location of the image because the image is placed into the area where the accident may have the effect of kitsch. On first impression and originality bet 2 teachers that teach mainly young children and are trying to highlight the originality property so that they understand that there is no bad or good, respectively pretty or ugly painting, just original in this concept.

Interestingly came out computer scientists who, for a total of 22 to 19 agree that the main thought of the picture affects them.

Judges are different in this way, in contrast to other professional categories. They preferred the idea of the image, on the contrary to 9 of interest when they sense the image. Color is one that affects 5 judges. The other response categories opted 2, respectively 3 judges, which is not so interesting finding, since most interesting difference is just over the majority.

Administrative employees prefer color (8), and feelings (6). Originality of image did not speak to them.

Due to the above findings, it is therefore very difficult to make even a brief summary analysis of this issue, since it can be said that each professional category is specific in its own way with their own different views.

When and how you consider a painting as kitsch?

The results are quite diverse, but still the most kitsch is an abstract painting (20) and right behind him, the image without thoughts.

Many also referred to as kitsch (14), still life, with a forest path or butterflies. 10 respondents stated that none of the images are not regarded as kitsch. This view stems from the realization that maybe the

term kitsch is described not in spite of that no one doubts his existence. Whether it is a color (13), lovely (3) or a tasteless (5) image is considered kitsch.

If we focus on sight for kitsch in terms of professions, so here we come to the conclusion in informatics, who are quite in the exact middle of the agreed on the fact that the image is a still life of a different kind of natural kitsch.

The five said that if the image has no idea does not mean that it is kitsch; as such we cannot define kitsch. Teachers (4) are considering as kitsch an image reproduction.

For the judges, as it is already in a number of issues, they answers were most different from each other. The most common answer was that kitsch is an image without thoughts, by 6 respondents. Other categories of different types of answers have been in the range of 0-5 people. In some cases, even here we allow to cite specific statements. For an interesting, worthy of quoting is the argument: "a kitsch image is the one who tells a lot literally". Or: "Distasteful work without artistic elements with a narrow margin to a logical conclusion." This was one of the few opinions, and we have developed the conclusion that the respondent had in mind an abstract modern painting without traditional artistic elements.

In the category of administrative employees there were a variety of answers. A colored image was considered kitsch by 12 respondents from this group.

How often do you visit galleries?

Question 13 regarding the frequency of visits to exhibitions and galleries was with 4 options. Less than 1 time per year of 97 respondents said 48 people, while 1 time per year said 43 people.

In the survey sample, there are 6 people who attend art exhibitions and galleries 1 time per month, but no one stated 1 time per year.

The fact that people are increasingly attending exhibitions, galleries or just less than 1 time per year can certainly be attributed to ignorance on the one hand, the exhibition and substantially lack of time, giving us some respondents also confirmed, but only in certain categories of professions. Finally, when you visit such institutions the funds also have influence.

First you see a picture from the 16th century (Note. Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci). Do you recognize it; what do you think about it, how do you feel about it? In what is it different for you than the other? (Note. Les Demoiselles d'Avignon by Pablo Picasso) How would you compare them?

Apart from the professions of respondents, a majority of them, namely 49, prefers the Mona Lisa. This preference was confirmed in three categories of professions, for teachers, judges and administrative employees. The opposite is confirmed by computer scientists who would clearly place on top the Les Demoiselles d'Avignon by Pablo Picasso.

As for the teachers, so there already 12 opted for Mona Lisa with the fact that their soothes fine lines and harmony. These respondents describe the image as cool and pleasant, because of the mysterious smile that Mona Lisa has.

Les Demoiselles d'Avignon has moved to the forefront of 8 respondents that the painting of sharp lines, geometric shapes and with a little lack of mystery is displayed the feminine beauty, but here from a completely different perspective than the Mona Lisa. They also appreciate Picasso visible "handwriting", including his temperament.

Also, the research contain respondents categorically rejecting Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, because of the sharp shapes and emitting aggression, acting neurotic and sometimes brutally, but also to bold. It is a matter of subjective opinion, but certainly also the painting by Pablo Picasso has value and originality. Les Demoiselles d'Avignon and the Mona Lisa, according to two teachers cannot even compare.

The absolute opposite of the above, the computer scientists who prefer Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (15), impressed by sharpness and feelings of sexuality and is much more lively without any unpleasant view. While contrary, the Mona Lisa is monotonous and boring without any recovery. But two computer specialists have stated that they do not have priority even a single image, but both of them to act positively, while one considered them absolutely incomparable without giving a reason.

The judges opted for Mona Lisa (total of 16) and describe it as capture of the beauty of women. 4 respondents liked the painting Les Demoiselles d'Avignon more and that's because Picasso was able to see women in beautiful shapes combined with excellent color grouping and already with the feeling of a modern art.

As absolutely incomparable images stated 3 respondents with the fact that these images are divided four centuries and are absolutely different and represent both the best in each period.

Administrative employees mainly chose Mona Lisa (17), again highlighting the mystery and peace radiating from the image and considering it as an artistic masterpiece with similar characteristics, as already mentioned above. Two participants chose Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, an image with lot of for eroticism, life, color, and perfection of technique.

What art can give to you?

Teacher

Art has definitely to arouse happiness and mentally to enrich. With this mention absolutely agree interviewed teachers who see art as the process of reshaping the ugly, inefficient aesthetic on beauty in the concentrated form.

We must to mention a citation of one respondent: "Art is intended to ensure that the human soul should be ascended, satisfied, pleased, thrilled, perceived by the beauty, and this also applies to music, dance, or the written word, and this is what you need to look for in art."

Clearly, however, the prevailing view was that art gives a sense of emotional well-being and relaxation, but also admiration for people who can express ideas for affecting mood.

Computer scientist

This group of respondents did not express great detail, but the answers were presented by a spirit of good feeling and that art gives strength to life, and can reflect on themselves and their surroundings.

Judge

Most common response was that art gives good feeling, relax from the normal worries and problems, regenerate the ideas, and because only minimal insight was given, some artistic work requires stopping and redirecting thoughts in a completely different dimension. They agreed also that the art charges energy in a certain way makes life more enjoyable and also contributes to spiritual growth.

Administrative employee

Art gives them peace and freedom in the largest representation. From an economic point of view it should be noted that art is a good investment, particularly in the collection of amazing things as works of disabled people. This idea is very deep and extremely rare nowadays.

To assemble and analyze information from all respondents in the survey sample, certainly contributed to a somewhat different view the fact how different impact on people, their thinking and their profession in relation to art, can be different. For example, a judge's opinion from a teacher's is very different. However, it is undisputed that each respondent has a need to have in life a certain piece of art, because it fills, soothes and provides him with comfort and this can embrace than a teacher, as well as scientist, a judge, or an administrative employee, regardless of his education or age.

Conclusion

During the research, we came to the conclusion that art has always been, is and will be a part of life, and even in a techno-virtual world.

Therefore, the conclusion we would like to state is that our research cannot be evaluated as successful or unsuccessful, it can only be stated that we have come to a positive conclusion, that in every profession we watched the individuals and groups that have a positive relationship to art.

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