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() 2000 INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR GREEK PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE
HEDGEGER ON THE ORIGION OF THE WORK OF ART

ART AS ONTOLOGY

PANAPLOIOS C. THANASSAS
This is a complex discussion on the origins of the concept of art, particularly in relation to Hegelian philosophy. The text delves into the idea that art is not merely a product of the artist but a reflection of the social, philosophical, and historical context in which it is created. It critiques the notion that art is a mere "egoistic" creation and instead proposes an idea of art as a manifestation of a broader, collective understanding.

The text references Hegel's philosophy, particularly his ideas on the dialectic process and the development of consciousness. It discusses how art, like Hegel's concept of the "Weltgeist" or "Spirit of the World," is a manifestation of the historical development of human thought and culture.

The text also examines the role of art in society, suggesting that it is not just a product of individual expression but a reflection of the collective human experience. It suggests that the meaning of art is not fixed but evolves over time, influenced by the changing social and philosophical contexts in which it is created and interpreted.

The discussion is rich with references to Hegel's ideas on consciousness and the development of human thought, and it challenges the traditional view of art as a purely aesthetic creation. It proposes a more nuanced understanding of art as a social and philosophical construct.
HISTORIES ON THE WORK OF ART

(1) The artist of a time does not exist as a single, unique personality. Rather, he is seen as a member of a larger community or group. This community is often characterized by shared values, beliefs, and artistic traditions. In this sense, the artist is a representative of a broader cultural context.

(2) In his work, the artist's goal is to create an object that is meaningful and resonant with a particular set of values or beliefs. This object is meant to be appreciated by others who share these values, and to contribute to the ongoing conversation about the nature of art and its role in society.

PNEUMOLOGY OF THAXASSA

(1) Pneumology is the study of the properties and behavior of gases, particularly in relation to their role in biological processes. It is closely related to the field of physiology, which focuses on the functions of living organisms.

(2) In his book, The Pneumology of Thaxassa, the author explores the complex interplay between the properties of gases and the biological systems that depend on them. He argues that an understanding of the laws governing the behavior of gases is essential for the development of new medical treatments and technologies.
In examining the 'origin of the work of art' and individual expression, it is surprising to note how much emphasis is placed on the 'artist' or the 'creator'. This perspective is often based on the assumption that the work of art is a product of individual creativity, and that the artist is the sole source of its meaning and value. However, this approach fails to recognize the role of the audience or the social context in which the work is created. The 'origin of the work of art' is a complex interplay of individual intentions, social pressures, and cultural influences. It is not simply a matter of the artist's personal vision, but also a reflection of the historical and social conditions in which it was produced.

"Every work of art is a product of its time and place. It is not the product of a single individual, but a result of the collective forces that shaped it."