

Apresiasi Seni Rupa Modern Mancanegara

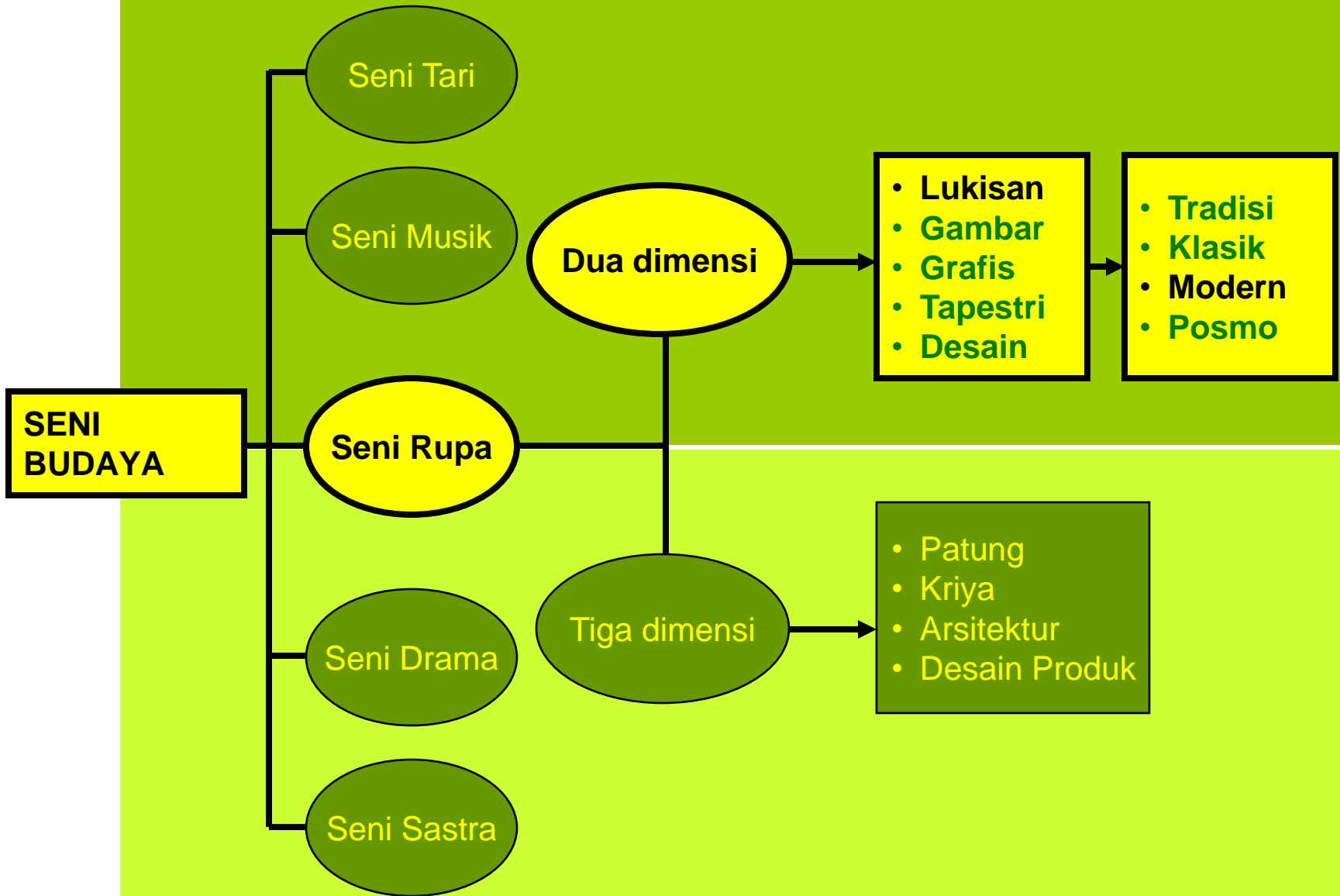
ALIRAN SENI LUKIS EROPA

Oleh:

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SENI RUPA



SENI RUPA

SK/KD BAHAN AJAR KTSP



Mata Pelajaran : Seni Budaya (Seni Rupa)
Kelas/Semester : XII/1 (satu)
Waktu : 6 x 45'

Standar Kompetensi : **Mengapresiasi karya seni rupa**
Kompetensi Dasar : Menjelaskan keunikan gagasan dan teknik dalam karya seni rupa modern

Materi Pokok : **Aliran seni lukis modern**

Pendahuluan 1

SENI BUDAYA

Karya cipta manusia berupa benda, gagasan atau pemikiran yang dilandasi oleh sistem kemasyarakatan, adat, kebiasaan suatu daerah melalui pendekatan nilai-nilai keindahan.

BIDANG SENI BUDAYA

Tata aturan, tradisi, adat istiadat, karya seni tari, seni drama, seni musik dan seni rupa.

SENI RUPA

Seni rupa merupakan bagian dari seni budaya yang bersifat kasat mata berupa karya benda atau artefak.

Corak atau gaya ungkapan seni rupa dapat berupa dua dimensi (lukisan, grafis, gambar) dan tiga dimensi (bangunan/arsitektur, patung, relief, seni kriya).

Pendahuluan 2

SENI LUKIS

Seni lukis adalah karya seni rupa yang diungkapkan pada bidang dua dimensional.

Berkembangnya (lahir) aliran seni lukis, bersamaan dengan karya seni bangunan, seni patung dan relief. Hal tersebut terutama setelah dibangkitkannya nilai-nilai klasik Yunani-Romawi (*renaissance*).

ALIRAN SENI LUKIS

Gaya lukisan seseorang atau kelompok yang memiliki kesamaan pandangan dalam pengungkapan ide, gagasan, tema dan bentuk ungkapan.

Pendahuluan 3

FUNGSI SENI LUKIS

Berfungsi sebagai media komunikasi (sosial) dan ekspresi seseorang / seminan (individual) dalam upaya merespon berbagai aspek yang ada di lingkungannya.

LANDASAN LAHIRNYA ALIRAN SENI LUKIS

Gagasan dan pengalaman batin seseorang,
Pengaruh aliran sebelumnya,
Pengaruh lingkungan dan tuntutan berekpresi,
Merupakan tuntutan batin dan juga pekerjaan,
Ketidak serasian dan ketidak sepahaman pandangan terhadap dunia yang dihadapi,
Mengungkapkan hal-hal yang baru sebagai jati diri seseorang.

Pendahuluan 4

PERKEMBANGAN SENI LUKIS MODERN

Mencapai masa modern (seni rupa modern) yaitu tumbuhnya keinginan melukis atas dasar kebutuhan ekspresi jiwa seniman

Terutama (dimulai) pada masa karya lukisan yang disebut impresionisme

Berkembang di Eropa dan mempengaruhi perkembangan seni rupa di dunia

PENGARUH KE INDONESIA

Pada karya lukisan Raden Saleh Sarif Bustaman dengan gaya romantisme

SENI LUKIS MODERN (ALIRAN SENI LUKIS)

1. Klasisme
2. Neoklasisme
3. Romantisme
4. Realisme
5. Naturalisme
6. Impresionisme
7. Pos Impresionisme
8. Pointilisme
9. Ekspresionisme
10. Kubisme
11. Abstrak
12. Fauvisme
13. Futurisme
14. Surealisme
15. Dadaisme
16. Pop Art
17. Optik Art
18. Posmodern ?

KLASISISME



In representing the coronation of French emperor Napoleon I, Jacques-Louis David, (1806 and 1807).



The Oath of the Horatii (1784-1785, Louvre, Paris) by Jacques-Louis David, classical Roman art. The painting is 4.27 by 3.35 m.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Bridgeman Art Library, London/New York

Encarta Encyclopedia, Art Resource, NY/Giraudon

KLASISISME

Aliran seni lukis yang lahir pada zaman Renaissance abad ke 14, yakni kembalinya pandangan dan kekaguman kaum bangsawan/istana/penguasa kepada seni klasik Yunani dan Romawi.

David, Jacques-Louis (1748-1825)

Ingres, Jean-Auguste (1788-1867)

CIRI-CIRI :

1. Bersifat istana sentris;
2. Kaku/satatis;
3. Warna kecoklat-coklatan;
4. Pencahayaan sederhana
5.
6.
7.
8.

KLASISISME



Encarta Encyclopedia, Bridgeman Art Library, London/New York

In representing the coronation of French emperor Napoleon I, French painter Jacques-Louis David chose the moment when Napoleon is about to place the crown on the head of his wife, Josephine, shown kneeling before her husband. The pope, seated behind the emperor, looks on. David based the work, painted in 1806 and 1807, on numerous sketches of the people who attended the coronation and of the clothing they wore.

The Oath of the Horatii (1784-1785, Louvre, Paris) by Jacques-Louis David was one of a number of paintings commissioned by Louis XVI that were intended to be used to improve public morality through art. The scene shows the three Horatii brothers vowing to sacrifice their lives for their country and is clearly influenced by classical Roman art. The painting is 4.27 by 3.35 m (14 by 11 ft).



Encarta Encyclopedia, Art Resource, NY/Giraudon

NEO KLASISISME

Aliran seni lukis melanjutkan klasisme yang dipengaruhi oleh hadirnya seniman akademis

David, Jacques-Louis (1748-1825)

[Ingres](#), Jean-Auguste (1788-1867)

CIRI-CIRI :

- Tema Istana dengan melibatkan keluarga,
- Pewarnaan semakin berkembang,
- Tenang dan lembut,
- Terdapat gerakan pada objek benda.

NEO KLASISISME



CIRI-CIRI :

ROMANTISME

Aliran seni lukis yang mengungkapkan kejadian, kegetiran dan hal-hal yang dianggap istimewa. Sebagai sanggahan terhadap Klasisisme dan Neo Klasisisme yang cenderung statis dan kaku dan istana sentris

TOKOH

[Delacroix, Eugène](#) (1798-1863)

Friederich, Gaspar David (1774-1840)

Turner, William (1775-1851)



CIRI-CIRI :

- Tema kejadian yang mengesankan/kegetiran;
- Ungkapan penuh gerak dan berlebihan;
- Kecenderungan dramatisasi;
- Warna cenderung cerah;

ROMANTISME



Liberty Leading the People

French romantic painter Eugène Delacroix was inspired to paint Liberty Leading the People after the Revolution of 1830, when Parisians took up arms in hope of restoring the republic created after the French Revolution of 1789 to 1799. Although the Revolution of 1830 failed to restore the republic, it ended France's absolute monarchy and brought in a parliamentary monarchy.



French romantic painter Théodore Géricault painted **Raft of the Medusa** (1818-1819, Musée du Louvre, Paris, France), a realistic portrayal of men suffering at sea on a makeshift life raft. Géricault modeled the painting after a tragic incident in which a French government ship, the Medusa, foundered off the coast of West Africa with hundreds of men on board. Géricault infused reality into his work by thoroughly researching the event and recreating it as carefully as possible. Because it considers a contemporary event, the immense painting represents an unusual departure in a period of art known primarily for its historical paintings.

REALISME

Gaya yang mengungkapkan kenyataan alam/kehidupan apa adanya terutama kaum miskin. Sebagai sanggahan atas aliran klasisisme yang statis dan romantisme yang berlebihan dan mengada-ngada terutama didukung oleh bangkitnya sosialis

TOKOH

[Corot, Jean-Baptiste](#) Camille (1796-1875)

[Millet, Jean-François](#) (1814-1875)

[Courbet, Gustave](#) (1819-1877)



CIRI-CIRI :

1. Tema mengungkapkan rakyat jelata/kaum miskin,
2. Ungkapan apa adanya sesuai dengan kasat mata,
- 3.....

REALISME



French realist painter Gustave Courbet. The Artist's Studio was painted in 1855 and is in the collection of the Musée d'Orsay, Paris, France.



French artist Jean François Millet focused on painting scenes of rural life, a famous example being The Gleaners (1857). His work has ties to the Barbizon school of artists, who aimed to naturalistically depict landscapes. Millet is also considered a member of the 19th-century realism movement because his works generally depict unidealized subjects.

NATURALISME

Aliran seni lukis yang mengungkapkan keadaan alam yang divisualisasikan ke dalam kanvas

[Corot, Jean-Baptiste Camille](#) (1796-1875)

[Millet, Jean-François](#) (1814-1875)

[Courbet, Gustave](#) (1819-1877)

Ciri-ciri :

1. Tema alam lingkungan;
2. Mengutamakan unsur-unsur keindahan;
3. Tidak banyak melibatkan ekspresi;

NATURALISME



CIRI-CIRI

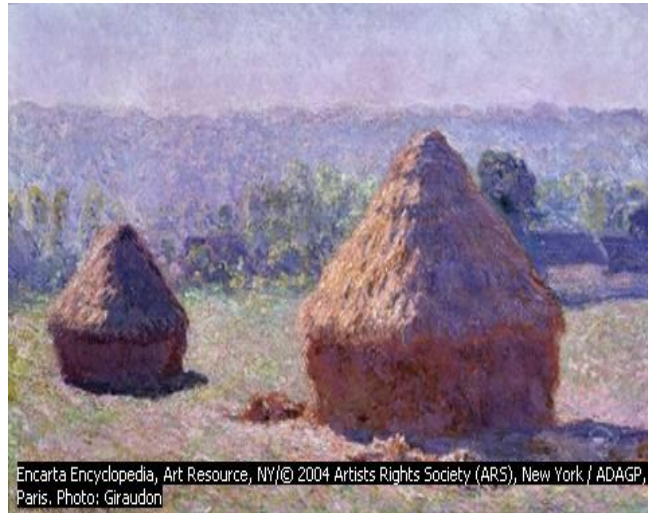


Impresionisme

Adalah aliran seni lukis yang pengungkapannya atas dasar kenyataan alam sesungguhnya dengan pertimbangan waktu dan cuaca. Merupakan sanggahan kepada kelompok realis yang semu. 11



Encarta Encyclopedia, Art Resource, NY/Giraudon



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Haystacks, End of Summer, Morning Effect (1891)

Fin d'arabesque

The ballet provided the inspiration for many paintings by French artist Edgar Degas, including *Fin d'arabesque* (1877). Degas chose to paint theater and ballet performances, races, and café life, subjects that allowed him to capture movement in his off-center and oddly cropped compositions.

CIRI-CIRI :

IMPRESIONISME



This painting by Claude Monet inspired the name of the late-19th-century French art movement, impressionism. Monet painted Impression: **Sunrise in 1873**, but when he signed the painting later, he wrongly recorded the date as 1872. The painting was stolen in 1985 from its home in the Musée Marmottan, Paris, but it was recovered in 1990.

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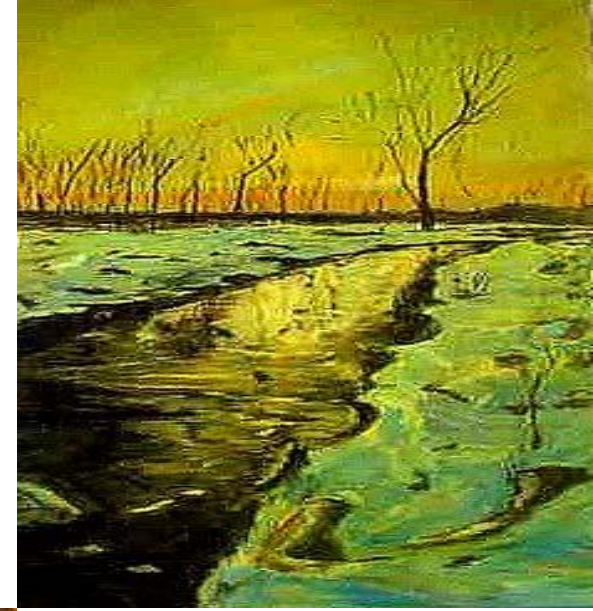
French artist **Camille Corot painted many landscapes** on location, recording a particular place and time instead of an idealized, classicized scene as many previous landscape artists had done. Volterra, an example of this type of work, was painted in 1834. It is in the Louvre museum in Paris, France.



Claude Monet was painted around 1875 by his friend and colleague Pierre Auguste Renoir. **Monet and Renoir were leaders of the impressionist movement in France** and often painted together along the Seine River near Paris. This portrait is in the collection of the Musée d'Orsay in Paris.

Pos Impresionisme

Aliran seni lukis kelanjutan dari impresionisme yang lebih mengejar pada cuaca



[Gauguin, Paul](#) (1848-1903)
Emile Bernard (1868-1941)
Henri Fantin Latour (1836-1904)
[Édouard Vuillard](#) (1868-1940)

Pointilisme

Aliran lukisan yang memanfaatkan teknik melukis dengan titik-titik dan merupakan kelanjutan dari teknik melukis impresionisme

Vegetable Garden at the Hermitage, (1879), Pissarro, French

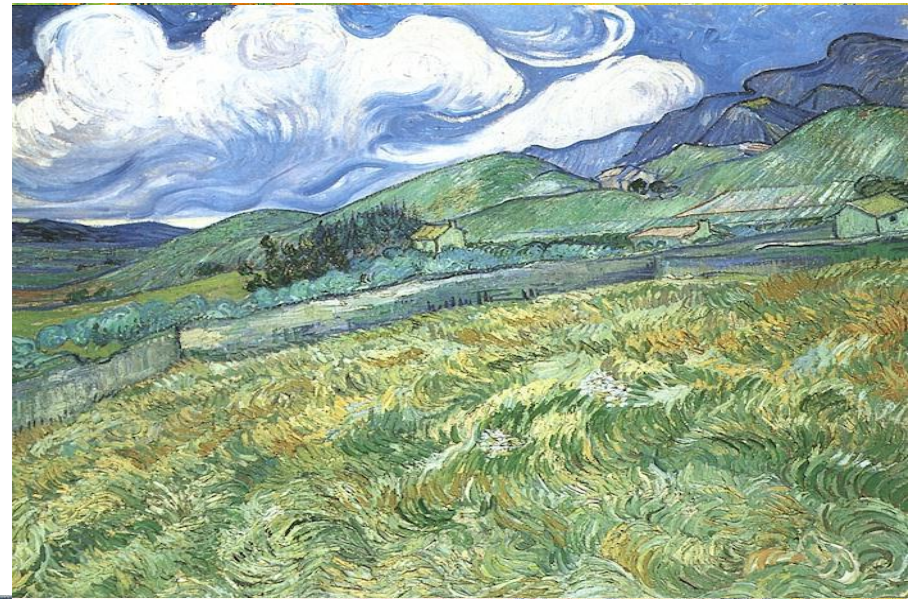


Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884), Georges Seurat, French

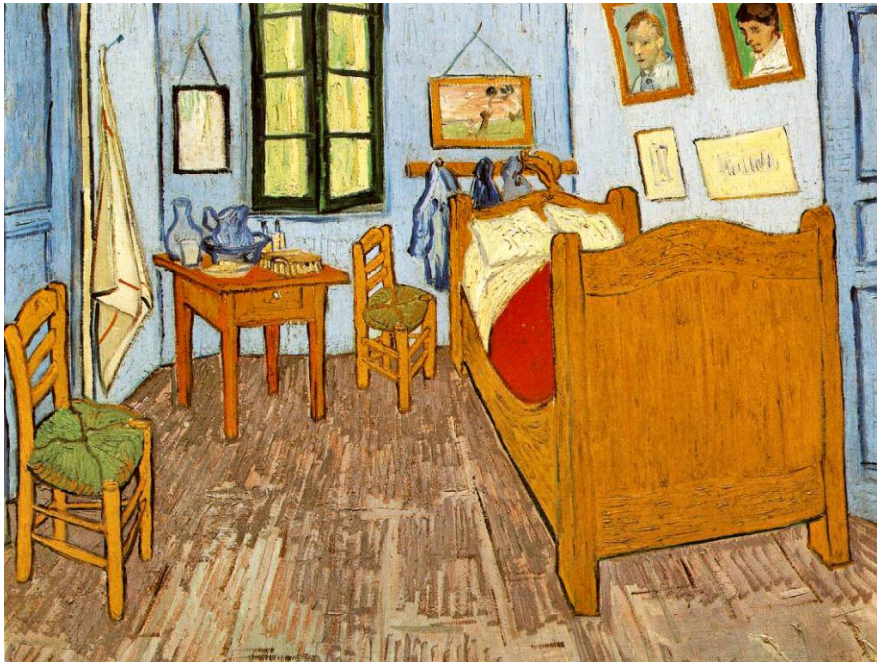
Seurat, Georges-Pierre (1859-1871)
Signac, Paul (1863-1935)
Pissarro (1830-1903)

Ekspresionisme

Aliran lukisan yang memandang kebebasan jiwa sebagai dasar ungkapan



This Bedroom at Arles (1889), Vincent van Gogh, Dutch



[Edvard Munch](#) (1863-1944)
Kirchner, Ernst Ludwig (1880-1938)
Heckel, Erich (1883-1970)
Marc, Franz (1880-1916)
Macke, August (1887-1914)



Kubisme

Aliran seni lukis yang memandang bahwa segala bentuk terwujud dari dari benda –benda geometris seperti kubus, bola, segi tiga, kerucut, selinder



The origins of cubism date to Spanish artist Pablo Picasso’s Les Femmes d'Alger (Museum of Modern Art, New York City), The 1907 painting depicts five women in a brothel.



Encarta Encyclopedia, SuperStock/© 2004 Estate of Pablo Picasso / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: Philadelphia Museum of Art, Pennsylvania/Giraudon, Paris

Spanish painter Pablo Picasso used figures from circus and the theater in a number of his works. Three Musicians (1921)



- [Picasso, Pablo](#) (1881-1973)
- [Braque, Georges](#) (1882-1963)
- [Gris, Juan](#) (1887-1927)

Abstrak

Aliran lukisan yang tumbuh dari kalangan yang berpandangan bahwa bentuk yang diungkapkan tidak menyamai bentuk yang ada di alam

[Kandinsky, Wassily \(1866-1944\)](#)

[Delaunay, Robert \(1885-1941\)](#)

[Delaunay-Tesk, Sonia \(1885-1979\)](#)

[Malevitch \(1878-1935\)](#)

[Mondrian \(1872-1944\)](#)



Monster, abstract expressionist, Robert Motherwell



Black and White (1948) by American abstract expressionist Jackson Pollock

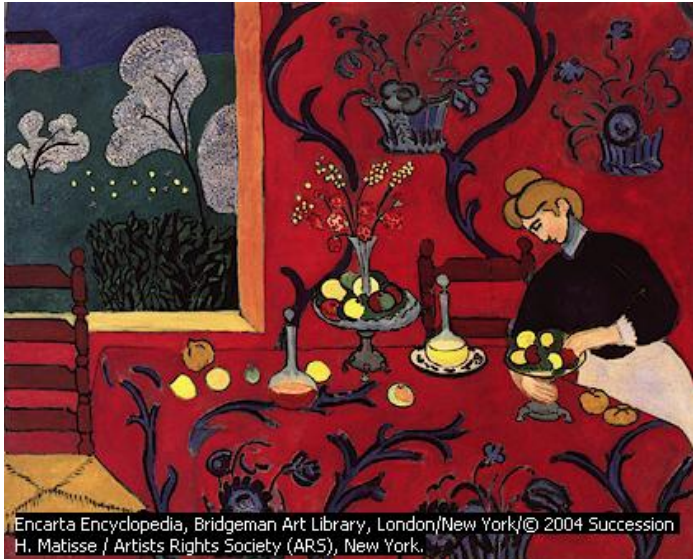


Improvisation 28 (second version) was painted by Russian artist Wassily Kandinsky in 1912.

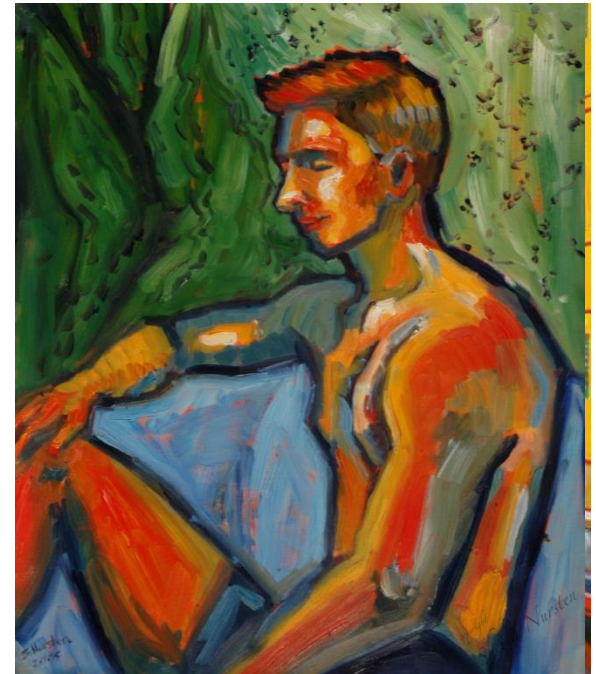
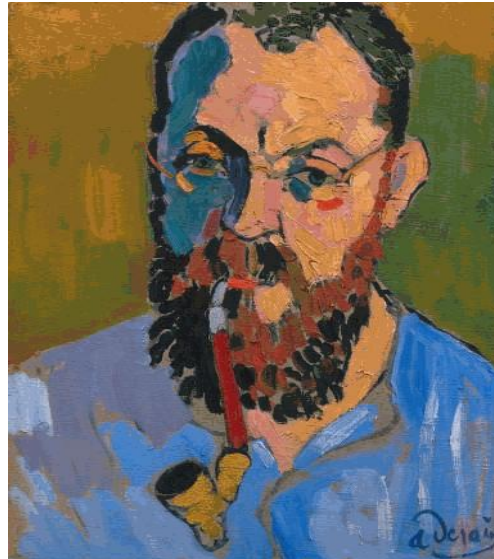
Fauvisme

Aliran seni lukis yang membebaskan diri dari keteraturan dan hukum-hukum yang berlaku

Red Room, Henri Matisse (1908), Fauvist period.



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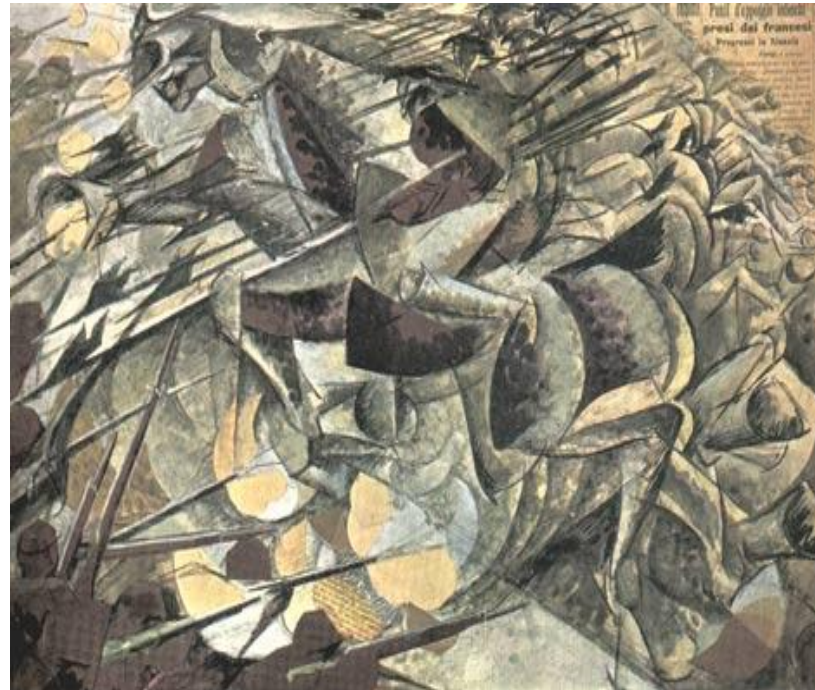
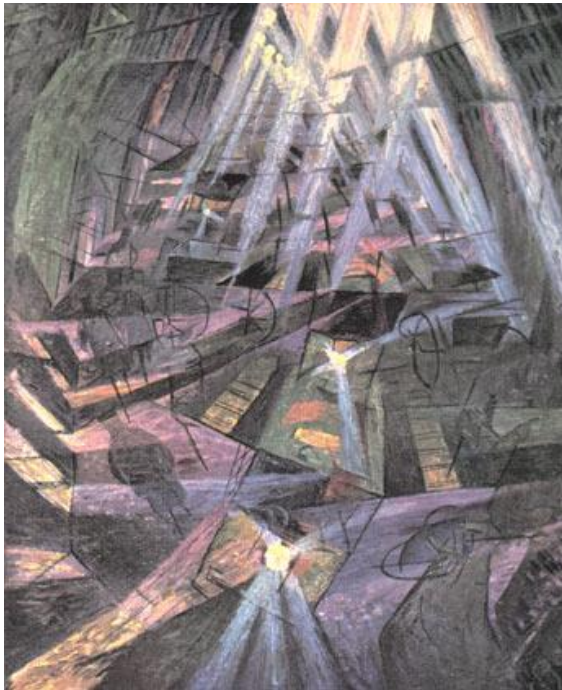


Futurisme

Aliran seni lukis yang mengimbangi segala sesuatu yang serba cepat dan dinamis

Boccioni, Umberto (1881-1916)

Filippo Tommaso Marinetti (1876-1946)



Surrealisme

Aliran lukisan yang menampilkan sosok natural yang diplintir menjadi alam mimpi

The Uncertainty of the Poet (1913) by the Greco-Italian artist Giorgio de Chirico is filled with dreamlike imagery. One of the images, that of a train in the distance, is probably a memory from the artist's youth, when his father was a railroad engineer. Although de Chirico began as a metaphysical artist, he is most often mentioned in the context of surrealism.



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Ernst, Max (1891-1976)
Magritte, René (1898-1967)
Miro, Juan (1893-1983)
[Dali, Salvador](#) (1904-1989)
Chirico, Giorgio de (1888-1978)

SUREALISME



As illustrated in his 1925 painting *Birth of the World* (private collection, Paris, France), Spanish artist Joan Miró painted in a style often called biomorphic abstraction. This unique method features shapes involved in seemingly fluid motion on the canvas. Miró juxtaposed small bursts of sharp colors against rather neutral backgrounds to help guide his audience's eyes across the composition. Miró is generally regarded as one of the leading figures in the surrealist movement of the early and mid-1900s.

t.bantiar srmi



Son of Man (1964) by the Belgian surrealist painter René Magritte juxtaposes images that the artist used many times in different combinations. The apple, the wall, and the anonymous bowler-hatted man are meant to be unrelated. Magritte's work was not intended to be symbolic but was closer to the inexplicable quality of dreams.

SUREALISME



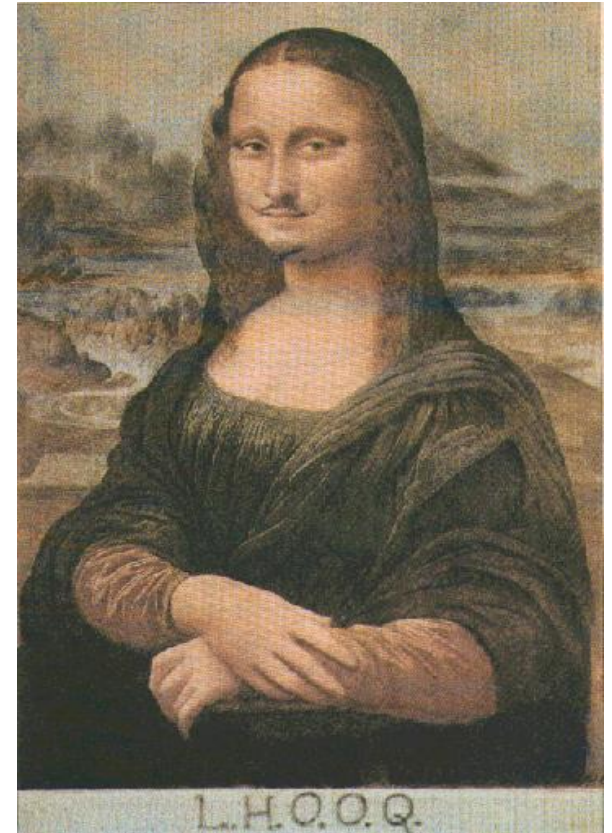
Salvador Dalí's painting *The Persistence of Memory* (1931) ranks as one of the most famous paintings of the 20th century. A surrealist, Dalí referred to his work as "hand-painted dream photographs," and claimed that his imagery often came directly from his own dreams. The strange form in this painting's foreground, however, is based on an image from Hieronymus Bosch's *The Garden of Earthly Delights* (about 1505-1510).



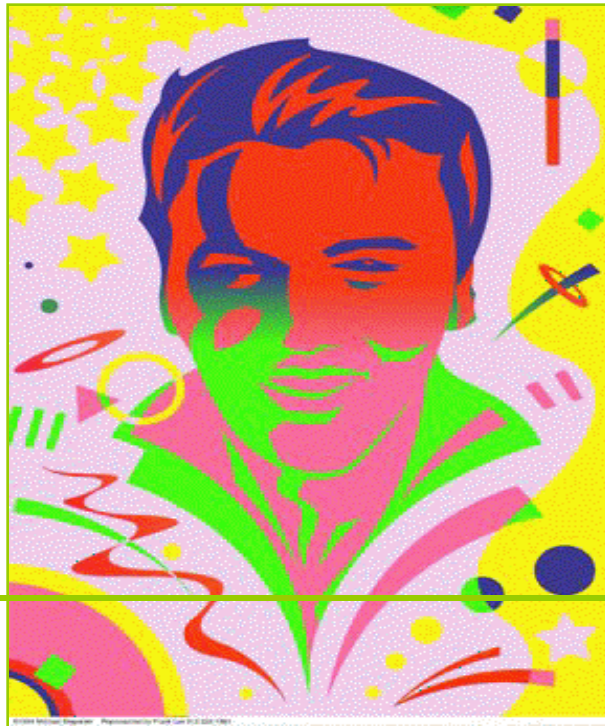
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German-born artist Max Ernst liked to create seemingly nonsensical art, often by representing human qualities in machinery. Having begun his artistic career during the transition between the dadaist and surrealist movements, his art was influenced by both of these styles. His painting *Celebes* (1921, Tate Gallery, London, England), in which an irrational scene is imbued with fantastic, dreamlike qualities, incorporates elements of both dadaism and surrealism.

Dadaisme



Pop Art



Optik Art

Aliran seni lukis yang memanfaatkan ilusi mata

