

# Munch and dali

Literature



Munch and Dali Humanism is closely connected to the life experience of a person. Emotional experience is strong and long-lasting. If a person goes through something in his life, he will sympathize with people who are to go through the same. Edward Munch and Salvador Dali managed to depict their emotional experience on their pictures and moreover, they managed to express their sympathy they feel towards their characters.

Full of exaggerated and aggravated emotions Munch's pictures reflected his own feelings and experiences. He depicted the real world not through the real plots, but through the complicated "crying" image of unfortunate love, jealousy and, at last, death. Actually, it is the life of Munch that led him from the classical painting closer to Gauguin and Van Gogh. His gift and emotions were conveyed through expression

Munch reflects the mixed tragic feelings in the picture "Madonna". Naked Madonna is depicted as a sensual, attractive, mysterious woman. The general disturbing background of a picture, the color and plot - the coming thunder-storm, the tired eyes of a woman and her bluish-black hair - creates the feeling of inevitable trouble.

The representative of a symbolical modernism, Munch depicted the most emotional human feelings, remaining inherently a realist connected with the people represented by him by general experiences and sorrows. Munch created a number of the self-portraits, which capaciously expressed his views on life. The irony and skepticism are connected in them with humanity of a man who lived a long human life (Eggum).

Salvador Dalí's creativity always drew the attention of psychoanalysts.

Sigmund Freud had the opportunity to watch the behavior of the gaining strength artist, the admirer of talent of the founder of psychoanalysis. Freud,  
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who criticized surrealists, had to change his opinion after his meeting with Dali (Novak). Having truly natural gift of introspection, Salvador Dalí perfected his ability due to the works of Freud. Using the principle " dreams in reality", playing dreaming symbolics, representing a dream as hypnotic reality, S. Dali represented the peculiarities of his own life. The artist knew the meaning of symbols in the subconsciousness of a person, perceived them intuitively. He showed his state of mind, the emotions, feelings in his pictures. In the picture The Sacrament of the Last Supper, original in its composition that testifies about a maturity of picturesque skill of the artist, Dali continues the traditions using religious plots to transfer the deep humanity and disclosure of physical and spiritual beauty of a person. Symmetrically located figures of apostles emphasize the central image of Christ, who is a personification of true humanity and spirituality of a person. Instead of habitual asceticism we find the sublime and thin, almost womanly beauty, the fiery look of the black eyes, gently roundish young face. Dali's Christ is a human with feelings and emotions (Hamerman). Making the characters emotional, Munch and Dali expressed their humanistic views, which they got during their life. Looking at their pictures, we see real people with their feelings, suffering, tragedy, which make us sympathize with them.

#### Works Cited

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