

Kant's concept of the perception of beauty by different persons and the difficult...

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The paper "Kant's Concept of the Perception of Beauty by Different Persons and the Difficulty of Finding Like-Minded People" is a brilliant example of an assignment on philosophy. Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher, presents his arguments on beauty and sublime based on the way people reason and invest in the world structure for the experience. Kant expresses that judgments enable us to experience beauty and grasp experiences as an ingredient of an orderly world that has a specific purpose. Ideally, the concepts of judgment and taste are inherently astonishing. Just like the old adage that "beauty lies on the eyes of the beholder", Kant insinuates that we often want others to agree with us when one says something is beautiful. However, Kant puts it that the essence of wanting agreement from others is problematic as the taste differs. Judgment about beauty is based on the feeling of pleasure, hence the need to label something as beautiful. Concepts of beauty are held uniformly, but the agreement about beauty is not based on feeling. Kant explains about the Critique of Pure Reason and the power of judgment in explaining human autonomy. The human understanding is seen as the genesis of creating the natural laws that help in structuring human experience. Beauty, as defined by Kant, follows the way he divided free beauty and dependent beauty. Free beauty is based on the beauty that is grounded on aesthetic pleasure. The judgment, in this case, is pure and follows the subject of concern to the aesthetic pleasure. Ideally, Kant articulates that free beauty does not have any distinct meaning, just like music that has no theme, "they represent nothing". Dependent beauty, however, touches on the aesthetic ideas and ignites the aesthetic perceivable aspects. Judgment in beauty relies on the minimal senses of

observing the concept of art. It is the central argument of Kant's works as he bases his ideas on dependant beauty. He explicitly emphasized differentiating the type of beauties due to the art's case on cognition that cannot be ignored when observing aesthetic experience. Beauty and sublime are inseparable; however, they can be alternated or joined. Comedy ignites the feeling for beauty while personal appearance arouses the human feeling depending on the different case scenario. The assertion by Kant that women predominantly exhibit case of beauty through their feelings is justifiable. However, men contradict the feeling since most depict sublime. The men feeling are only an enhancement of the other feelings express as Kant admits there is no absolute illustration about expressed feeling. This is because a human being is incredible hence their feeling is not similar. Equally, the judgment about sublime and beauty concern the purposive and the nature of beauty in understanding the way nature provides hospitality to us. Aesthetic theory coined by Kant touches on the way judgment is made concerning beauty. Ideally, people gratify beauty based on aesthetic judgment on the " free play" of our imagination and understanding of the way aesthetic pleasure but not on our desire. Beauty is not attached to objects but is based on the relationships between our cognition and forms of judgment. Beautify is created to meet the subjective purpose". Additionally, Kant interprets sublimity based on the involved purposefulness. Ideally, it lies on the power and size of nature that we stand which provides a clear contrast to the reasoning we hold. Reflecting judgment gives us an opportunity to view living organisms objectively based on their purpose. However, there is regulation on how his principle of viewing beauty signifies

the mechanistic and the need to understand the transformation. Organisms cannot be understood based on “ self-organizing” of being but combined reciprocity that explains cause and effect. Kant argues also that the regulative principle regards origins to reflect judgment but do not justify the attributing objectives. Kant critiqued other philosophers like Burke on “ the philosophical inquiry” and stated the difference between the beautiful and the sublime in his book called “ critique of judgment (1790). Kant applied an instance of sublime aesthetic to nature . this way, he expounded on the way esthetic judgment provides an understanding of nature only. The determination of the natural sublime was based on the subjective judgment in response to the way something would be described to have a meaning yet in the real sense is insignificant. The various complex used by Kant reinforces his arguments on the feelings of the sublime and the beautiful. The feelings shared based on the assertion of beautiful are occasioned by the sensational feeling that is pleasant. However, the expressed feelings can be seen as smiling and joyous. In the case of the sublime, the feelings are aroused by enjoyment but indicate some sense of horror. The sublime feeling is set in three kindnesses, the feeling that is accompanied by melancholy, noble sublime that is a wonder and sublime that is with a sense of beauty. The assertion and argument presented by Kant are conflicting following the way he justifies his reasoning. The succinct explanation captures the different perspectives that the philosopher used. The beauty and the sublime are crafted based on aesthetic art. Additionally, his works can be connected with modern art. For example, the perpetuated notion of the likening resembles the goodness, truth and taste event in the postmodern and

modern art. Political art also theories Kantian agreement of beauty, especially on the dependent beauty. The concept is considered when judging political art. Conclusively, the concepts of beauty and the sublime are vividly explained by Kant. The essence of beauty follows the expressions of both feeling and judgment. Additionally, sublime and beauty relate as both use aesthetic art. Beauty evokes people's interests over something. This is also evident in the natural beauty and the feeling of enjoyment. The human temperaments are fixed on a different character. The individual asset of beauty follows the mind and the feeling that can occur to the other persons. Ideally, this only rests on the concept of good-heartedness and the impressions shown in that instance. Sublime depicts aesthetic arrest by nature which gives the appearance a meaning. This way, the levied and emotional expressions are significant but does not relate to everything under beauty. Ideas of sublime feeling are based on the rapid alteration between pleasure and fear, therefore sublime is purposeful.