



(c)

When viewing art, the different interpretations prove integral to the overall judgement of the artwork. Viewer one has chosen to focus on the structural qualities of the sculpture. Viewer 1, as can be noted from the position of their head, is reading from a guide book, unlike viewer 2 who is looking at the statue. Viewer 1's notion of the triangular composition and the flowing lines of the figure add to the feeling that the viewer is only looking at the aesthetic qualities of the piece.

Viewer 2 however is concentrating on the "emotional power of" the "masterpiece." This focus on the subjective frame allows the viewer to compose a personal response to the artwork and its subject matter. From Plate 5 we can see that the emotional power of the piece is overbearing and you can as viewer 2 states feel the "grief" at the figures situations.

These two differing judgements about the piece, Michelangelo's Pieta, represent the different points of view & inevitably concluded when two people view artworks.



Viewer 1 is solely seeing the structural composition of the piece and its ~~and~~ aesthetic qualities, Viewer 2 is seeing the emotion, the feeling, the grief of the sculpture. Moreover viewer 2 is taking a personal approach while viewer 1 is simply relying on what someone else said. Viewer 2 is willing to make a judgement while viewer 1 is not. These judgements represent the ~~view~~ views of the individual (2) and the views of the conformist who agrees with the ~~critic~~ critique often simply because he/she is unwilling to question it and ~~can~~ form an opinion of the piece for themselves.

When viewing art people always make different judgements depending on likes, dislikes, influence and past experience. These judgements presented are simply typical analysis of an artwork when considered in two frames of mind, the structural and the subjective.