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Mohd Ekram Al Hafis Bin Hashim, Mohd Farizal Bin Puadi

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Defining the Element of Meta-Modernism Art: A Literature Review

Mohd Ekram Al Hafis Bin Hashim, Mohd Farizal Bin Puadi
Sultan Idris Educational University, Malaysia
Email: mekramalhafis@gmail.com, mohdfarizal42@gmail.com

Abstract
The purpose of this writing is to gather and view the flow of art after the post-modern era. Art scholars, artists and art enthusiasts often wonder whether the development of knowledge from modern art to post-modern and whether after post-modern. As we know, the flow of art flourishes with the development of technology, ideology, social and art education. This writing is the first step in finding meta-modern elements that will be associated with the development of art.

Keyword: Modernism, Post-modernism, Meta-modernism, Art Movement, Art History Education.

Introduction
Warhol (1968) statement “anyone can be famous for 15 minutes” sums the ideology of postmodernist age. According to Baciu, Bocos & Urzica (2015) Post-modernism is characterized by skepticism, subjectivism, relativism mixture of different styles of art and media. On the other hand, as we know, Post-modernism refers to category of contemporary art was created from 1970 when the concept of modern aesthetics were rejected. The most popular idea that was rejected is “art is something special” rather than Post-modernism idea that the art is “anything goes”. The Existence of technology developments, the Post-modernism idea create of artistic experimentation with new media and new art form including conceptual art, performance art, installation art, computer deconstruction and projection art. Besides, Post-modernism is not a movement, it’s a general idealogi. The reflection of big idea. Furthermore, Brouillette (2007) describe the elemen of Post-modernism which is [1] a challenge to order, [2] a dismantling of enlightenment ideas behind modern culture, [3] the end of master narrative, [4] the recognition of small, provisional kinds of knowledge, [5] no stable rational self observing the world, [6] self is fragmented and doesn’t understand its own ways of operating, has deep psychology that splits it into many bits and parts , [7] the observing self influences the creation of knowledge, [8] language doesn’t represent reality, it’s construct it and construes it, [9] no
necessary relationship between words and the objects the name, [10] all culture and information is positional and [11] human identity is positional. Knudsen, Gericault & Fischl (2015) mentioned that academia discuss to find the right term for “whatever-we-call-after” post-modernism in art, when the technology, ideology, social, education and thinking has massively changing beyond the era. The age of 21st century come with new thinking, various approaches in education, manifestation of idea, multiple information and ubiquitous city. for several years, and now it has come to an age where ideas are the main subject, beauty is interpreted in context, technology precedes possibilities and art seen as high interactive medium. It is time for scholars to find the appropriate meanings and terms to define the ideology of this ages.

Meta-Modernism

Development of the way of thinking about philosophy, aesthetics and culture nowadays become a challenge to define the age after post-modernist. The term meta-modernism early appeared in 1975, to describe an aesthetics activity. According to Turneron (2015) meta-modernism has gained traction in a years invoking by cultural, social and ideologi development. Hence, the post-modernism hold the concept of deconstruction, irony, relativism, nihilism and rejection of grand narratives, the meta-modernism discuss about resurgence of sincerity, hope,romanticism,affect and the potential for grand narratives and universal truths.

The term meta also refer to express the idea of after or post and the defination of meta should be beyond from that (Vermeulen & Robin, 2010). Meanwhile, Baciu, Bocos& Urzica (2015) claims that metamodernism is a trend which attempts to unify, to harmonize and to settle the conflict between modernism and post-modernism. Then the term meta can reffer as between the modernism and post-modernism also provide solution of the argumentation between the two ideologi.

When the post-modernism has been abandoned by meta-modernism by current phenomenon that show there’s no such thing similar to post-modernism, the article “notes on meta-modernism” by Vermeulen & Robin (2010) affirmed that meta-modernism appears itself as a topic of metaxis which means respectively, strange, extraordinary and paradoxical. Hence, the meta-modernism should be define as space-time that is between ordered (modernism) and disordered (post-modernism) with the parameters of presence is futureless (Bunnel, 2015)

The Element of Meta-Modernism

Scholars have written several elements in identifying meta-modernism. Abramson (2015) emphasize the meta-modernism is a structure of feeling and a system of logic. Abramson had outlined ten basic principles of meta-modernism such as;

1. Meta-modernism as a negotiation between modernism and post-modernism
Both ideology are often contradictory and incomprenhensible. Each of them points out conflicting thinking. Meta-modernism negotiates between both ideology and ism that can integrate together become an new thinking paradigm.
2. Dialogue over dialectics
When post-modernism introduce the dialectics over dialogue, meta-modernism explicitly advances the cause of dialogue.

3. Paradox
Metanarratives; while negotiating between universally (modernism) and contingency (post-modernism) meta-modernism embraces the paradoxical.

4. Juxtaposition
Occurs when one thing such image, text or footage is super-imposed with another thing which is be deemed entirely separate and create another meaning.

5. The collapse of distances
Meta-modernism is dealing in digital age and the internet communication. Thus, everyone become stranger but share the same feeling, idea and thinking in long distance but at the same time.

6. Multiple Subjectivities
Meta-modernism celebrate diversity and difference not only physical, religious or race but thoughts and ideas. The multiple subjectivities show the reflection of how they develop, interact, intersect and in time help form our individual and collective identities.

7. Collaboration
Meta-modernism purpose the collaborative the efforts, perspective, idea and thought with others. They encourage the generative of working together in a collective activities.

8. Simultaneity and generative ambiguity
In meta-modernism the simultaneity and ambiguity suggested that an individual thinking oscillates between opposing states of memorable, thought and feeling. It depend on what subjectivities situation.

9. An optimistic response to tragedy by returning, albeit cautiously, to metanarratives.
This is reflection or responsive to tragedy. Theorist agreed that the phrase “a romantic response to crisis” is often use to describe meta-modernism. Meta-modernism thinking is optimistic in order to engage proactively with society even though the crisis is bad.

10. Interdisciplinary
It is about to rearrange, radical reevaluation and realignment of structure is the reason why meta-modernism concern towards crisis response.

On the other hand, Turner (2011) has outlined eight meta-modernism manifesto in reflection and applying the term meta-modernism as used by Vermeulen & Robin (2010).
Meanwhile, Yousef (2017) mentioned that meta-modernism is an ongoing process of intellectual and cultural development. Meta-modernism also is the best synthesizes between modernism and post-modernism. The figure 2, show the element of modernism, post-modernism and meta-modernism from devised and reconstructed of Yousef research.
Conclusion

In conclusion, Meta-modernism is a movement of thought that includes politics, social, education, technology and so on. Finding at the elements of meta-modernism and in relation to the movement of art in Malaysia will especially help the flow of art and thought that can pursue an intellectual discourse. The way of thinking, the evolution of industry and technology usually affects every philosophy of life in that era. Art work will reflect on ever-changing thinking and technology. We are expecting a study to be made to the artworks in Malaysia art scene based on the meta-modernism elements that scholar’s expelled. Therefore, the proliferation of intellectual will produce something more innovative.

Corresponding Author
Mohd Ekram Al Hafis Bin Hashim
Email: mekramalhafis@gmail.com

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