

Art in the Dream World - Surrealism

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Abstract: Surrealism advocates breaking through the concept of logic and reality, completely abandoning the logical and impressionistic image of reality and combining instinct and reality, the subconscious and dreams, to reveal the deepest world of the human psyche. A social thought and literary movement that emerged in France after the First World War and whose influence spread to all European countries. It involved all fields of literature, art, theatre and music. It absorbed anti-traditional and auto-creative ideas from Dadaism, but overcame the weaknesses of Dadaism's negation of everything and had a more affirmative belief and programmer, and spread most widely as a fine art movement between the two World Wars. Surrealism was an artistic trend that involved not only literature, but also music, painting and other artistic fields.

Keywords: Surrealism; Dreamland; Psychoanalysis.

1. Freudian psychoanalysis and the surrealist movement

Surrealism is a continuation of the development of Dadaism. It is a literary genre that originated in France and emerged after the First World War. Arguably, it has had the most profound influence in the field of visual design.

Surrealism not only inherited the essence of 19th century Romanticism, but also absorbed new elements. Although they developed from Dadaism, they could not equate the essence of Dadaism and Surrealism. Dadaism was a revolution in thought, resisting rationality in real life and breaking rational thought; Surrealism would form a new order after the breaking of rationality. The originators of Surrealism were Apollinaire and Blyton, both of whom were writers. The term surrealism was first used by the writer apo Lionel. It was originally a philosophical term. Before 'surrealism' it was used as 'supernatural' and later changed to 'surrealism'.

Surrealism explores the inner meaning of human nature, penetrating to the deepest level of the human spirit and touching on the artist's profound thoughts. Therefore, Surrealism is not only visually stunning, but also spiritually cathartic. This is why Surrealism is also a genre of art that seeks to be 'true to oneself'. It never requires superficial language or pure sensory pleasure, nor is it constrained by reason, nor does it rely on aesthetics or morality. Surrealism is therefore also very pure. According to Burton, Surrealism is a school of art that seeks to unite dreams and reality.

Arguably the greatest inspiration for Surrealism was Professor Freud, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Vienna in Austria. He proposed "the ego, the self and the superego". Freud's psychoanalytic theories, which considered the irrational basis of human motivation, emphasized the intrinsically divided character of the human psyche. Surrealism is closely related to Freud's psychoanalysis. Interestingly, Breton, the founder of Surrealism, was a dacoit. After reading Professor Freud's book, Breton discovered the connection between Dadaism, with its unconscious confessions, and psychoanalysis, with its analysis of dreams, hallucinations and fantasies, and the study of the dream world of the subconscious. This relates to the concept of the unity of dreams and reality. Surrealism is the exploration of the world of the human subconscious, the desire to break through the

logical thinking of reality and to rub together instinct and reality, dreams and illusions.

Surrealism advocates breaking through the concept of logic and reality, completely abandoning the logical and impressionistic image of reality and combining instinct and reality, the subconscious and dreams, to reveal the deepest world of the human psyche. Surrealism argues that the real world is locked away by man's simple, flat thinking and that people's desires are like being locked into Pandora's Box. What is not expected is that surrealism can break out of the box. Because Surrealism seeks to release, uncontrolled by anything or thought, it can break away from logical thinking.

2. The influence of the Surrealist movement on artists

Surrealism was an artistic trend that involved not only literature, but also music, painting and other artistic fields. The artists came to a "spiritual revolution" of their own. They (artists) were hungry for new ideals. (Artists) did not want to be trapped in a circle, so they felt they were making a revolution, and Surrealism could be considered a touchstone for their exploration.

One of the characteristics of the Surrealist painters was that they painted in a very direct manner and painted very boldly, not only attacking the social phenomena of their time but also criticizing ugly realities that were different from their inner world. Their style was bold and not limited to traditional artistic creations. In the First World War, Surrealism was the dominant art of the time. At the time, people were ravaged and hurt by the war, leaving indelible scars on their bodies. Life was difficult and many people were displaced. At this time, society was surrounded by the pessimism and pessimism of the people. At this time, artists began to be under the influence of society, unwilling to face the harsh reality, paralyzing themselves and unwilling to face society squarely, pursuing a better world in their dreams. People were psychologically satisfied to see the work, which was in line with the wishes of the people at the time, and surrealism occupied a dominant position in society at the time.

The most important foundation of surrealism is the theory of the subconscious. The subconscious is a disordered fantasy or an illusion of anti-social common sense. It is this uncertainty that reflects the anti-human logic and irrational

'perverse' behaviour of surrealism. Surrealism is "the resolution of the conflict between dreams and reality, the realisation of absolute reality and the transcendence of reality". Its theoretical basis comes from Freudian psychoanalysis. The underlying consciousness of psychoanalysis. These characteristics are found in the work of Surrealist painters such as Dali, Ernst and Margaret.

The Surrealist movement that emerged in 1920 in the midst of two world wars was naturally sad and negative, but it revealed the idea that struggle is everywhere. Desperately disillusioned with the rational world, artists wanted to subconsciously explore the mysteries of the universe. As a result, in the early works, the artworks were often overwhelmingly depressing with distorted organs, dislocations in time and space, melting metal and abrupt colour schemes. After the Second World War, the artists went their separate ways because of their different ideals.

Surrealists actually use the subconscious as a means of change and strive to transform society. Surrealism is a pioneering movement against corruption and hypocrisy. It seeks to shake up the authorities through this pioneering movement. They questioned logic and loved the absurd. Surrealism was actually influenced by symbolism. They strove to liberate the subconscious in their art, like Salvador Dali. It portrayed fantastic scenes and gave details of them. It is a highly expressive image created by the rational mind. This could be called surrealism.

3. The influence of the Surrealist movement on clothing

The surrealist genre is also reflected in the clothing. When I think of surrealism, the first thing that comes to mind is 'boldness' and 'exaggeration'. In the design of clothing, designers use a lot of exaggerated and bold elements, even going so far as to break away from traditional cultural and gender concepts, in an act of homage to the surrealists. These surrealist elements, for example, are feminine and reveal a certain mysteriousness and weirdness that is perfectly in keeping with the surrealist aesthetic.

René Magritte is a Belgian writer of surrealist paintings. His paintings are mysterious and humorous. He likes to rub various disparate things together to give a visual impact of absurdity and exaggeration. I have heard it said that Marguerite was a painter of daydreams. Influenced by the First World War, his painting battle of the Argonne, which depicts clouds and rocks in the sky, tells the story in an absurd way and gives rise to a strange romance. In another of his works, he painted the Pyrenees in the air, like a floating hot air balloon. Many of his works use fluid elements. Such as people's daydreams, people's fantasies, illusions and fantasies. They are so unreal and ethereal that one wonders if they are real or not.

Someone has said: - "Marguerite was not only a poet who expressed her emotions through painting, but also a philosopher who expressed them through painting." Marguerite's use of painting as a means of expressing her philosophical reflections was an important one. The philosophical atmosphere and imagery in her paintings not only rocked the world, but also inspired a desire for reflection and interpretation.

Brittany believes that the most important raw material for surrealism is dreams and reflections in all their forms. The main purpose of recording these dreams and fantasies is to

show that humans live in a subconscious spiritual world. Life, power. In an absolutely rational society, the subconscious can no longer adapt to the trends of social development, but it reflects human nature and the most realistic ideas of human life. Surrealism, on the other hand, combines dreams and the unconscious to achieve absolute reality. It is these forces that make surrealism an abnormal but rational existence.

Let's take a look at the Surrealist style of art. In essence, Surrealism is an art that expresses the innermost thoughts of the artists in an exaggerated and distorted way. The paintings are not only visually powerful but also intrinsically meaningful, so that the author's innermost thoughts and the social focus can coexist, leaving room for the viewer's imagination. The emergence of surrealism as an artistic genre has seen the emergence of many painters. The interest in the exploration lies in the individual views and ideas of what is "real" in terms of the "real self". But whatever the understanding, expression or insight, Freud's psychoanalytic theory had a huge impact on Surrealism. Dali, Miro and Margarita, for example, are artists of great imagination. Dali's work is characterized by realism and exaggerated modelling. Dali claims to be the saviour of modern art and culture, and although this essay adds its own high level of self-promotion, it does not take 'Dali action'. He explored the consciousness of the mentally ill and believed that this was the most authentic response of the human subconscious. Dali's explorations created this valuable surrealist material. Dali's paintings have two themes. One is a realistic depiction of the subconscious dream world and the other is a realistic depiction of death. The mood of dreams and fantasy is the mother of Dali's creations. Perverse humour is a characteristic of the different works. Dali's paintings move back and forth between conjecture and reality, abstraction and concreteness, giving an illogical, irrational and frightening sensation when viewing the strange and distorted paintings. None of this is generated by the actual subconscious, but rather bred by Dali's subjective combinations. The difference is that there are many iconic metaphors, such as the ant, the bread, the crutch and the clock. On the difference of the ants, the subconscious cowardly manifestation of restlessness, tension, unease, achievement, the bread, which is tough on the outside and fluffy on the inside, is a conjectural sincere manifestation of a different long-cherished desire, the crutch is a symbol of death and resurrection, a different and different relationship to the clock. The relationship of time frenzy. Dali was one of the most influential Surrealist artists. Not only his paintings, but also his literary works, speeches and appearance contributed to his 'surrealism'. Surrealist painter Marguerite believed that we need to break the rational order and change visual habits, but we still need to question a familiar system, a familiar system, in a rational way, so that what is painted becomes very similar. Marguerite's other preference is for cold blowtorch and clean spray paint. The dark humour that characterises Marguerite's work runs through it. In terms of processing techniques, Marguerite does not have nightmarish images like Dali's, nor does he transform things with strange geometries like Milo. He likes to give a fresh face to the familiar, the mundane. By dueling and communicating, we can see more clearly the true nature of all the oddities that take people's breath away and keep them silent. Sometimes with super functions, for example, poems that appear out of nowhere can free one's feelings to leap and liberate the soul. Most of his works exude an atmosphere of tranquillity and whimsy, sometimes with floating poems that teach the viewer

how to leap freely, release stress, liberate and observe. The main Surrealist artists are Joan Miro, Salvador Dali, M. Ernst and R. Magritte. Miro's creativity is a deliberate intrusion into normal perception. Guided by intuition, Miro uses abstract language to express immediate telepathy. As a result, his work contains symbolic symbols and simplistic images that give the work freedom, abstraction and childlike innocence. Major works include *The Man Throwing Stones at Birds* and *Inside the Dutch Family*. Unlike Miro, he takes the opposite approach of 'galloping' expression. Unlike the subconscious images of the author, which should be recorded accurately, so the use of concrete "unnatural logic is reproduced correctly due to the fantasy of the matter, combining everything unrelated to the painting, full of dramatic effects and impacting the whole child. There is also a new soul. Surrealism rejects realism and traditional storytelling and thwarts all moral traditions. I believe that this is the root of mundanity and hatred. Stories are the love of literature because they satisfy the desires of the reader and logically reflect the quest for life. In order to break all this, I have chosen "purely mental auto-response", and through it I have tried to express the true function of ideas in surface, written or other forms. We record these ideas without any reasonable supervision or consideration. An aesthetic or moral result: "All the works are characterised by whimsy, provocation, resistance, automatic thought and association. The Surrealists sought out the original nature of people's thoughts in cafés, cinemas and other public places and based their work on them. Their masterpiece is Brittany's story I, published in 1928.

4. Conclusion

Since the late 1920s, the movement has experienced internal divisions. 1930 saw the publication of Brighton's second surrealist manifesto, which reaffirmed the principles of the movement: resolute obstruction, determined opposition, breaking of rules and regulations. From then on, the waters began to recede and almost only Brighton Bay lasted. His propaganda did not stop when he was adrift in the United States in the Second World War. After Brittany's return to France in 1946, he continued to run magazines, exhibit and give broadcast lectures. He also set off a sea of surrealist movements that influenced many European and American countries, but it lagged far behind the 1920s in terms of propulsion.

It is well known that Surrealism has been around for many years. It is a very attractive and vibrant school. Many modernists have been influenced by this theory. Rather than Freud and Jung having an influence on modern art, his theories can be applied to modern art, i.e. modern art. In its critique and reflection on modernity, Freud's theory provided

not only a theoretical basis (positivist and rationalist refutations) but also a formal entry point (the interpretation of dreams as literary and, in particular, surrealism provided the way). It is a very strange problem to talk about the influence of the individual on an entire epoch. For we cannot tell whether it influenced an era or was determined by some inevitability of that era. As time went on, Surrealism was no longer confined to Europe, but spread to almost every country in the world. Many surrealist painters emerged in China. They also used the unique artistic techniques of the Surrealist school and the Chinese style of Surrealist art to create their art, showing an art style and style that is increasingly popular among the Chinese. Surrealism broke the shackles of traditional painting and enriched the language of Surrealist painting with a variety of methods such as 'collage' and 'printmaking', giving off a more brilliant artistic light. The psychoanalytic theory of the unconscious has been widely used in film theory. For example, the master of film semiotics, Christian Metz, inherited the psychoanalytic concept that watching a film in the cinema would be tempting and encouraging, so he secretly returned to his childhood of free fantasy. The New York Mets used an unexpectedly clever metaphor to describe the lure of the infant in cinema, saying that the actor 'lives in a goldfish bowl'. In short, Freud's theory of the conscious and unconscious directly influenced the production of films, especially psychological films. Lacan's development of the theory of the unconscious into the visual unconscious goes some way to explaining to audiences the importance of visual experience and unconscious psychological experience in the creation of cinematic art.

It's hard to find a good dream. In this case, waking up and daydreaming - it's surrealism.

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