Layering and delamination. Contexts of the intersection of space in the image

In my doctoral dissertation , analyzing the relation of memories and imaginations, I tried to define the role of the picture evoked in memory and imagination. The complexity of the subject of research required, familiarizing myself with various contexts of research on the epistemological, psychological and anthropological level. Creative imaginations, which I focused on in my research, are a network of connections between elements of the remembered reality, as well as their modification. They are the main source of artistic creation. The way in which we grasp the surrounding space depends mainly on the cognitive processes that memory consists of, and perception. The relationship with the past shapes the footprint, also affecting the ability to perceive and understand reality.

The line and sign, which are often identified with the trace, play an important role in building the image. The line that describes various forms of reality has become one of the basic means of expression for me. Linear works describe the area around my thoughts, fluctuations, moods, but also deeply analyze the structure of materials passed every day. This is the way, we can interpret „Memory Filters", where there are organic and amorphic forms, whose shapes are soft, liquid, but also jagged, violent. The linear way of building an image by me is a reference to Aboriginal art, in which the importance of layered layers building a picture is of special importance. Many mythic stories that took place in specific areas presented in the works of artists are also information and cartographic maps. The inextricable link between place and human identity was noticed by W. Benjamin, who wrote about setting a private map with memories of childhood and youthful walks. Individual and cultural identity, assume the need to collect and surrounding with goods.

The collection in today's fragmented world can play the role of organizing, saving the broken up, as well as searching for the carriers of the meanings of the collections held. When we look at mass-produced things with a short shelf-life, we can get the impression that the fragments describe our surrounding the best. Constantly increasing information noise makes it difficult to select what is important to us and what we want to reject. In my dissertation „Defragmentation", I try to capture the fragility of the memory material, through the use of an extremely delicate material, which is a glass sheet. Similarly, as memory declines over time, the pane is also not a durable material, it can be destroyed if we do not care about it properly. By applying successive layers of transparent glass that penetrate one another, I try to capture

the way our memory functions, which is still growing. The layered trail covers a clear picture of information that occurred before its appearance. The work presents close-ups on selected fragments of my environment. Individual layers form a set, saturated with subjective and objective information. Traces with time become illegible and difficult to decipher. The trace of time is revealed in the form of dense tissue, which is still being built up. Using minimal means and point of view from the perspective of a bird's flight, I refer to the modern digital perception, where we are able to observe a given area from the satellite. In my work, panes through layering, lost their transparency, becoming an organic tissue, made up of interpenetrating lines. Reality, identity and interpersonal relationships are fragmented, becoming stratified into smaller parts. Human memory has also adapted to this situation, which stores fragments of events, fragments of places, memories, myths. The spaces in which we live, together with the following layers, still permeate. Often, we are unable to distinguish the boundaries between virtuality and reality, memories and imagination. Looking from the perspective of Baudrillard, who wrote about simulacs absorbing reality, we can get the impression that the images of reality, permeate with reality. They not only connect individual worlds but also rule them. They become reference systems for each other about specific relationships.

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