

The theory of interpersonal behavior and its role in explaining Farida Kahlo's psychological condition: How psychological artistic influences fashion design

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Abstract:

the theory of interpersonal behavior may not directly explain Frida Kahlo's psychological condition, it can provide insights into how her relationships and experiences influenced her artistic expression. Furthermore, psychological influences play a significant role in fashion design, allowing designers to convey emotions, explore personal experiences, and create clothing that resonates with individuals on a psychological level, four designs created for Women under the age (25:35 years), measuring the impact of Kahlo's psychological feelings on fashion design. **Research problem:** we can summarize the problem in the following questions How can the theory of interpersonal behavior explain Frida Kahlo's psychological condition? What were the key interpersonal relationships in Frida Kahlo's life that influenced her psychological well-being and artistic expression? How did Frida Kahlo's psychological struggles manifest in her artwork, particularly in her self-portraits? What psychological themes and concepts are evident in Frida Kahlo's artistic expression? How has Frida Kahlo's psychological artistic expression influenced contemporary fashion design? What are the key psychological elements that fashion designers draw upon to convey emotions and create psychologically impactful designs? How does the influence of Frida Kahlo's artistic expression manifest in the work of contemporary fashion designers? What are the similarities and differences in the portrayal of psychological themes in Kahlo's artwork and their interpretation in fashion design? **Aim of the research:** the research aims to shed light on the complex relationship between interpersonal behavior, psychological art, and fashion design, offering valuable insights into the psychological and cultural dimensions of Kahlo's work and its influence on the fashion industry. the focus is upon the study seeks to: Investigate the role of the theory of interpersonal behavior in explaining Frida Kahlo's psychological condition. Explore how psychological art influences fashion design. Understand the factors shaping Kahlo's self-concept, beliefs, evaluations, intentions, and behavior within a social context. Examine the impact of Kahlo's psychological art on the creative process of fashion design. Analyze how psychological art inspires and influences designers in terms of aesthetics, cultural representation, and self-expression. Contribute to a deeper understanding of the connections between interpersonal behavior, psychological art, and fashion design. Highlight the significance and implications of these connections in the context of personal identity, cultural representation, and artistic expression. Provide insights for scholars, artists, and designers interested in interdisciplinary research bridging psychology, art, and fashion studies. **Research's Methodology:** Descriptive analysis methodology. Applied methodology. **Results:** The theory focuses on understanding human behavior in social contexts and the factors that shape individuals' attitudes, beliefs, and interactions. Interpersonal behavior theory can be applied to analyze Frida Kahlo's psychological condition and the influences on her self-concept, beliefs, evaluations, intentions, and behavior. Specialists can use interpersonal behavior theory in art analyzation. Interpersonal behavior helps fashion designer to see the source of inspiration differently.

Keywords:

interpersonal behavior,
Farida Kahlo's,
psychological conditions,
psychological artistic
influences, fashion design

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Introduction:

Frida Kahlo, a celebrated artist of the 20th century, left an indelible mark on the art world with her striking and deeply personal paintings. Her artworks not only captivate viewers with their vivid imagery and symbolic motifs but also provide a window into her complex psychological condition and inner struggles. Understanding the factors that shaped Kahlo's unique artistic expression requires an exploration of the theory of interpersonal behavior, which offers insights into how individuals' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors are influenced by social interactions and personal experiences.

This research endeavors to delve into the theory of interpersonal behavior and its potential role in

explaining Frida Kahlo's psychological condition, examining how her self-concept, beliefs, evaluations, intentions, and behavior were shaped within the framework of interpersonal dynamics. Additionally, we aim to investigate the influence of psychological art on the realm of fashion design, drawing inspiration from Kahlo's artistic expressions and symbolic imagery to explore how it permeates and influences the creative process of fashion designers.

Unraveling the intricate connections between interpersonal behavior, psychological expression, and fashion design holds immense significance in the fields of psychology, art, and fashion studies. By studying the psychological underpinnings of Kahlo's artistic journey, we can gain deeper insights

into her identity, emotions, and the impact of her personal experiences on her artwork. Furthermore, analyzing how psychological art influences fashion design offers opportunities to explore the convergence of art and fashion, where aesthetics, cultural representation, and self-expression intertwine.

This research seeks to bridge interdisciplinary perspectives, encompassing psychology, art history, and fashion studies, to uncover the underlying mechanisms and connections between interpersonal behavior, psychological art, and fashion design. Through this exploration, we aim to contribute to the existing body of knowledge, provide new insights, and ignite further discussions on the transformative power of psychological art in the realm of fashion.

The subsequent sections of this research will delve into relevant theoretical frameworks, examine Kahlo's artistic influences and psychological condition, analyze the impact of psychological art on fashion design, and draw connections between these domains. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach, we hope to shed light on the intricate relationship between interpersonal behavior, psychological art, and the dynamic world of fashion, thereby enriching our understanding of Kahlo's artistic legacy and its potential implications for contemporary creative practices.

Research problem:

We can summarize the problem in the following questions

- 1- How can the theory of interpersonal behavior explain Frida Kahlo's psychological condition?
- 2- What were the key interpersonal relationships in Frida Kahlo's life that influenced her psychological well-being and artistic expression?
- 3- How did Frida Kahlo's psychological struggles manifest in her artwork, particularly in her self-portraits?
- 4- What psychological themes and concepts are evident in Frida Kahlo's artistic expression?
- 5- How has Frida Kahlo's psychological artistic expression influenced contemporary fashion design?
- 6- What are the key psychological elements that fashion designers draw upon to convey emotions and create psychologically impactful designs?
- 7- How does the influence of Frida Kahlo's artistic expression manifest in the work of contemporary fashion designers?
- 8- What are the similarities and differences in the portrayal of psychological themes in Kahlo's

artwork and their interpretation in fashion design?

Aim of the Research:

the research aims to shed light on the complex relationship between interpersonal behavior, psychological art, and fashion design, offering valuable insights into the psychological and cultural dimensions of Kahlo's work and its influence on the fashion industry.

The focus is upon the study seeks to:

- 1- Investigate the role of the theory of interpersonal behavior in explaining Frida Kahlo's psychological condition.
- 2- Explore how psychological art influences fashion design.
- 3- Understand the factors shaping Kahlo's self-concept, beliefs, evaluations, intentions, and behavior within a social context.
- 4- Examine the impact of Kahlo's psychological art on the creative process of fashion design.
- 5- Analyze how psychological art inspires and influences designers in terms of aesthetics, cultural representation, and self-expression.
- 6- Contribute to a deeper understanding of the connections between interpersonal behavior, psychological art, and fashion design.
- 7- Highlight the significance and implications of these connections in the context of personal identity, cultural representation, and artistic expression.
- 8- Provide insights for scholars, artists, and designers interested in interdisciplinary research bridging psychology, art, and fashion studies.

Research's importance:

- 1- Examining how the theory of interpersonal behavior applies to Frida Kahlo's psychological condition provides insight into the factors that shape individuals' self-concept, beliefs, and behavior in a social context.
- 2- Researching the role of psychological art in Kahlo's work deepens our understanding of her motivations, intentions, and messages as an artist.
- 3- Exploring how psychological art influences fashion design expands our understanding of the multidisciplinary nature of fashion and its connections to psychology and social factors.
- 4- Analyzing the influence of psychological art on fashion design encourages the celebration of cultural identity, challenges norms, and promotes inclusivity in the fashion industry.
- 5- Studying the impact of psychological art on fashion design addresses the evolving fashion landscape and the growing importance of

individuality, self-expression, and cultural representation.

- 6- Research findings can inspire fashion designers to draw from psychological art to create innovative, meaningful, and emotionally resonant designs.

Research Methodology:

- 1- Descriptive analysis methodology.
- 2- Applied methodology.
- 3- **Research limits:**
 - Creating Women's clothing designs inspired of Farida Kahlo's art analyzation for summer/spring 2023/2024.
 - Creating designs for Women under the age (25:35 years), measuring the impact of Kahlo's psychological feelings on fashion design.
 - The practical work was applied on 4th grade students in faculty of applied arts Damietta University.

Theory of interpersonal:

Theory of interpersonal behavior (TIB) was proposed by Harry Triandis in 1977. Triandis recognized the key role of habit and emotions in forming intentions to perform a behavior. Accordingly, he proposed an integrated model of interpersonal behavior which posits that behavior,

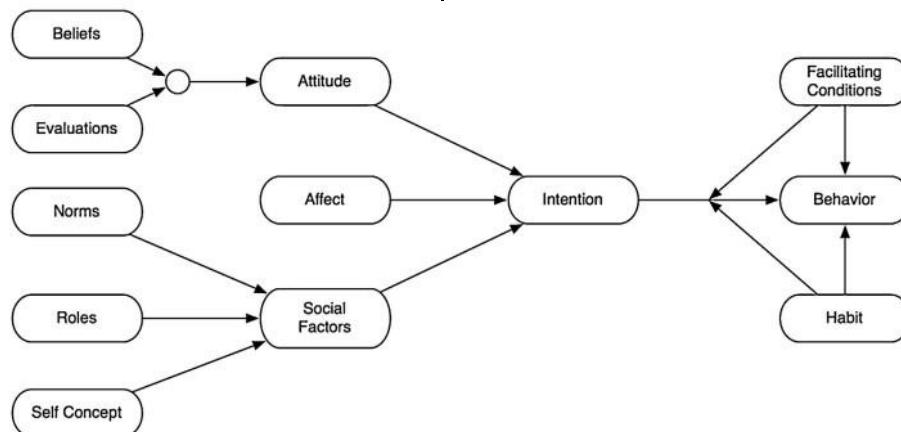


Fig. (1) Summary of theory of interpersonal behavior (Gregory Daniel Moody - 2013 – P. 324)

In the TIB, intention is formed by attitudinal, normative, and identity beliefs. Affect represents an emotional state that the performance of a given behavior evokes for an individual. It is considered as the affective perceived consequences of the behavior, whereas perceived consequences refer to the cognitive evaluation of the probable consequences of the behavior. Perceived consequences encompass the perceived usefulness construct found in the TAM. The TIB incorporates two different normative dimensions: social and personal norms. Perceived social norms are formed by normative and role beliefs. Normative beliefs consist of the internalization by an individual of referent people or groups' opinion about the

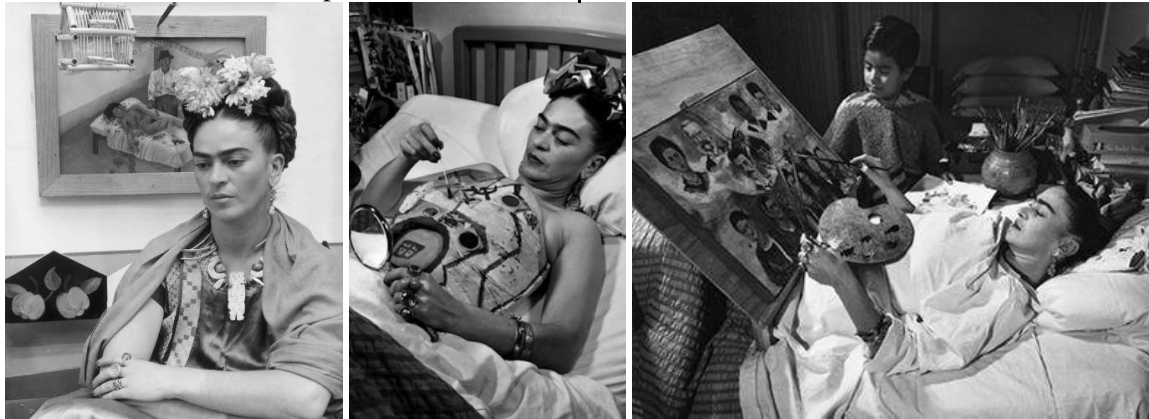
in any situation, is a function of intention (consistent with other behavior models) as well as the strength of habit of the behavior and the various facilitating conditions. Further, behavioral intention is explained by social factors as well as rational and affective beliefs about the behavior. In the model, social factors comprise of norms, roles and self-concept. And, affect construct comprises of both positive and negative emotional responses towards a decision and is distinct from rational-instrumental evaluations of consequences (perceived consequences construct). (http://www.cres.gr/behave/pdf/Triandis_theory.pdf) According to Triandis, behavior is determined by three dimensions: intention, facilitating conditions, and habit. Intention refers to the individual's motivation regarding the performance of a given behavior. Facilitating conditions represent objective factors that can make the realization of a given behavior easy to do. Conversely, barriers consist of factors that can impede or constrain the realization of the behavior. Habit constitutes the level of routinization of behavior, i.e. the frequency of its occurrence. As suggested by Triandis, habit can also exerts an influence on the emotive component of attitude (affect). (H.C. Triandis, Values -1980)

realization of the behavior, whereas role beliefs reflect the extent to which an individual thinks someone of his or her age, gender and social position should or should not behave. The other normative component of the TIB is the personal normative belief that represents the feeling of personal obligation regarding the performance or not of a given behavior. Finally, self-identity refers to the degree of congruence between the individual's perception of himself or herself and the characteristics he or she associates with the realization of the behavior. (Marie-Pierre Gaston Godin - 2003 – P. 105)

Farida's artwork and her life: Frida is a Mexican famous painter. her life had a very complicated

physical traumas and emotional problems. Firstly, when she was 15 years old, she met Diego Rivera, a famous painter at that time who was married, Kahlo was attracted to him but did not know how to deal with such emotions. Secondly, At the age of 18, a serious car accident caused the spine to break into three parts, cervical vertebra fracture, severe fracture of right leg, and crushed foot, after which 31 operations were performed. She was traveling in a bus that got into a huge accident. Consequently, she suffered serious injuries to her right leg and pelvis. The accident made it impossible for her to

have children. This accident was very traumatizing and it took her many years to come to terms with it. Much of her artwork is influenced by this tragic event and the life-long battle against dealing with the memory and pain of this event. At the age of 19, during her convalescence, she painted her first self-portrait, the beginning of a long series in which she charted the events of her life. Kahlo painted about seventy self-portraits. Her self-portraits are a fertile raw material for inspiration, which full of events related to the feelings she expresses in her artwork.



Pic. (1) Frida Kailo painted during her illness <https://www.kahlo.org/accident/>

Farida Kahlo's work analyzation: Frida Kahlo's art is characterized by self-portraiture, vibrant symbolism, and a profound exploration of her physical and emotional pain. Her paintings serve as a reflection of her identity, struggles, and personal experiences. Kahlo incorporates powerful symbols and imagery to convey themes of fertility, life and death, and cultural identity. Her art blends elements of surrealism and magical realism, creating a dreamlike and emotionally authentic atmosphere. Through her art, Kahlo invites viewers to connect with her raw emotions and offers a window into her inner world. Analyzing Kahlo's art involves appreciating her unique visual language, symbolism, and the introspective nature of her work. as an example, some of her art analyzation:

1- Self Portrait analyzation:

In 1940 Self Portrait with Cropped Hair was Frida's first self-portrait after divorce from fellow artist Diego Rivera. Here, she depicted herself wearing an oversized men's suit and crimson shirt possibly Rivera's—instead of one of the traditional Mexican Tehuana dresses that she is often shown wearing. She has just cut off her long hair that Diego loved. In her left hand she holds a lock of her clipped hair like a sign of her sacrifice. In her right hand, she holds the scissors with which she martyred her femininity. Strands of her hair are everywhere and they surround her in the empty space that she seems to shrink into. In contrast to her typical self-portraits, she would fill up the canvas with

boldness, colorful expressions, elaborateness. Here she purposely minimizes herself in this portrait of gravity and sadness. The verse of a song painted across the top of the portrait points to the reason behind this act of self-mutilation: "See, if I loved you, it was for your hair, now you're bald, I don't love you anymore." As shown in pic. (2)

2- Diego in my mind": This painting was painted in August of 1940 when she and Diego Rivera divorced. She didn't finish this painting until the year of 1943. This painting is also known with two other names: "Diego in My Thoughts" and "Thinking of Diego". This painting expresses Farida's desire to possess Diego Rivera, who continues betraying her with his affairs with other women. But she cannot stop thinking about him. She painted a miniature portrait of him on her brow which indicating the obsessive love she has for the famous Mexican artist. As shown in pic. (6) (www.fridakahlo.org/self-portrait-as-a-tehuana.)

3- Frida and Diego: this early double-portrait was painted primarily to mark the celebration of Kahlo's marriage to Rivera. Whilst Rivera holds a palette and paintbrushes, symbolic of his artistic mastery, Kahlo limits her role to his wife by presenting herself slight in frame and without her artistic accouterments. Kahlo furthermore dresses in a costume typical of the Mexican woman, or La Mexicana, wearing a traditional red shawl known as the rebozo and jade Aztec beads. The positioning

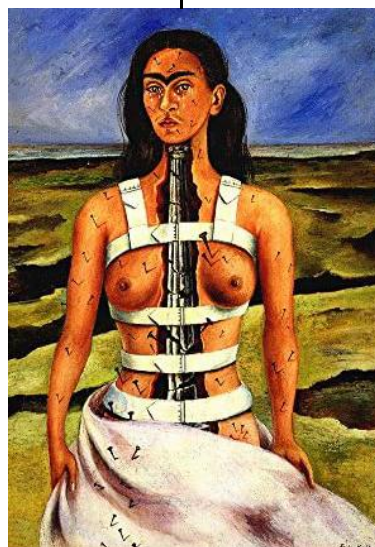
of the figure's echoes that of traditional marital portraiture where the wife is placed on her husband's left to indicate her lesser moral status as a woman. As shown in pic. (4)

4- The broken column: is an oil on masonite painting by Mexican artist Frida Kahlo, painted in 1944 shortly after she had spinal surgery to correct on-going problems which had resulted from a serious traffic accident when she was 18 years old. The original is housed at the Museo Dolores Olmedo in Xochimilco, Mexico City, Mexico. As shown in pic. (3) (Stavans, Ilan - 15 April 2021.) The Broken Column, is Frida herself with its explicit reference to her broken back, represented by a broken Ionic column in the place of her damaged spine and to the steel corset she needed to wear in the early 1940s. But there are also obvious references to the Christian tradition: The most explicit being that to St Sebastian who met his martyr's death peppered with arrows, but also with the white cloth around her hips, an echo of Christ's winding sheet. Further she is set in a barren landscape which conjures the fundamental existential isolation of the individual with its desolate wilderness: the solitude and loneliness exacerbated by suffering – whether it be Job, our Lord on the Cross or indeed Frida herself. (Michaelmas, 2008)

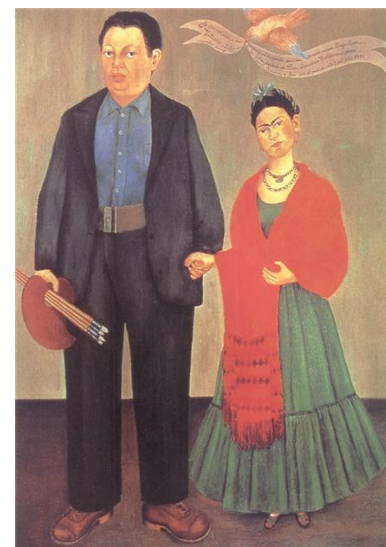
5- Diego and I: A later self-portrait, Diego and I (1949), revisits the theme of Diego imprinted on Kahlo's brow and was created amid rumors that he would soon abandon her for a Hollywood starlet. The trails of tears that streak Kahlo's cheeks invest the face-within-a-face with a gaping wound-like trauma – a stigmata of the mind. As shown in pic. (5)



Pic. (2) Self Portrait



Pic.(3) the broken column

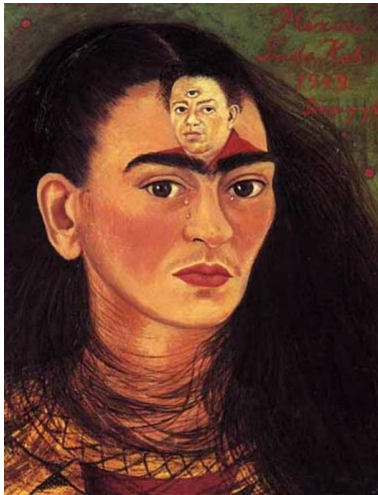


Pic. (4) Frida and Diego Rivera

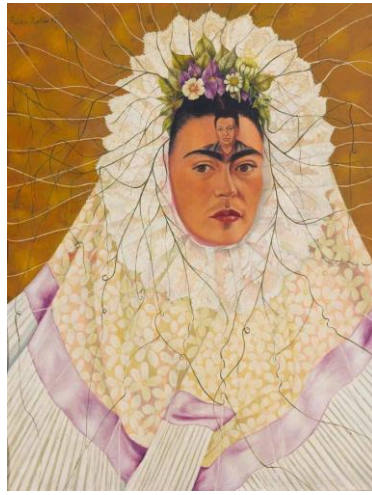
6- Henry Ford Hospital 1932: In this painting she's laying on a hospital bed with six things attached to her lower stomach all with umbilical cords. Here she is depicting what she went through with her miscarriage, the umbilical cords are attached to her uterus, a baby who was her son, a snail, a flower and metal medical instrument it seems like. In this painting it seems like she's in pain laying on the bed with all the things she's missing and longing for in her life. As shown in pic. (8)

7- The Two Fridas: completed shortly after her divorce from Rivera, expresses her anguish over her marital crisis. The Mexican Frida, who was loved by Rivera, wears a colorful Tehuana dress; one end of her artery is connected to a miniature portrait of Rivera in her hand, signifying that his love has kept her alive. Her other artery connects the Mexican Frida to her more European counterpart; this Frida wears a white lace dress, and having been rejected by her lover, holds no mementos of him. A surgical clamp on her exposed artery is the only thing preventing her from bleeding to death—this Kahlo will not survive long without her beloved. As shown in pic. (7) (Morrison, John – 2003 – p. 74)

8- Tree of Hope, 1946: In this painting, under the gloomy sky, the sun and moon divided the background into two halves of light and dark. In the middle, Frida was sitting there and weeping in a read Tehuana costume. Nevertheless, she seems strong and confident. Behind her on a hospital trolley, lying a second Frida, who is anesthetized and her surgical incisions still open and dripping with blood. Frida was holding a flag which has words from a song "Cielito Lindo" – "Tree of Hope, Remain Strong" as shown in pic. (9) (<https://www.fridakahlo.org/tree-of-hope.jsp>)



Pic. (5) Deigo and I



Pic. (6) "Diego in my mind"



Pic. (7) The Two Fridas



Pic. (8) Henry Ford Hospital 1932
(Eva Zetterman - 2006 – p. 237)



Pic. (9) Tree of Hope, 1946

The relation between theory of interpersonal behavior and Farida's artwork analyzation:

(Carol A. Courtney– January 2017 – P. 95)
(Gregory Daniel Moody - 2013 – P. 324)

The TIB includes the theory of reasoned action (TRA) and theory of planned behavior (TPB) concepts (i.e., attitudes, social influence, and intentions). New factors are also included in this context, namely, emotional factors, habits, and different sources of social influence. (Gregory Daniel Moody-2013- p. 322)

Attitude:

- a) **Sexual and cultural identity:** The Mexican-born painter Frida Kahlo is notorious for her creative exploration both of sexual and national identity. Consequently, both her female sexuality and her mixed European and indigenous heritage play pertinent roles in her artwork. These themes also acted as political statements about attitudes towards women and the indigenous populations. Kahlo

incorporates both European and indigenous styles and elements within her work as well as many aspects of female identity, using her personal experiences to be related to by the masses. Often regarded as 'an embodiment of exotic femininity, she was renowned for her manipulation and redefinition of both sexual and cultural identity. As well, Frida whilst drawing on the artistic heritage of her Mexican identity, more than anyone before, this proves that she had identity beliefs which mean a lot for her and affected on her art.

b) Fashioning national identity:

Mexiacan identity: Frida Kahlo's adoption of Mexican indigenous dress began on the day of her marriage to Diego Rivera, August 21, 1929, when she borrowed a skirt, blouse, and rebozo from a maid to wear to the ceremony in the city hall in Coyoacan.' Heretofore Kahlo's wearing of native clothing most frequently has been attributed to her

desire to please her husband and hide physical deficiencies. However, this dress can also be seen as a political statement: Kahlo's sartorial endorsement of postrevolutionary ideology. Photographs of her in native dress when she and

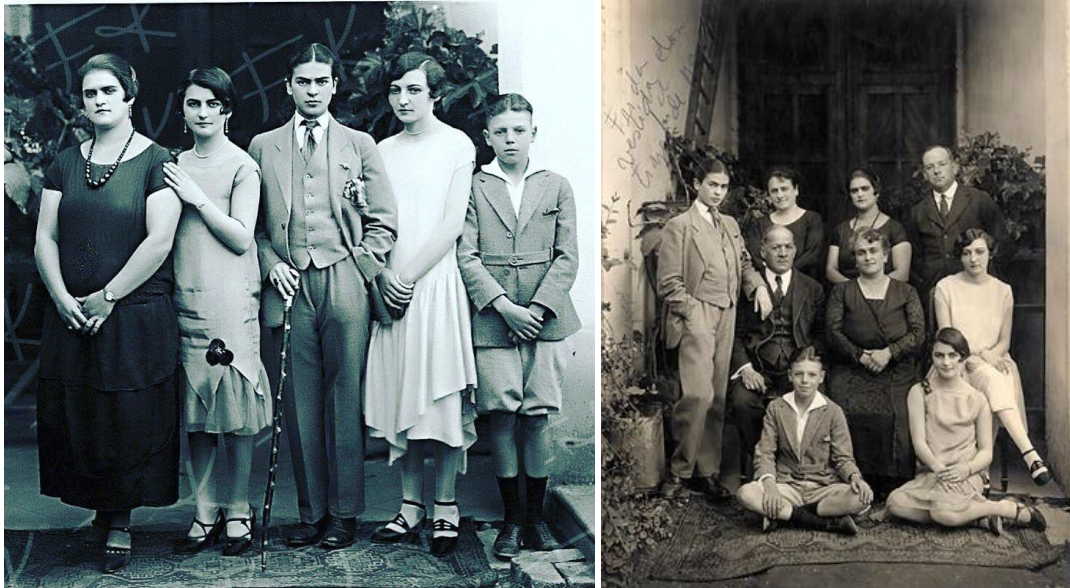
Rivera first visited San Francisco, from November 1930 to June 1931, communicated Mexican revolutionary cultural tenets as clearly as did Rivera's murals. As shown in pic.(10) (Rebecca Block – Autumn 1998 – P.8)



Pic. (10) Frida Traditional outfit (Rebecca Block – Autumn 1998 – P.9) (designpataki.com)

This is demonstrated by the photographs (1926) in which – still a young girl – she appears dressed as a male, in a family photo taken by her father,

Guillermo Kahlo. Dressing, for Frida, was always a way to state her freedom and her personality. As shown in pics. (11)



Pic. (11) Frida wore a man suit (<https://studio928.net/product/frida-kahlo-in-drag/>)

Frida's Social Factors:

Norms: Frida Kahlo's life and art were influenced by both personal norms, which are individual beliefs and values, and social norms, which are the shared expectations and behaviors within a society. Understanding these norms provides insight into Kahlo's choices, self-expression, and relationships.

- a) **Personal norms:** it refers to an individual's internalized beliefs and values that guide their behavior. Kahlo's personal norms were shaped by her unique experiences, worldview, and

artistic vision. Kahlo's personal norms emphasized individuality, authenticity, and self-expression. She rejected societal conventions and embraced her own identity, as reflected in her distinctive style of clothing, hair, and art. Kahlo's self-portraits showcased her inner world and personal struggles, highlighting her personal norms of self-reflection and introspection. (Herrera, H. (1991).



Pic. (12) Frida's injury (www.artsupplies.co.uk) (https://pmj.bmj.com)

- b) **Social norms:** are the unwritten rules and expectations within a society. Kahlo lived in a time when traditional gender roles and societal expectations were prevalent, particularly in Mexican society. Kahlo challenged social norms by openly expressing her pain, emotions, and experiences through her artwork. She depicted subjects that were considered taboo at the time, such as miscarriage, sexuality, and physical disability. Kahlo's defiance of social norms contributed to her iconic status as an artist who pushed boundaries and challenged societal expectations. (Zamora, M. (2015), P. 221-238.)
- **Frida Kahlo's roles:** as understood within the framework of the theory of interpersonal behavior, encompass the expected behaviors, responsibilities, and positions she occupied in society. These roles influenced her relationships, self-perception, and artistic expression.
 - a) **Gender Roles:** Kahlo lived in a time when traditional gender roles were prominent, placing expectations on women's behavior, appearance, and societal roles. However, Kahlo challenged these norms and redefined gender roles through her unconventional self-presentation and defiance of societal expectations. She often portrayed herself with a strong and assertive presence in her self-portraits, challenging stereotypical notions of femininity. By embracing her own unique style and incorporating traditionally masculine elements in her appearance, Kahlo transcended traditional gender roles and asserted her individuality. (Herrera, H. (1991). *Frida: A biography of Frida Kahlo*. Harper Perennial)
 - b) **Artist's Role:** Kahlo's role as an artist was central to her identity and self-concept. Through her artwork, she expressed her emotions, pain, and personal experiences.

Her role as an artist allowed her to communicate her inner world and connect with audiences on a profound level. Kahlo's self-portraits often depicted her own image, reflecting her self-perception as both the subject and the creator of her own narrative. Her art challenged conventional artistic norms and contributed to the recognition of her unique artistic voice. (Zamora, M., 2015, 221-238)

- c) **Wife and Partner:** Kahlo's role as a wife and partner, particularly in her relationship with Diego Rivera, influenced her experiences and self-perception. Their relationship was characterized by both love and tumultuous conflicts, including infidelity and jealousy. Kahlo's self-portraits often featured Rivera, symbolizing her complex role as a wife and the intertwining of their lives. Her art reflected her struggles, emotions, and self-perception within the context of their relationship.

Frida's self-concepts: Frida Kahlo's self-concept, as understood through the theory of interpersonal behavior, was influenced by various factors including her personal experiences, relationships, and cultural identity. Her self-concept emerged from the interplay of physical and emotional pain, complex relationships, and a proud identification with her Mexican heritage. Kahlo's personal experiences, such as her health challenges and physical disabilities, contributed to her self-perception as a survivor and fighter. Her self-portraits often depicted her pain and resilience in the face of adversity. Her relationships, particularly her tumultuous marriage to Diego Rivera, shaped her self-concept. Kahlo's self-portraits symbolized her complex identity within the context of her relationship, reflecting her self-perception as a passionate and independent individual. Kahlo's Mexican cultural identity played a significant role in her self-concept. By embracing her heritage, she expressed her self-concept as a proud Mexican woman, challenging prevailing beauty standards

and incorporating cultural symbolism in her art. (Herrera, H. (1991)) (Zamora, M. (2015), 221-238). Overall, Kahlo's self-concept was shaped by her personal experiences, relationships, and cultural identity. Her self-perception as a survivor, her complex role within her relationships, and her proud identification with her Mexican heritage influenced her artistic expression and made her a renowned and influential artist.

Intentions: Kahlo's intentions refer to her conscious goals and motivations that influenced her behavior and actions. Her intentions were shaped by her desire for self-expression, emotional catharsis, and communication with others through her art. Kahlo's self-portraits served as a means to convey her inner world, emotions, and personal experiences. By portraying her pain, struggles, and identity, she intended to share her unique perspective and connect with her audience on an emotional level.

Behavior and Habit: Kahlo's behavior and habits were influenced by her intentions and the repetitive actions she engaged in to express her artistic vision. Creating self-portraits became a habitual practice for Kahlo, driven by her desire to communicate her experiences and emotions. Kahlo's artwork often involved meticulous attention to detail and the repetition of motifs and symbols that held personal meaning to her. Through her consistent artistic practices, she developed a distinct style and aesthetic that became recognizable as her own.

Facilitating Conditions: refer to the external factors and resources that enable or support an individual's behavior. For Kahlo, these conditions included her access to art supplies, supportive relationships, and the recognition and validation she received from the art community. Kahlo's husband, Diego Rivera, played a significant role in providing her with artistic support, encouragement, and access to resources. Additionally, her involvement in artistic circles and exhibitions facilitated opportunities for her work to be seen and appreciated. (Herrera, H. (1991)) (Zamora, M. (2015), 221-238)

The relation between Farida Kahlo's art and her behaviour: The works of Frida Kahlo have often been compared to the Surrealist movement, but Frida has always rejected this closeness, arguing: "I have always painted my reality, not my dreams". (<https://artin2minutes.com/2021/03/03/frida-kahlo-life-paintings-summary/>)

So that most of the paintings of Kahlo involve elements of self-reflection. Conveying information of stories of her life or subconscious ideals, the paintings store a part of Frida's soul, makes her around character in and out. Among all her paintings, those that attract me most are her self-

portraits. Self-portraits are special in that they exhibit how the artists interpret or communicate with themselves, and what the portraits show has an additional meaning to the artist because we are standing on the side of the artist to perceive the image of one own. Many artists prefer to paint self-portraits not only because it is one of the most easily accessible subjects for training and exercising, but that it is also the most difficult of all, having so much knowledge of the self but should all shrink down to this one piece. In order to explore Frida's art, we should also look at the life of Frida and the period of her artwork.

Experimental Applications of Clothing Designs: These experimental applications of fashion designs aim to draw inspiration from Kahlo's psychological condition, her self-concept, and the theory of interpersonal behavior. By infusing fashion with elements that reflect her beliefs, evaluations, and attitudes, designers can create innovative and empowering pieces that celebrate individuality and challenge societal norms. So Here are some potential points which applied in the fashion designs:

- **Symbolic Representations:** Fashion designs could incorporate symbolic representations that reflect Kahlo's self-concept and her struggle with physical and emotional pain. This could involve using motifs such as anatomical elements, broken or mended symbols, or vibrant colors inspired by her artwork.
- **Cultural Identity and Empowerment:** Kahlo's strong identification with her Mexican heritage and her defiance of societal norms can inspire fashion designs that celebrate cultural identity and empower individuals. This could involve integrating traditional Mexican textiles, embroidery, or indigenous motifs into contemporary fashion pieces, promoting diversity and challenging beauty standards.
- **Resilience and Self-Expression:** Kahlo's self-portraits were a means of self-expression and resilience. Fashion designs could explore this concept by incorporating customizable elements, allowing individuals to express their own narratives and experiences through the garments they wear. This could involve detachable or interchangeable components, personalized embroidery, or customizable prints.
- **Challenging Gender Roles:** Kahlo defied traditional gender roles and norms in her life and art. Fashion designs could challenge gender stereotypes by incorporating androgynous elements or creating garments

that blur the lines between masculine and feminine aesthetics. This could promote inclusivity and freedom of self-expression.

First Design:

Inspirational period: The idea of the design was received from the psychological state in two stages of the artist's life, Frida Kahlo, the first stage (childhood, youth and adolescence), during which she took tendencies to masculinity and was imitating what men wore as well as the haircut because her father wished to have a son. And the second stage, when she was divorced from Riviera, where she painted herself wearing a men's suit and shaved head. Here came the idea of the design to be of a sharp shape, both in its cuts and colors that

represent the male character and, in the complements, as well. As shown in her painting in pic. (2)

Methodology: it's a black jumpsuit made of black leather with a long cape with crystals on the top of arms and the two side of the waist, in addition there is a patchwork art on the cape back from fabric scraps shaped like Frida Kahlo. By using the following: A photo of Frida Kahlo was printed and pasted onto the cap, some scraps of fabric have been formed on the picture to be given desired shape. Also, roses and buttons were made of cloth and placed above Frida Kahlo's head. As shown in pic. (13)



Pic. (13) Frida's head designed by patch work and buttons



Pic. (14) designed inspired from Frida's masculine look



Pic. (14) other poses for the first design

Second design:

Inspirational period: The project is a work of art and is an evening dress inspired by the life of the artist Frida Kahlo in the Mexican style. On her, she lost her lover and did not leave the sick bed for a period of time, as the work came to show the period of the accident, the moment when Farida smashed the glass of the bus she was traveling in, smashing the glass and mixing it with her blood, as the broken pieces of glass and liquid blood were in addition to the scattered gold particles. The scene is the reality of the source of inspiration used and predominant in the parts of the dress, in addition to the use of resin used to preserve the complementary parts and the possibility of forming the material to make basic parts, work and complementary parts such as pictures, adornments, etc., and after other materials and the purpose of using resin. It is the healthy compatibility between it and the environment, as it is an environmentally friendly

manufactured material that does not cause any pollution or damage for preserved materials as they can be formed, and as we meant to employ recycled materials until we achieve the golden rule in recycling used materials and employing them in a work of art with a goal and artistic value. As shown in her painting in “the broken column” pic (3).

Description: a sleeveless cup black dress with a cloche skirt started from the waist with a golden leather edge, in addition to a separated golden leather corset formed as a skeleton chest, beside that a red hat with flowers on the head as shown in pic. (16)

the psychological colors’ meaning: red representing blood, Black, which is the sadness and brokenness that she went through during her illness, finally gold color suggests that even so, she did not give up her soul that loves life and fun.

Materials: Black and red satin, golden leather, resin



Pic. (15) traditional makeup and accessories for the second design



Pic. (16) Design inspired of the accident period

Third Design:

Inspirational period: it is the romantic period between Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo, as they are one of the most famous international artists who combined love and marriage, their relationship was emotional and stormy, filled with great love

Design description: A sleeveless dress with a long skirt with ruffles from the waist to the end of the

foot, made of tulle and satin as a lining, beside that the accessories on the back were made to embed the dress with multiple images of Frida and Diego's life by soda bottle caps, and resin was placed as a fixation and protection for the images inside as shown in pic. (17)



Pic. (17) Frida and Diego romantic pictures in soda bottle caps

Colors: Light pastel colors were used to express the softness and tenderness that Ali emphasized

Romantic period in her life.



Pic. (18) Design inspired of Frida and Diego's romantic period and her wedding



Pic. (19) other poses for the third design

Fourth Design:

Inspirational period: The design idea is inspired by Frida Kahlo's marriage, pregnancy and abortion periods, in addition to using shells and seashells were used with chopsticks - using metal wire – wax) to simulate “Henry Ford Hospital” painting which express her sadness for abortion as shown in pic. (8), and epoxy was also used in the design to show, as the rib cage also represents death and abortion.

Design Description: This design was specially chosen because it is the most suitable for the period of inspiration, in addition the curved lines, folds and ruffles express romance, softness and femininity. and the lines in the basic base are sharp,

expressing strength and roughness in the period of homosexuality and post-abortion and treason. As shown in pic. (20) & (21).

The colors were chosen according to their meaning and influence in Frida Kahlo: Olive green: expresses warmth, as in Marriage period, also expresses sadness and feelings of weakness as in pregnancy and miscarriage. Red color: an expression of love, romance and feelings. the abundance in marriage, as well as death, as it suggests the presence of blood (Abortion period). Yellow color: It is found in the accessories of the outfit, and it expresses madness, sadness, disease, fear and mystery.



Pic. (20) the steps of making skeleton belt made of wax



Pic. (21): Design inspired of Frida Kahlo's marriage, pregnancy and abortion periods

Inspirational period: A dress inspired by a sad period in Frida's life, where she was going through two harsh circumstances, namely the death of her mother and her husband's betrayal of her with her sister and separation from him, as she was going through a difficult period of pain and sadness and this was embodied in a yellow dress (which suggests sadness to her that she was using a lot in her painting) with the use of resin and linoleum in making some pieces of clothing and accessories to keep flowers and roses

(Organic material) for a long time because of her love for roses, especially after the death of her mother, as she took care of her garden, which withered after her death

Design Description: it's a cloche short dress, a sleeveless cup dress with a jacket collar, beside that there is a button in the middle of the front, with a belt made of natural flowers preserved in resin, three layers of pleated skirt, in addition there is a long black leather cape hanged with a rectangle piece of resin which included different kinds of flowers. As shown in pic. ()



Pic. (22) Dried roses were placed inside linoleum on the back to express sadness



Pic. (23) dress inspired of the death of Kahlo's mother and her husband's betrayal

Research Results:

1- The theory focuses on understanding human behavior in social contexts and the factors that shape individuals' attitudes, beliefs, and interactions.

2- Interpersonal behavior theory can be applied to analyze Frida Kahlo's psychological condition and the influences on her self-concept, beliefs, evaluations, intentions, and behavior.

- 3- Specialists can use interpersonal behavior theory in art analyzation.
- 4- Interpersonal behavior helps fashion designer to see the source of inspiration differently.

Research recommendations:

- The necessity of redirection of designers' attention to the importance of the interpersonal behavior and its role in controlling the designer's art
- The necessity of applying the interpersonal behavior theory in the art faculties to help the future designers to analyze the indirect meaning of the art in general in history and art now adays, according to the artist inner feelings which also depends on his surrounding environment.
- There may be limited specific research on the direct application of the theory of interpersonal behavior to Kahlo's psychological condition and its influence on fashion design.
- Researchers can explore scholarly databases, art history journals, and fashion studies literature to find relevant studies and analyses that delve into these connections.

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