

ART STUDIES AND ARTISTRY

Madinakhan Sharobiddinova

Choreography team leader 2nd stage student

Mirmuhsin Gapurov Kamoliddinovich,

*director of the Fergana regional branch of the
State Institute of Art and Culture of Uzbekistan*

Annotatsion: *art is an independent sphere of social life, affects all aspects of society, comes into contact with all forms of social consciousness. Art helps to understand reality more fully and attractively through artistic means. Art serves as the main criterion for a person. Art encourages the human heart to be pure and good. Art is considered one of the great blessings that encourages the understanding of the human spirit and identity.*

Key words: *art, philosophy, aesthetics, ethics, culture, reality, social phenomenon, realities, human.*

Art is being used as a unique field of human spiritual activity aimed at knowing and mastering the surrounding reality through artistic means. Art as a social phenomenon is one of the highest human needs, it is the main tool aimed at satisfying the need for beauty and loving the environment. The concept of art can be expressed in different ways. In the broadest general expression, under the meaning of art is understood the highest level of any skill, that is, to do something intelligently with training, from which the concept of "skillful and intelligent" in relation to any form of human activity is derived. : a skilled craftsman, a wise teacher, etc. Depending on the extent to which human activity is actively divided into different types, the scope of the concept of art has changed. In time, according to the laws of beauty and sophistication, art began to be equated with the creative activity of a person aimed at re-changing the natural and social environment surrounding a person. A special form of social practice is direct artistic creation, which has all its various and colorful forms: painting, sculpture, architecture, music, theater, cinema, etc. It is only in the artistic process that the work of art, which has a certain social significance, arises from the irrevocable and unchangeable characteristic of the author. Art is one of the main manifestations of unchanging and full-fledged social consciousness. Therefore, philosophically, art is often interpreted as aesthetic and ethical consciousness. Depending on the extent to which human activity is actively divided into different types, the scope



of the concept of art has changed. In time, according to the laws of beauty and sophistication, art began to be equated with the creative activity of a person aimed at re-changing the natural and social environment surrounding a person. A special form of social practice is direct artistic creation, which has all its various and colorful forms: painting, sculpture, architecture, music, theater, cinema, etc. It is only in the artistic process that the work of art, which has a certain social significance, arises from the irrevocable and unchangeable characteristic of the author. Art is one of the main manifestations of unchanging and full-fledged social consciousness. Therefore, philosophically, art is often interpreted as aesthetic and ethical. In the practice of scientific research, various forms and forms of art, its historical and contemporary aspects are studied, the art of various collective associations, ethnic and social groups is studied, comparative methods, practical social phenomena, psychoanalysis, etc. are actively used. However, it should be remembered that the philosophy of art is a social science, and objective factors are very important in social sciences. At the same time, art history is a humanitarian science, which means that subjective factors play an important role in it. This does not mean that art philosophy and art history are opposite to each other. On the contrary, the philosophy of art should rely as much as possible on the rich experiential food that art science can put at its disposal. The philosophy of art should be predictive in order to describe the gradual development of the social community, its interaction and the development of the spiritual sphere. A large number of depictions of art phenomena showed the rarity of the spiritual image of various social communities. Behind their various images, universal ways and types of knowing a certain world by a person through aesthetic means have been opened. Regardless of what particular doctrine an art historian supports, he advances the study of certain works of art from music, painting, sculpture, dance, etc., and studies the entire system of art as a result of their deeper study. by making it rises to the peak of the philosophy of art. While art is a unique social phenomenon, it performs a number of tasks. Among them, the following tasks occupy the most important place: Aesthetics, ethics, the task is the most appropriate and unique of all the tasks of art. It allows a person to understand, love and accept beauty, to evaluate the whole world according to the laws of beauty. The development of national culture is closely related to national values. It is necessary to study the rich culture of the people in connection with the concept of national values, national traditions and national customs. Accordingly, these traditions should be passed on to the younger generation good delivery is achieved. National values undoubtedly serve as the



image and prosperity of the nation. For example, each nation and people have their own different characteristics, for example, if we learn the style of dance, Khorezm dance, Anjan dance, Fargan dance, Tajik dance, etc. Human culture cannot live without values. For example, works of Russian art of the beginning of the 20th century, painting, theater, literature, etc., provide much more information for understanding social processes than scientific or philosophical works of that time. As noted by R. Wagner: "Art has always been a beautiful mirror for the perception of the social system." The educational function of art is also clear enough. This is expressed in the notions that art is a "textbook of life", "anthropology", and the masters of art receive the title of "engineers of the human soul". In fact, art is capable of having a significant impact on the formation and development of individual and social consciousness. As the Central Asian enlightener Abai Kunanboev noted: "Art is truly true only when it is combined with the reality of life." In performing its educational function, art is closely connected with other forms of social consciousness, such as ethics, religion, and legal consciousness. Noting this task, Hegel said: "Art has become the first teacher of peoples". The higher the educational and cognitive value of a work of art, the higher its relaxation value. According to Hegel: "True immortal works of art reach the peoples of all ages and give them pleasure." The task of reflecting reality. There are different points of view regarding the role and importance of this task. According to one of them, reality is higher and more important than art. According to one of them, reality is higher and more important than art. In other words, art is only copied from reality and fake. The magic of art is that it corrects nature and encourages attention. The third point of view is that art and reality are viewed as completely separate, independent, unrelated phenomena. In the words of Goethe: "Art remains art!" In general, talking about the function of art to reflect reality, it should be noted that the existence of such a phenomenon tells about many things. The words of the famous poet can be expressed in a different way: "If art exists, then it is necessary for something!"

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