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Article



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PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES OF IMPROVING AESTHETIC EDUCATION BASED ON CLUSTER APPROACH TO ART

Abstract: In this article, all the means of aesthetic education are educational activities that serve to develop the aesthetic attitude of a person to reality, and it has its own impressiveness and expressive power, without which the scope of human knowledge cannot be created. Also, it is shown that the development of the human ability to think artistically is an important task of the means of aesthetic education.

Key words: aesthetics, education, cluster, art.

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Introduction

In the middle of the 20th century, which is known in history as the "atomic age" and "the age of the conquest of the universe", it was customary for the public to view art as a "useless, entertaining activity, a domestic sphere". Even, some representatives of the field of exact and natural science began to put forward the opinion that "human well-being and development do not need art anymore." This situation created the need to present a new vision and a new approach to "protecting" and "improving" art by explaining, explaining, and teaching the essence of art to representatives of the social and humanitarian sciences.

Methodology

As a result, at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, a new direction in the field of modern art - the cluster approach to art - appeared. The cluster approach to art is a new direction of art studies, which by the end of the 20th century became the center of wide discussion among philosophers and art critics, and was evaluated as an important intellectual reality in art theory, art philosophy, and aesthetics. During its time, the "British Journal of Aesthetics" informed the general public that new views and opinions are emerging in the science of aesthetics by revealing clusters of art

theory to the public. Art theory clusters were put forward by the Scottish philosopher Beris Gott. This theory was a new direction that was opposed to comments aimed at defining the essence of art in a specific definition, limiting the scope of research and the object of study. B. Goth's theory originated from the teaching of the American philosopher Morris Waits, the founder of the non-essentialism trend that emerged in the middle of the 20th century. In particular, M. Waits, in his article "The Role of Theory in Aesthetics", worries that defining art leads to limiting its essence. He says that since artistic forms of art are constantly moving, changing and renewing, it cannot be defined by a fixed and unchanging concept, on the contrary, art is an open and free concept for all that does not fit into any mold. In 2000, B. Goth further activated this position of M. Weitz and put forward a new "cluster theory" in his research entitled "Art as a cluster concept". Usually, the cluster approach is used to clarify the "complex situations" of the "extraordinarily complex" situations that arise in modern sciences (astronomy, psychology, sociology, ethics). However, in this and other situations, it is necessary to determine which symbol, slogan or call to action is being discussed. B. Goth's theory of cluster approach to art, in turn, represents its methodological essence. In other words, B. Got divided the cluster approach to art into two parts - a) general approach; b)

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allocates to a private approach. In this regard, the "general" approach refers to the discussion, information, information and general comments on the criticism of clustering. "Private" approach includes specific and targeted criteria of discussion, information, information, messages into the cluster understanding of art. B. Goth explores these possibilities of art and shows the following 10 criteria:

- 1) includes positive aesthetic qualities;
- 2) reflects feelings;
- 3) attracts intellectually;
- 4) a very complex field in terms of form;
- 5) has the ability to cover diversity;
- 6) shows personal imagination;
- 7) has artistic image experience;
- 8) creative at a high skill level;
- 9) belongs to a certain artistic direction;
- 10) the content of creating a work of art can be acquired.

It should be noted that the cluster approach is more visible outside of the philosophy of art because it is important for clarifying the complex processes in various fields of modern science and when it is difficult to fully reveal the phenomenon of space and time. Art is also not without its chaotic aspects that elude philosophical analysis. However, indifference to the research of the feelings that are born under the influence of the real content and concrete essence of art, if allowed to deviate, leads to uncertain conclusions. Because the judgments about emotions based on concrete and digital technologies do not accurately reflect the content of art and the essence of artistic works, on the contrary, subjective emotional states are satisfied with simple observation instead of being free from superficial subjectivity. This subjectivity is not fully reflected in feelings, but takes a leading place; This is the main reason why people often become victims of emotional experiences. However, when art is studied under the influence of such uncertainty and meaninglessness, the main focus is preoccupied with trivial subjective aspects, and the result is that art becomes not only boring, but unpleasant. In fact, the approach to the philosophical essence of art only from the "interest-utilitarian" point of view is not very correct. Such views are the result of knowingly or unknowingly interpreting that the social, spiritual, educational importance and "usefulness" of art is closely related to science, education and training. A conscious and rational compromise with art prevents a person from becoming aesthetically perfect. In addition, art as a research object of aesthetics directly or indirectly participates in educational processes. The reason is that a person whose feelings have not yet been formed and whose taste has not been developed is powerless in the face of existing life difficulties and worries, and as a result, he falls under the influence of foreign ideas. Art always accompanies a person so that such negative situations do not appear. True art is a spiritual

phenomenon that encourages a person to overcome and fight against various harmful consequences.

Results

Art is the most important, basic and effective means of aesthetic education. In this regard, philosopher-art critic Tilab Mahmudov says that "art becomes a utilitarian-aesthetic entity of society. The essence of art and its power of movement serve to open up human potential in all aspects - both physical and spiritual. - is the truth. Philosophical analysis of life affects the formation and development of art in general, and new and modern art types in particular. In particular, a new aesthetic outlook on life, literature, and art changes a person's attitude to reality. In fact, historically, the relationship between aesthetics and art theory has always been contradictory. If we look at it from an aesthetic point of view, views on this matter can be divided into two directions. The first is the analysis of the philosophical-emotional evaluation of the aesthetic subject; the second is an analysis of the philosophy of art in relation to the aesthetic object. However, I. Kant and H. Hegel, the representatives of these two trends, did not come to the final conclusion about the rational relationship between the subject and the object. It is known that art does not directly copy existence, but rather expresses it through artistic images. Accordingly, a work of art encourages a person not to be limited only by the beauties of reality, but also to consciously observe and evaluate the existing beauties. This is how the art of painting reveals beauty to us. In this regard, Rozi Choriev's paintings such as "Childhood Memories", "Contemporaries" series of portraits, "Fergana Valley" are a vivid expression of our opinion. Therefore, Uzbek pop star Botir Zakirov said that his paintings "can be called songs." "In his picture called "Cradle", the mother sitting on the red carpet is leaning on the cradle, the national pattern of the carpet, the ancient Uzbek cradle, the bright color of the mother's dress, the long braid of hair thrown behind her - all this reminds of the Uzbek folk song - "Black Hair".

The artist's painting "Pomegranate Ripe" also gives the impression of a youthful song full of wonder and joy. From the analysis of views on the philosophical essence of art, it can be understood that art is a constant companion of a person, it forms and educates the most beautiful and noble qualities in a person. The history of mankind shows that the relationship between man and art has been resolved in various ways. In particular, at the present time, art plays a very important role in the aesthetic culture and spiritual world of a fully matured person. ... True works of art, intellectual sophistication or artistry and shallowness of content must be advanced and perceived by the educator. Otherwise, the complex processes of modern art development can be misinterpreted. The issue of the cluster approach to art

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has become a tradition, especially among European philosophers. In particular, the Russian researcher A.E. Radeev examines the cluster approach to art mainly from two perspectives. That is, a) historicity (adequately with the ideas of B. Goth); b) studies the theoretical (the question of the relationship of the cluster approach to art and aesthetics). It is known that art does not directly copy existence, but rather expresses it through artistic images. Accordingly, a work of art encourages a person not to be limited only by the beauties of reality, but also to consciously observe and evaluate the existing beauties.

Conclusion

This is how the art of painting reveals beauty to us. In this regard, Rozi Choriev's paintings such as "Childhood Memories", "Contemporaries" series of portraits, "Fergana Valley" are a vivid expression of our opinion. Therefore, Uzbek pop star Botir Zakirov said that his paintings "can be called songs." "In his painting called "Cradle", the mother sitting on the red carpet is leaning on the cradle, the national pattern of the carpet, the ancient Uzbek cradle, the bright color of the mother's dress, the long braid of hair thrown behind her - all this reminds of the Uzbek folk song - "Black Hair". The artist's painting "Pomegranate Ripe" also gives the impression of a youthful song full of wonder and joy.

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