



## THE ROLE OF AESTHETICS IN SHAPING THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article the author notes that under the influence of aesthetic means of forms and methods of work cognitive processes that increase and the quality of perception are significantly enhanced and the range of ideas about the world is expanding, while the child's attention becomes largely stable and enrichment of the imagination is focused.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Perception, feeling, emotion, receptivity, art, taste, ideal, enjoyment, sensation, moral, belief, beauty, upbringing, society.*

### DISCUSSION

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted " " along with all spheres and industries, our country pays great attention to the development of culture, art and literature, and the mass media. Especially in recent years, a lot of work is being done to develop this area at a new stage" [1]

Aesthetic perception a specific reflection of works of art, as well as objects of nature, social life, and culture that have an aesthetic value by a person and a social group. The development of students' ability to perceive the beautiful in nature, art, and the surrounding reality begins with the awakening of simple aesthetic feelings and the ability to respond to the beautiful.

Aesthetic perception is based on concrete sensory perception. Since aesthetic perception is always associated with emotions, the work of awakening aesthetic emotions plays a very important role in aesthetic education. Richness of feelings is a necessary condition for high and versatile development of a person's spiritual life. The modern world loses its sense of touch, in which art, according to the German philosopher P. Kozlowski, "completely parting with the subject, becomes a pure

manifestation of thought in the sphere of the visible" [2].

It is not easy to cultivate a receptivity to art. Not everyone is able to feel any response in their soul when listening to music, when viewing a picture, or even when reading a book. As a rule, a large number of people need special training to perceive art. This is why the education of sensitivity to the beautiful in art begins with elements of aesthetic education. In order to understand, you need to know. It is perceived better that it is clear about what there is any knowledge. This applies primarily to such art forms that are not properly perceived by everyone, such as music, painting, sculpture, and partly literature.

The purpose of creating conditions that affect the health of the individual, the spiritual and moral sphere, interpersonal relations, creating a danger to the vital interests of the individual, is to manipulate the consciousness and psyche of the individual. The main means of information influence on a person are the following: mass communication media (including: information systems, for example, the Internet, etc.); literature (artistic, scientific, technical, socio-political, special, etc.); art (various areas of the so-called "mass culture" , etc.); education (systems of preschool, secondary, higher and secondary special state and



non-state education, the system of so-called alternative education, etc.); education (all the various forms of education in the education system, public organizations-formal and informal, the system of organizing social work, etc.); personal communication. Any of these tools can be used for the benefit or harm of the individual. [3]

Receptivity to the beautiful is inextricably linked to the next task of aesthetic education-the education of aesthetic taste, the ability to correctly evaluate the beautiful, to separate the truly beautiful from the unsightly, bright, talented-from the empty flower. It is usually better and more acute to perceive what a person has a certain attitude to and about which he has a certain value judgment.

The susceptibility to beauty is inextricably linked with the next problem of aesthetic education-the education of aesthetic taste, ability to properly assess beauty, to separate the truly great from the not aesthetic, bright, talented-from the shell. It is usually better and more acute to perceive what a person has a certain attitude to and about which he has a certain value judgment.

A person not only perceives beauty, enjoys it, and appreciates it, but he must be able to protect and protect it. First of all, what is open to everyone-nature and historical and cultural monuments-needs protection. Both the aesthetic perception of nature and the moral aspect of education, which is associated with strengthening and deepening the sense of patriotism, with the education of a genuine humanism based on caring for all living things, starting with plants and animals, are of great importance in educating students to respect nature.

Asmus V.F. called to consider the process of aesthetic perception as a high intellectual, spiritual activity, as creativity. [4]

In the evaluation judgment, the aesthetic taste of a person is expressed. V.G.Belinsky believed that aesthetic taste characterizes a higher level of aesthetic development. He wrote: for the full true comprehension of art, and therefore the full, true enjoyment of it, a thorough study, development is necessary; the aesthetic sense received by man from nature must rise to the degree of aesthetic taste acquired by study and development. Aesthetic taste usually reflects a certain aesthetic ideal created for each person. The aesthetic ideal acts as a representation of people about the beautiful, which they dream of, for which they are fighting. The aesthetic ideal is what a person aspires to, what they are equal to.

The question of the aesthetic ideal and the development of the ability to evaluate the beautiful is closely related to the understanding of the essence of the beautiful. In aesthetics, what is called beautiful is that which can awaken in a person the most complete and perfect aesthetic experience. These are the phenomena and qualities of the very reality of art that

can give a person aesthetic pleasure. The subjective side of aesthetic taste is very closely related to the worldview of a person, his ideology, moral ideal, his General cultural development, educational level. There are such manifestations of personal taste and aesthetic preferences that cannot fail to attract the attention of educators precisely because of the fact that this is a worldview, ideological position, for example, some preferences of young people in fashion, in the pursuit of which is often not safe ideological infantilism.

Aesthetic taste and correct aesthetic judgments are developed, of course, primarily on the basis of systematic contact with the beautiful in life and in art. However, the perception of beauty is not limited only to sensory, visual and auditory sensations. A person analyzes what he has seen, compares it with what is known and previously seen, and comes to some kind of evaluation conclusion. In other words, perception involves thinking.

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