

ISSN (E): 2832-9791| Volume 21, | February, 2024

RAISING THE AESTHETIC THINKING OF YOUNG PEOPLE THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Djalalova Nigora Xusanovna
Teacher of the Department Musical Education and
Culture Fergana State University

ABSTRACT

This article poses the problem of educating youth as fully mature individuals, which today is being solved on the basis of unique modern socio-cultural technologies, creating many conditions for youth, and also reveals the role of youth in the Eastern Renaissance, in the activities of the Jadids and the renewal of society. Theoretically and methodologically, the need to always be at the head of youth, to guide and support them is analyzed and explained. Also, the greatest attention is paid to the education of the youth of our country as those who think independently, have a broad worldview, have intellectual potential, are well-mannered, cultured, know how to feel beauty, and have high aesthetic thinking.

KEYWORDS

Youth, thinking, consciousness, knowledge, visual-effective thinking, verbal-logical thinking, visual-figurative thinking, abstraction, analysis, synthesis, comparison.

Introduction

In modern socio-economic conditions, the aesthetic principle in a person's life is of great importance. In order to maintain the dynamic of the rapid development of society, socio-cultural modernization, the high artistic aesthetic values of culture should prevail. Society will always need an aesthetically developed person who can understand, appreciate and create beauty. And socio-cultural technologies play a big role in this. In the developed world of socio-cultural types, the problem of raising the aesthetic thinking of young people who are able to experience aesthetic feelings and realize aesthetic potential is becoming relevant.

Currently, fundamental and applied research is carried out in the world on the issues of further enrichment of the system of aesthetic education, strengthening the effectiveness of moral and aesthetic education processes, strengthening cultural and aesthetic potential. In particular, the development of high aesthetic beauty in the thinking of yos, the use of new methods in terms of socio-cultural technologies are becoming an important process.

The need to study the content, structure, forms and functions of socio-cultural technologies, dialectical associations of National, Fraternal, world aesthetic artistic characteristics is growing in the elevation of aesthetic thinking of young people.

Sociocultural technologies have a great influence on youth aesthetics, madness and spirituality because they are part of social technologies and are related to culture, the arts sector, cultural activities. Because aesthetic thinking is formed, developed and elevated through culture and spirituality. Chunonchi, President Sh. Mirziyoyev 2023 year, The meeting of the Council of spirituality and enlightenment of

Volume 21 February, 2024

the Republic, held on December 22, was the same. At this meeting, President Sh. Mirziyoyev expressed his views on the issues of development of 9 creative directions, which are socio-cultural technologies, and put forward important initiatives. This is calculated from the opportunities that are being created for young people. In this regard, our President Sh. Mirziyoyev says:" it is necessary that our young people, whose blood flows in the veins of their great-grandfathers, become worthy successors of our great ancestors, strive for such great goals and create all the conditions for achieving high heights, " [1].

Theoretical and methodological aspects of raising aesthetic thinking of young people many philosophers, scientists, researchers have tried to reveal. Of the great foreign philosopher in this regard: Confucius, Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, René Descartes, Fales, Hegel, John Look, A.Baumgarten; from the Olms: Simon Fris, Karl Mangeim; from the medieval philosopher alloms: Abu nasr Farabi, Muhammad al-Fazzoli, Alisher Navoi, from the Turkestan enlightenment: Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Chulpon, Anbar Otins made a lot of scientific opinions, wrote pamphlets. From Russian researchers: A.Zhirnov, V.N. Boryaz I.M.Ilinsky, V. A. Lukov,V. V. Pavlovsky, Ye.Omel'chenko, Yu.R.Vishnevsky, V. T. Shapko also developed effective techniques after conducting research on "youth aesthetic thought". Also. From Uzbek research scientists: E. Umarov, T.Makhmudova, Abdulla Sher also developed their methods on this topic and proved them scientifically.

The methodological basis of the study is the various factors, conditions that influence the personality thinking of socio-cultural technologies; the dialogical attitude of young people to world and national cultural heritage; as well as the analysis of young people as subjects from the philosophical-aesthetic side; about the need and attitude to socio-cultural technologies; the subjective and creative activities of socio-cultural technologies Active, communicative, axiological, cultural approaches to research were selected as a special methodology.

The activity of young people in social life itself can be aesthetics. For this, the young person does not have to be an artist or musician. In this, a person in the process of his work should be able to enter into content, depending on the environment, from the point of view of elegance to what he is doing. "When can the younger generation do that?". And the answer to this is simple, that is, the aesthetic thinking of a young person should be formed, developed and elevated from an early age. The realization of labor - as a physical game and a phenomenon of spiritual strength, grandeur, beauty-forms the basis of the aesthetic development of the individual[2]. So it turns out that we need to educate young people from their youth with socio-cultural technologies.

From the cited points, it can be said that socio-cultural technologies are of great importance in raising the aesthetic thinking of young people. Each socio-cultural taxnology, be it cultural resorts, or museums, libraries, various genres of art, bolsin all encourage a person to feel elegance, beauty, contemplate it as an observation, analyze it, compare it, enjoy it, receive spiritual nourishment.

First president of Uzbekistan I.Karimov said: "spirituality is an immeasurable force that encourages a person to purify himself spiritually, to grow up in a heart, to make a person's inner world, his will energetic, his faith – faith whole, to awaken his conscience, is the criterion of all his views"[3].

Abu Nasr Farabi, on the other hand, in his treatise "The essence of the laws of Plato", a commentary on Plato's work, describes the dream of beauty through its opposite-ugliness. In this, the aesthetic concept of "beauty" is viewed as a concept that brings the individual to a high spiritual and moral level. Regarding this, Farabi says, "Beauty is a variety of music, good good manners, good positive

Volume 21 February, 2024

qualities, such as generosity and courage – things that people envy to achieve. Ugliness-innocence, on the other hand, leads to bad qualities"[4].

In our state, under the slogan "Everything is for the people", practical measures are consistently taken to improve the well-being of the people, to further develop the state policy on youth, to bring up the spiritually and physically harmonious, civilized generation.

At the present stage of New Uzbekistan, understanding its role and function in the changed conditions of Social Development, the search for new approaches to education continues. In the conditions of a new, modern development of society, aesthetic education and consistent elevation of young people in all respects have become relevant. And in the process of aesthetic education, socio-cultural technologies are of great importance. This is an important factor in raising the aesthetic thinking of young people. It is necessary that we constantly develop the thinking of our youth, thinking skills. This is a problem during the current world globalization. Young people did not read books, did not go to museums, art exhibitions, theaters. Even in training systems, it is recommended to easily get tasks from internet networks. Therefore, young people did not go to libraries. These problems certainly lead to a backwardness of the thinking of the younger generation, a slowdown in knowledge and a narrowing of the circle of thinking.

Youth- it is considered the most active layer of society. Young people are easy adopters of all changes, innovations. That is why it is necessary to always direct young people on the right path. The opinion of their youth is thoughtful, the worldview is broad, the future of the state, which contemplates everything with reason, will be bright. From the philosopher of antiquity to modern scientists, they are trying to interpret the question of youth, the issue of aesthetic thinking with interest on their new side. As can be seen from this, it turns out that both concepts are interconnected. The fact that the study of their edges did not reach the end is evidenced by the work of scientists. Because time is changing, technology is developing, education is deepening towards time. New ideologies, sociocultural technologies are emerging. Therefore, young people should always be in the center of attention of society, the state. It is important for young people to create conditions and support them. It is the highest task to raise their thinking in every possible way, giving them a good education and training.

In particular, young people make up 65% of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This places great importance on our country. Because young people are educated in every possible way, potential, perfect, worldview is wide in every way, aesthetic thinking, spirituality, culture the future of a high country is bright. In this regard, our President Sh. Mirziyoyev has made a huge number of decisions, including: Shavkat Mirziyoyev's law on state youth policy of September 14, 2016, "strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", signed on June 27, 2018, "Youth – these include the decree" on the state program of our future", 5 important on the organization of actions, spiritual and educational spheres, Resolution No. 310 "on the approval of the program for the implementation of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2023".

References

- 1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi. Toshkent: "O'zbekiston", 2021.
- 2. Неменский Б.М. Мудрость красоты: о проблеме эстетического воспитания / Кн. для учителя. 2-е изд. М.: Просвещение, 1997. 200 с.
- 3. Karimov I.A Yuksak ma'naviyat yengilmas kuch. T.; Ma'naviyat, 2008 20- bet.

Volume 21 February, 2024

- 4. Abu Nasr Farobiy. Fozil odamlar shahri. T.;: Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi nashriyot, 1993. 23-bet.
- 5. Xusanovna, D. N. (2023, April). BOLALAR FALSAFASI VA UNING SHAXS RIVOJIDAGI O'RNI. In E Conference Zone (pp. 73-78).
- 6. Djalalova, N. (2023). YOSHARNING ESTETIK TAFAKKURINI TARBIYALASH VA YUKSAKTIRISHDA MUSIQIY MADANIYATNING O'RNI. Прикладные науки в современном мире: проблемы и решения, 2(4), 7-10.
- 7. Xusanovna, D. N. (2023). YOSHLAR ESTETIK TAFAKKURINI YUKSALTIRISHNING IJTIMOIY FALSAFIY HAMDA PEDAGOGIK ZARURIYATI. Journal of Science-Innovative Research in Uzbekistan, 1(6), 75-81.
- 8. Xusanovna, D. N. (2023). YOSHLARNING ESTETIK TAFAKKURINI YUKSALTIRISHDA MUSIQA MADANIYATIDAGI MA'NAVIY ASPEKTLAR. FINLAND" MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: TOPICAL ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS", 14(1).
- 9. Djalalova, N. (2022). МУСИҚИЙ ВА ПЕДАГОГИК МАХОРАТ ACOCЛAPH. *Science and innovation*, *I*(B8), 478-481.
- 10. Djalalova, N. (2023). BO 'LAJAK MUSIQA O 'QITUVCHISINING KREATIVLIK JIHATLARI. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, *3*(4), 162-167.\
- 11. Djalalova, N. X. (2022). FORTEPIANODA IJRO ETISH YOSHLARNI MUSIQIY TAFAKKURINI FAOLLASHTIRUVCHI OMIL SIFATIDA. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(10-2), 394-399.
- 12. Djalalova, N. (2023). PIANO PERFORMANCE AS A FACTOR THAT ACTIVATES STUDENTS'MUSICAL AND AESTHETIC WORLD VIEWS AND DEVELOPS MUSICAL CULTURE. *Science and innovation*, 2(B4), 339-342.