

SKILLFUL WORK, LIKE CREATIVITY AND BEAUTY

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| ARTICLE INFO. | Annotation |
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| <p>Keywords: Skillful Work, Creativity.</p> | <p>The article is relevant, devoted to the analysis and development of art since ancient times. The term "art" is diverse. In a broad sense, it means a high level of mastery in any field of activity, indicates the beauty and perfection of its product. The reason for the division of art into types is the variety of types of human social practice in the sphere of artistic exploration of the world, based on the aesthetic diversity of reality.</p> |

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Art is a creative comprehension of the world around a talented person. The fruits of this comprehension belong not only to its creator, but to all of humanity living on planet Earth.

N.G. Chernyshevsky called art a "student of life" along with science in his famous dissertation "The Aesthetic Relation of Art to Reality". The need to comprehend life, to develop certain guidelines for one's own behavior and activity on this basis is especially urgent in young and young years. Art is one of the most effective means of satisfying this need.

The term "art" has many meanings. In a broad sense, it denotes a high level of skill in any field of activity, indicates the beauty and perfection of its product. In philosophy, art is understood as those activities that reproduce the world in specific images, painting, music, theater, poetry, fiction, and so on.

Why do people need art? Thinkers have answered this question in different ways. For example, the German idealist philosopher Hegel asserted that man as a spiritual being, in order to realize himself, perfects himself by changing the external world and influencing the objects and phenomena of this world. Man imprints his own essence on the external world, humanizes it. Hence the need for art, which stems from man's rational desire to become spiritually aware of the inner and outer world, to present it as an object in which he recognizes his own "I". Art, according to Hegel, has its task of revealing the truth in an artistic-sensual image and design.

In everyday life, it is not uncommon for a person to speak of art and its laws as if it existed in the singular. In a broad sense, this is true, but scholars are still arguing about the principles of classifying the arts.

Philosophers of the past saw the source of this diversity in different ways: Kant saw it in the diversity of the subject's abilities, Hegel saw it in the internal differentiation of the objective idea, and the French materialists saw it in the diversity of artistic means used by musicians, poets, and painters.

The reason for the division of art into types is the variety of types of human social practice in the sphere

of artistic exploration of the world, based on the aesthetic diversity of reality. On the basis of the historical practice of mankind, in the process of human life, the richness of the human spirit has arisen, the aesthetic feelings of man, his ear for music, his gaze that knows how to enjoy beauty have developed. There are no major or minor arts, but each type has its own strengths and weaknesses compared to the others.

Architecture originated in ancient times, at the highest stage of barbarism, when the laws of not only necessity, but also beauty began to operate in construction. In ancient Egypt, huge tombs and temples with many powerful columns were built. Where architecture takes on a democratic look. Places of worship affirm the beauty, freedom, and dignity of the Greek citizen. Public buildings – theaters, stadiums, schools – appeared.

In the middle Ages, Western European architecture became the leading and most popular form of art. In the Gothic cathedrals aimed at the sky, the religious impulse to God and the passionate earthly dream of the people for happiness were expressed.

The achievements of Russian architecture are depicted in the Kremlins, fortifications, palaces, religious and civil buildings (the bell tower of Ivan the Great, St. Basil's Cathedral, wooden buildings with their rich ornamental forms - the Kizhi ensemble, the Winter Palace, the ensembles of Tsarskoye Selo - the creations of Rastrelli)

In all cases, buildings that have a clear aesthetic value express the spirit of the epoch, a certain worldview of certain historical classes, and they manifest the idea of man in the world and his significance. Architecture is the "stone philosophy" of the epoch, which tells us about the impulses of the human soul, about attempts to express one's feelings and thoughts in the play of material volumes.

Sculpture is a spatial-visual art that explores the world in plastic images, which are imprinted in materials capable of conveying life appearance. Phenomena. Several types of sculpture can be distinguished: easel, monumental, monumental-decorative, decorative and applied.

Painting is an image on a plane of pictures of the real world, transformed by the creative imagination of the artist. Or, as the French thinker D. Diderot said: "Painting is the art of communicating with the soul through the eyes." Painting is not given to occupy real space, like architecture and sculpture, but it has its own weapons, with which it surpasses the types described above. It's a multicolor of colors.

In the Renaissance, painting became the leading art. Renaissance painting lays the foundations of coloristic composition, emphasizing the main thing in a painting with the help of color and light. In his portraits, Rembrandt, using a dark background, creates a light accent that highlights the most expressive thing in a person – his face and hands. In the paintings of C. Monet, depicting the fogs of London, the subtlest shimmers of light are captured and imprinted.

In the 20th century, the nature of painting changed dramatically. The vision of the world is influenced by photography, cinema, television, the breadth, richness and variety of impressions of modern man. In the painting of the 20th century, the role of the subjective principle increased, the importance of personal vision, individual perception of life became more acute (I. Hrabal "March Snow").

Music can have an impact on the most unprepared listeners, it can "lift" a person to heaven, filling his eyes with tears of incomprehensible delight. But not all music heals. For example, rock music causes stress – hormones that erase some of the information in the brain, causing aggression or depression. The Russian psychologist D. Azarov notes that there is a special combination of notes, he called them music - a killer, after listening to such musical phrases several times, a person has a gloomy mood and thoughts.

Choreography is a dance, a melodic and rhythmic sound that has become a melodic and rhythmic movement of the human body, revealing the character of people, their feelings and thoughts about the world.

The word is the eternal building material of the literary image. Thanks to the flexibility and limitless expressive possibilities of the word, literature is able to absorb elements of the artistic content of any art. Leo Tolstoy in *War and Peace*, describing Natasha Rostova's dance, creates an almost visible choreographic image; In *"Notre Dame de Paris"* Victor Hugo reproduces the image of an architectural work; A.S. Pushkin in *"The Bronze Horseman"* is a sculptural image of E. Falconet (5.89).

The verbal form of literature allows it to express not only aesthetic and socio-political ideals, but also to establish a close connection with philosophy, politics, morality, and other forms of social consciousness. Literature occupies a leading position in the system of arts and has a significant influence on other types of art.

The basis of the theater is dramaturgy. At the same time, the theater is synthetic. It includes painting, sculpture, architecture, sometimes cinema, music, and dance. Theater is a collective creation: the play combines the efforts of a playwright, a director, an artist, a composer, and an actor.

Theatrical art has its origins in ancient times, to primitive rites, to rituals using special costumes, masks, tattoos and body painting. In the middle Ages, theater developed in an official-religious form, as part of church services.

In the Renaissance, humanism penetrated into the theater, the theater became philosophical, and became an instrument of acute social struggle.

Cinema is a child of the 20th century; it surpasses theater, literature, and painting in the creation of visual moving images capable of broadly embracing modern life in all its aesthetic significance and originality. From silent to sound cinema, from sound to color, from color to widescreen cinema, and in the future to an even greater artistic exploration of three-dimensional space with the help of holography – these are the stages of expanding the artistic possibilities of cinema.

Thus, architecture is the formation of reality according to the laws of beauty in the creation of knowledge and structures designed to serve the human need for housing and public spaces. Theater is an art form that experiences the world through dramatic or comic action performed in front of the audience.

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