

برنامج مقترح قائم على فلسفة التفضيل الجمالي في مادة التذوق الفني لطلاب كلية  
الفنون الجميلة بالعراق

**A proposed program based on the philosophy of aesthetic preference in the  
subject of artistic appreciation for students of the College of Fine Arts in  
Iraq**

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**introduction:**

Greece had a major influence on the development of aesthetics in the West. This period of Greek art witnessed a reverence in physical and humane form and the development of skills corresponding to the display of musculature, poise, beauty, and anatomically correct proportions. In many cultures both Eastern and Western, traits such as body hair are rarely depicted in art that addresses physical beauty. In this, it contradicts the Greek-Western aesthetic taste, which is a kind of strangeness.

1-The Greek philosophers initially believed that objects were aesthetically attractive and were beautiful in themselves.

2- Plato believed that beautiful things incorporated proportion, harmony, and unity between their parts. Likewise, in metaphysics, Aristotle found that the universal elements of beauty, order, symmetry, and clarity.

Whereas aesthetic preference or the science of beauties or aesthetics is one of the many branches of philosophy, it was not known as a special science in itself, until the philosopher and McGirton, in the last book of Philosophical Reflections on some information related to the nature of poetry in 1735, it distinguished between aesthetics and the rest of human knowledge, he called it aesthetics, and there are those who said that aesthetics is a branch of the philosophy of nature, beauty, art, and taste. Scientifically, it is defined as the study of sensory or emotional values, which are sometimes called judgments of feeling, and researchers in the field of defining aesthetics agree that it is a critical thinking about culture and natural arts.

Human taste is an innate subjective feeling that grows with the outcomes of social and class conditions. It is an ideal aesthetic system that can be discovered from a person's aesthetic opinions. An individual's taste contains mental moments and standard systems in nature that relate to instincts and not to consciousness, which is what makes a person's measurement or opinion focus on the reflection of his feeling and not on its theoretical outcomes or interests. Taste is closely and un-specifically connected to social determinants or data that appear in a person or an individual. Taste is about judging individuals; we see it as a subjective taste that originates from mental aesthetic experiences, and if it is a judgment about things (such as judging an artistic effect), then it is also a subjective taste, but its source is Sensory aesthetic qualities. Taste is a feeling of the aesthetics of the formal perception. It is a characteristic related to the human being and varies from one person to another gradually and varies depending on

the differences in culture, upbringing, the surrounding environment and the circumstances of the era, as well as the psychology of the human being and his social milieu.

Artistic tasting, as a cognitive, emotional, and intellectual process, has basic components. If one of them is not present, then this process does not take place in its true sense. Taste must have a conscious, inferential, cognitive lining capable of understanding and comparing forms, and this cannot happen except with the presence of the cognitive mental component of the connoisseur, which is not sufficient in itself. In isolation from the emotional component that expresses the degree of satisfaction and inclination of the viewer towards the work of art, these two components, in turn, are based on the social-cultural component, which represents the fertile ground that provides the individual with standards and life rules to accept or reject the work of art, as well as the aesthetic component of the work of art, which is the starting point for the process of artistic appreciation. If it does not exist, this process cannot occur. ( )

### **Research problem:**

The problem of the study is determined by the fact that the researcher noticed while studying at the College of Fine Arts in Iraq that the teaching methods used in the college to teach the subject of artistic appreciation are old and do not keep pace with technological development and progress in order to meet the requirements of the labor market.

1- The student is able to practice the teaching profession and produce artistic work. This is due to the circumstances of the country and the wars it has been exposed to over time, which requires rebuilding the teaching structure and there must be a specific curriculum for teaching the subject of artistic appreciation in the College of Fine Arts in Iraq.

By surveying the opinions of specialists in the field of artistic appreciation and the educational field through:

2- The philosophy of preference shows that there is an actual deficiency in the use of modern educational teaching methods based on the philosophy of aesthetic preference in the subject of artistic taste and the extent of the students' need for modern methods that help them develop aspects of taste. Accordingly, the researcher found that it is necessary to search for modern approaches that help develop Students' talents in the subject of artistic appreciation, and students should benefit from it if some suggested modifications are added to it that the research seeks to discuss.

### **Research aims:**

1- Laying the foundations for the philosophy of aesthetic preference in the subject of artistic appreciation needed by students at the College of Fine Arts in Iraq (University of Babylon) through the proposed program.

2- Developing the abilities of students at the College of Fine Arts in Iraq (research sample) on aesthetic preference for artistic taste.

**Research importance:****First: The theoretical importance:**

1- Benefiting from the theoretical and applied study of the program by observing the results and recommendations that emerge from this study in the educational field by directing teachers on how to benefit from the program in order to develop an advanced education system.

**Second: Practical importance:**

1- Shedding light on the importance of aesthetic preference in the subject of artistic appreciation in the college through the application of the presented program.

2- Guiding specialists on how to benefit from the scale of artistic taste at the College of Fine Arts in Iraq (University of Babylon).

**Research hypotheses:**

1- Building a program based on the philosophy of aesthetic preference in the subject of artistic appreciation at the College of Fine Arts in Iraq.

2- There are statistically significant differences between the pre- and post-application of the program based on the philosophy of aesthetic preference in the subject of artistic appreciation, in favor of the post-application to a sample of students from the College of Fine Arts in Iraq.

**Search limits:**

**Human Limits:** It consists of students from the College of Fine Arts (study sample) and consists of (20) male and female students, and the program is implemented in the college.

**Spatial boundaries:** The program is implemented at the College of Fine Arts in Iraq (University of Babylon).

**Time limits:** The program is implemented over a period of four months, three times a week for half-an hour lecture.

**Search tools:**

1- Prepare a questionnaire to evaluate students

**Basics for developing aesthetic taste:** There is an important question: Is every being capable of tasting and recognizing beauty, or does feeling beauty require abilities, energies, experience, and a certain level of knowledge? We believe, as do many experienced and specialized people, that not every human being has the ability to absorb and perceive beauty.

**Appreciating beauty requires the following:**

1- An active, mature mind. An inactive mind that is dominated by dullness and overwhelmed by instincts does not have the ability to find beauty, nor recognize the characteristics of beauty, feel it, determine its essence, taste it, and enjoy it.

2- Appreciating beauty requires an active eye and delicate, sensitive feelings. The person who is accustomed to spending his life between four walls does not realize beauty, the person who does not see life other than its true face, and the soul that sees life other than its material side.

3- A good, balanced, tolerant soul that sees faces as beautiful wholes, has high morals, and a soul that contains goodness, beauty, and virtue, and is not inclined to ugliness and ugliness.

4- Experience of life and its components. Aesthetic education requires an awareness of existence, and a conviction in balancing the spiritual side with the material side, as well as the sensory side and the moral side.

Beauty fulfills and tells us a sublime human need, and we must distinguish between the sublime human needs of a person and the lowly needs and realize the value of something with us and know it. For example, if we do not realize, appreciate and know the value of the homeland, is it possible for us to feel the beauty of the homeland? We disagree on many issues. However, we cannot disagree about the homeland, which we consider to be the highest, finest, and noblest level of beauty.

Man is the only one among beings capable of development, and able to complete his human characteristics that distinguish him from other beings, because he possesses reason and will. Man possesses noble, sublime, beneficial instincts, and in return, he possesses aggressive, brutal, and harmful instincts. However, the good tendency is fundamentally present in him, and beauty is capable to highlight it and employ it for the sake of good, and man is the only one among all beings capable of keeping up with nature, which is the source of beauty. He is able to protect nature to be the source of his strength and inspiration. He can supply the springs of beauty in it, and this ability stems from his ambitions and dreams, and communicating with them, about an important aspect of human ambition, and striving for beauty.

### **The basic axes on which the tasting process is based:**

- 1- Artistic work: It is the creative work produced by the creator, and it is a reflection of reality depending on the circumstances and factors.
- 2- The artist: He is the one who creates or produces the artwork. The artwork differs from one art to another depending on the artistic style that he produces.
- 3- The connoisseur: He is the person who enjoys a particular work of art and sympathizes with it, and this response is aesthetical and emotional.
- 4- The critic: He is the person who has a high artistic culture and has the ability to study, analyze and describe the artistic work.

Conflation between taste and aesthetic appreciation: In the field of mental abilities, the term is artistic ability, not aesthetic ability, and when talking about the components or factors of this artistic ability, aesthetic factors are mentioned.

Aesthetic ability consists of several components:

Sensory: Related to stimuli emanating from the environment surrounding the individual, to which he responds with the simplest motor behavior.

Cognitive: Includes perceptual speed, spatial relationships, and manual skills.

Relational: It contains innovation and creativity.

General factor: Includes intelligence.

### **The importance of studying artistic taste**

The artistic images created by man during his human journey represent a container for the human experience in all its dimensions, and the visual heritage of man itself is worthless, as history, the value lies in the extent of benefiting from this heritage and the experiences it contains and adapting that to benefit our contemporary man in the field he takes in life, which is not devoid of taste, judgment, and comparison. Humanity's wealth in aesthetics is like a gold mine that needs purification and analysis to show the metal's sincerity and value, and to

determine the purpose for which it is used which achieves good for man. Like virtue, it in itself has no value if we do not do it, follow it, translate it into situations, and transmit it to others, like everything related to man or interact with humans, this is what artistic appreciation and its application in life looks like.

The difference between the concept of aesthetic taste in particular and artistic taste in general... There is a difference between our sense of art and our sense of beauty of nature, where the beauty of nature is the expression of the activity that we found difficult at the beginning to define beauty in an absolute manner, and through the multiplicity of its fields, it began to grow and develop according to its system, composition, and law. This system includes many meanings, including harmony of lineage, balance of relationships, renewal, and symmetry. By looking at art and works of art, we discover the system to which everything made by nature is subjected to, which is similar to the system to which everything made by man is also subjected to.

### **Characteristics that a connoisseur must have:**

The taster must have a set of characteristics in order for the tasting process to take place, which are:

- 1-The ability to focus attention on a picture or artwork.
- 2- The connoisseur must have knowledge of the fundamentals of art, and the sufficiency of artistic experience must not be biased toward a specific point of view. He should only taste, for example, what is familiar, knowledge, or what is common.
- 3- The connoisseur must have a breadth of scope.
- 4- The content, form, or intellectual aspects of the artistic work must not prevail over the superficial aspects related to the sensory aspects.