

PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FORMATION OF CREATIVE CHARACTERISTICS IN STUDENTS

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A person creates an emotional-positive attitude towards the creative process, his desire to creatively change the world around him, and helps to develop higher forms of communication, revealing the essence of deep relationships, significant connections and laws. L.S., who assumed that intellectual and emotional factors are equally important for creativity. Vygotsky stated that besides the logical method of knowing, there is a correct way of observation, human being is characterized by feeling, rather than reasoning.

Another component of creative activity is memory, which creates a "foundation" for the development of a person's creative potential. B. C. Yurkevich states that the ability to think depends to a significant extent on how we can use our past experience, that is, memory thinking (including creative thinking) plays the main role in the development of skills. He thinks that thinking and memory are closely related. The reason is that thinking is based on past skills and experience. In memory, the past lived by the individual is reflected and resurfaced. Therefore, memory can serve as a mediator of cognitive processes.

V.D. According to Shadrikov, attention is a conditional and collective formative factor of creative thinking, which in turn is a part of creative activity. Attention is a selective orientation to one or another object, focusing on it, object-oriented involvement of the cognitive process, manifested in perception, and related to a narrow range of activities. It combines cognitive, emotional and activity components and performs an integrative function in the process of creative thinking of a person.

Impression is narrowly related to figurative thinking, conscious activity and intuition. Imagination and creativity E.N. According to Shulga, united by an inseparable unity. "The idea of creativity as an activity expands in a close union with thinking and spreads to all forms and types of transformations".

Being able to anticipate and predict the consequences of one's own actions of imagination, creative activity helps to design the dynamics of the development of effective processes. According to M.A. Kholodnaya, it shows the unity of three factors: intellectual, emotional and unconscious; There are 4 stages in the development of imagination. The first stage is the transition from passive to creative imagination, starting with imitation, the second is animesis, or animating surrounding objects; the third is a game; the fourth is the romantic stage.

E.V. Khlystova, who studied imagination as a productive basis of consciousness, distinguishes the following functions:

- 1) imagination builds a foreknowledge of the future system of perceptions (emotional and logical);
- 2) emotional and logical foreknowledge - combines systems and creates opportunities for knowledge and creativity;
- 3) synthesizes emotions, creates integrated images of perception;

- 4) provides sensory content for thinking and performs the act of thought formation;
- 5) provides an ideal representation of the essence for thinking, allows thinking to perform logical operations, intellectual observation;
- 6) participates in the semantic coding of the information that comes to memory, and provides the participant of deep cognitive systems in it;
- 7) implements visual representation of semantically encoded information in memory processes.

The above-mentioned functions of imagination make it the basis for any productive activity of the mind, it is the basis of creative activity, the creative activity of a person and an important condition for knowledge. A developed imagination ensures that all the processes of consciousness are carried out.

A. V. Brushlinsky's point of view is slightly different: he says in his research that what is called imagination should be replaced by the concept of "impression". By imagination, the author understands a process that does not obey logical laws and is not studied in modern psychology.

Imagination has a dynamic and synthetic structure. Generalization during the practical activity of imagination enables the construction of assumptions and theories based on the subject's specific emotional skills and thinking. The high importance of imagination is that it organically enters the cognitive process and fills the existing gaps. Guessing, re-combination of components helps to form new images through the free movement of associations, creating a holistic image of cognition.

In addition to all forms of cognitive processes, the forms of imagination serve as components of perception and at the same time have a relatively independent value in determining the essence of objects. B.M. According to Velichkovsky, a person whose imagination is not sufficiently developed makes a search through the methods of trial and error, but the law of the method is chance. In the activity, in the field of free choice, the ability to think productively is always involved.

E.I. Ganieva's imagination participates in communication with thinking in the creative movement, while the absence or insufficient information causes goals and tasks to be set on the basis of imagination. It functions differently in creative activities and manifests itself actively or secretly. Imagination performs certain functions during task setting. Participating in the processes of scientific creation along with thinking, imagination performs its own function, which is different from the function of thinking. The special role of imagination is to change the form into a visual representation of the problem, thereby helping to solve it. Creativity, inventing new things depends on transforming the visual-symbolic content into an abstract-content one, and this process is carried out through imagination.

T.V. Galkina and L.G. According to Alekseeva's research, in the process of creative solving of tasks, functions are manifested not by templates, but by schemes of thinking. The importance of imagination in creative cognition is one of the methods of reshaping old experience by its nature when passing from one knowledge to another. Creative thinking also presupposes the reshaping of an object into a manifest form. Imagination plays an important role in the formation and development of a hypothesis, helping the subject to

apply knowledge in the process of thinking in a new field, and is manifested in the construction of a new hypothesis. In many cases, hypotheses are based on analogies between events and serve as a general quality that stimulates and activates activity. At the same time, it is possible to observe the connection of objects and events hidden from external view. Analogy requires the ability to break the labels (brands) in thinking, to get out of a dead end situation, and to create a new synthesis. Imagination is not only a mediator in the transfer of knowledge from one area to another, but also a form of their re-formation.

Communication of like-minded people, open and honest competition, polite and qualified criticism, evaluation and spiritual application of authoritative persons, opinions of friends and relatives, individual approach by those around them, upbringing of moral values, acceptance of collective goals create opportunities for creative activity.

Man directs his activities by referring to the past, present, and future. Depending on what values a person's general efforts are directed towards, things that are realized, mastered, experienced or happening prevail in him. A conservator usually tries to carry the traditions of the past into the future. An ordinary person lives with the present. An innovator, a strategist lives with the future. Factors such as age, potential, success and failure, aspirations, self-esteem, operating conditions, and environment affect the choice of the best time. A creative, active person is distinguished by an advantage for the future. The present and the past prepare the future for him. Life without a future ends. Both in the future and in creativity, there are elements of surprise, unpredictability, unprogrammability, improvisation. Prognostic functions, implemented in instructions, feeling, anticipation or anticipation, are characteristic of socio-psychological activity in dreams.

V.A. As Samoilova pointed out, "The most common thing for a person is not only to reflect the present day, not only to preserve the past, but also to actively master the perspective of the future".

The multi-functionality of human psychology corresponds to the diversity of human activities. The interdependence of the features that make up human psychology (intellect, emotions, will) transforms behavior, all types of activities, forms of human activity, personality style, character, personality direction into a single phenomenon.

The manifestation of creative activity of a person is not related to the social conditions of upbringing, does not have a strict psychophysiological determination, and is not reflected in the uniqueness of personal manifestations. The only common aspects of creatively active people are their vivid individuality and emotional flexibility.

The question of the essence of creativity, its origin, forms of work at the personal and social level was asked in different historical periods, and was formed based on the concepts of creative movement, as a result of the individual's pursuit of the goal, understanding the changing existence as a divine force (according to the opinion of medieval philosophers).

The term "creative activity" usually refers to intensive productive work for new, unique creations and the ability to generate creative ideas, their transformation into reality.

The creative activity of a person presupposes the presence of specific components such as attentiveness, independence, initiative, inspiration, the development of thinking, the presence of knowledge and skills necessary for its manifestation, and the completion of the work started.

The organic combination of inspiration, thinking and life experience is important here. It is impossible to understand human activity without identifying the sources, motivational forces, and causes of this phenomenon. Personality activity achieves high efficiency when it is optimally organized and directed to the goal, in which the activity of the individual is provided by the principle of hierarchical superiority. Being the organizer of the system that determines his mental composition, he determines the directed style, character, and behavioral characteristics of human activity. However, all the reasons of people and does not limit the basics.

If creativity is a form of existence of the social level of development of matter, then culture is a social structure that produces and regulates the social level of development of matter. The cultural institution formed in anthropogenesis actually determines the historically specific dimension of reproductive and creative relations and in the process of self-movement ensures the integrity of the individual-collective life of a person and society, surpasses the development of the environment. The main task of culture is the meaningfulness of man and society in the world of work.

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