

FORMS OF ARTISTIC CREATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the concept of creativity, the process of artistic creation, conceptual imagination, inspiration.

Keywords: creativity, creator, intention, idea, imagination, inspiration, aesthetics, memory, attention

Creativity is the activity of a person to create new material and spiritual blessings. Human thinking, memory, imagination, attention, will take an active part in it, all knowledge, experience and talent are shown. Creativity is first born in the imagination of a person, then research is conducted on issues related to creativity, the work done by others is critically reviewed, analyzed, observations, experiments are conducted, logical conclusions are drawn, hypotheses are made, these are tested in the experiment, updated if they are wrong, etc. The results of the researches appear in various forms (artwork, mathematical formula, etc.). It becomes a real, complete creation only if it is recognized by society. Creativity enriches and develops science and technology, culture.

The process of artistic creation is work, but it is very different from all other types of mental work. In it, work is carried out with some kind of mysterious spirit, therefore, approaches to the issue of the artistic creation process are usually different: some prioritize rational, some non-rational aspects in it, some consider it completely incomprehensible and inexplicable, emergency, mysterious coincidence, and each creator. they interpret it as a very private phenomenon determined by the person. In our opinion, there is a basis in all three opinions, but none of them can cover the entire creative process, nor can it fully reveal it. Therefore, we think that it will be appropriate to study it conditionally in parts.

Ideological intention. The beginning of the process of artistic creation is connected with the artist's desire to convey a certain idea or system of ideas to others through art. We call it ideological intention. It is unbelievably thin and unbelievably large. Because the ideological intention refers to the idea by its name, it is the fruit of the worldview of the creator, the foundation of the entire work. He "wrestles" with them to determine what the theme, form, content, "language" and artistic means of an artistic work should be. Sometimes he subjugates them, and sometimes he makes some concessions to them, changes at certain points, "adapts to the conditions". Therefore, the ideological intention can never be imagined as a fully realized aesthetic phenomenon.

Artistic imagination. Imagination is the mental force involved in the creative process from beginning to end. Creative imagination, or rather, artistic imagination, is a searching feeling, a passionate, abstract form of an event or events that does not have a sharp precision, but is particularly appealing and calls the creator to himself. The difficulty of defining the imagination, of defining what it is, finds an aesthetic expression corresponding to reason, while it itself denies reason, which, incorporating the elements of the miraculous, the imaginary, and the miraculous, makes reason conditional. "cheats" with The product of the imagination that you perceive in a work of art in the form of conditionality, whether it is a subject, an artistic image, various forms of figurativeness, whatever it is,

cannot convince you as a life reality, but you accept it in the form of an artistic reality, you are surprised, happy, sad about it. you hit, in other words, you don't listen to reason, you trust it. Thus, through imagination, the creator convinces you that something that is not is, or should be.

Inspiration. Along with imagination, inspiration is crucial in the process of artistic creation. It has become customary to imagine her in the form of a divine, miraculous fairy (muses in the ancient Greeks). But it is a mental state of the artist whose characteristics cannot be determined scientifically. Rather, he is an extremely cheerful soul. It takes a person to such a height that from there the artist can see everything with a warm gaze and imagine the form, content, composition, and in general, the work as a whole, which is necessary for depiction. For this reason, inspiration is described by the ancients as a divine phenomenon, and by the thinkers of the new and most recent times as unconsciousness.

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Aesthetic perception - Perception is a comprehensive concept in terms of content, and it is considered relevant to all existing fields. It helps a person to interpret the specific features of things through thinking and to learn various relationships. Also, the correct formation of the process of perception is the main factor of mental development. In a word, perception reflects the overall image of things and events, shows the possibilities of determining and managing reality through the influence of human senses.

The perception of artistic creation is different from the perception of material things. However, a material object in most cases does not change and at the same time always leaves the same impression on a person. As a result of perceiving a work of art, a person takes a deep look at reality and tries to solve existing problems with the help of sensitive feelings. Also, artistic perception has an extremely variable character, it never stops in one place.

Aesthetic perception, like artistic perception, is a concept of theoretical and practical importance. After all, it is impossible to fully understand the theory of artistic creativity and reveal the social nature of art without studying aesthetic perception. The issue of aesthetic perception has a significant impact on the development of relations between a person and society, a person and the state, and a person and nature, due to its direct influence on the aesthetic education of a person. Because, the unique feature of aesthetic perception is determined by its influence on the nature of artistic creation and the essence of sociality of art. Secondly, the study of the laws of aesthetic perception creates an opportunity for art and artistic creativity to fully reveal their content and essence. In a word, aesthetic perception essentially manifests itself in the human assimilation of reality through artistic images.

The process of formation of aesthetic perception develops gradually and occurs after certain observations. However, it was never formed spontaneously. At the same time, a person satisfies his spiritual needs with the aesthetic perception of a work of art. It is this need that ultimately helps him to ease his life's worries, at least a little, to persevere through the difficult paths of life, and encourages him to create innovations. After all, a person with an educated aesthetic sense can learn creative feelings from Navoi's "Khamasa", loyalty from Qadiri's "Days of the Past", love for the Motherland from Cholpon's poetry, hatred against baseness, inferiority, and greed from Abdulla Qahhor's stories. feelings, feels the spring mood from Chustiy's poetry.

Speaking about the features of aesthetic perception, first of all, we should pay attention to the uniqueness of cognitive processes in the aesthetic perception of a work of art. This, in turn, determines the difference between the perception of an artistic work and the perception of a scientific work. The peculiarity of the perception of a work of art is that the artist decides in advance the plan of his creative activity, "materializes" intangible things with the help of artistic textures, that is, he meets the reader with unexpected events. Accordingly, the task of works of art is essentially aimed at satisfying the aesthetic needs of a person. In this respect, the emotional-mental perception of a work of art differs from the perception of a scientific-theoretical work. After all, in order to understand a scientific work, the student must first be aware of the knowledge in this field. Otherwise, this work will remain interesting and incomprehensible for him. There is no need to study this process in order to know the essence of the work of art or master its content. After all, the aesthetic perception of a person is close to the creative process by nature, and this condition is involved in all stages of human development.

Also, while creating a work of art, the artist first of all thinks about how the work will make an impression on the perceiver, how the work can evoke a mood in the reader. Inner states such as sadness, pity, excitement, and pleasure caused by the perception of the work, in turn, cause the emergence of a personal "I". In addition, in the process of aesthetic perception, the perceiver (spectator, student, reader, etc.) gets information about the processes taking place in reality. All this ultimately creates the ground for emotional and intellectual perception of the work of art. The Spanish philosopher Jose Ortega-I-Gasset made enough conclusions about the processes of creating art, its destructive effect on human potential, and at the same time its debilitating properties in his work entitled "The Dehumanization of Art". In particular, he emphasized that through the emotional-perception of a real work of art, a person can aspire to high deeds (ideals), believe in the victory of goodness and truth, and express the beautiful feelings in his heart. .

In short, along with the formation of creative skills, the tasks of education are also carried out to guide the profession and prepare for an independent life. Polite, ethical, highly spiritual, thirsting for knowledge, spiritually strong, broad-minded young people serve as the basis for the development of any society.

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