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Psychoanalytic Approach to Interpreting Artistic Work and Creativity

Key words: *creativity, thinking, activity, art.*

Annotation: *the article deals with a psychological definition of creative activity and its essence. The difference and similarities between creative activity and creative thinking have been studied.*

The urgency of the problem: Creativity and Creativity Psychology is a way of explaining the creative process and creative thinking to bring the person into a realistic creative process. His modern purpose, his goal is to engage in creative work, regardless of social, physiological or psychological difficulties in the individual, to find a new look at his social work. Because, art is the basis of our spiritual survival.

Creative activity is the success of our increasingly complicated professional activities and the way we set ourselves in contemporary competition. These important psychological states help to form the personsonality of the mankind.

Artistic creativity is the creation of new aesthetic values, objects and artistic characters that are pleasing to this beauty and create spiritual emotions. Artistic creativity psychology is the psychology of creating new aesthetic and spiritual values. It is on the one hand a part of psychology and the other and it is the part of traditional aesthetics. Thus, the psychology of creativity how differs from aesthetics. In aesthetics, creativity is interpreted without psychology. Aesthetics learns the product of creativity out of persons, the author's experiences, and approaches. That is, the artistic analysis of art is a model of creative activity. Unlike aesthetics, artistic creativity psychology studies the psychological approaches to artistic creativity, the character of the artist, its creative process; learns the inner psychological norms of the artist.

The sharp changes of life, the inclusion of a healthy competitive environment in all spheres, and the modern level of development require a new look at the whole problem. The concept of creativity in the media, education, trade, advertising and manufacturing industries is defined by the fact that the person needs to look and think in a way that fully meets the demands of a new, original, modern person. In this context, without creative, new, original approach to work creative thinking cannot be achieved. Many people believe that creativity is primarily a creation of material or spiritual product.

Today, the creativity required in education, management, decision-making, production, trade and social spheres is the ability of the individual to find a new perspective on their field, unexpectedly useful and original solutions. Modern development requires a person to do that.

The aim and the tasks of the study are to study the psychoanalytic approach to interpretation of creative activity and creativity, to analyze the direct link between the consciousness and the unconsciousness of the creative person in a psychoanalytic context.

In order to create a creative climate, it is necessary not only to learn the creative and creative abilities, but also to learn other characteristics of the person - their emotional features and emotional aspects. In addition, the importance of scientific research in the research laboratories is crucial, for which it is necessary to have a clear idea of the nature of the creative process, its laws and its stages. The coverage of these issues also sets out new tasks for the subject.

Methodological basis of research: From the classical approaches to the psychoanalytic interpretation of the author's personality psychology, are known from Z. Freud, E. Fromm, L.S. Vygotsky, N. Nikofova, S. Molyako, A. Mironov, R. Garifullin, E. Goziev's scientific works. As a result of the integration of science in recent years, this topic has been covered by scientific studies by philosophers, historians, and literary scholars.

Hypothesis of the scientific problem: The result of creative work and creative activity provides information about the psychological features of a person (author) and his creative process in relation to his spiritual state and public opinion, if:

- the author's psychobiography is studied;
- the work is covered by psychoanalytic analysis;
- it is considered the proportion of conscious and unconscious spheres in the study of the character of the author.

Artistic creativity also has to be distinguished in subjective work activity as subjectivity and objectivity. If you discover something for yourself (not for others), it is an element of creativity. Creating something new to society, not just for oneself, is an objective creation.

For example, the child draws a picture. He rejoices, creates, invites. It is a kind of subjective creativity that belongs to children. However, some children overcome the barriers of normal child psychology and draws in another way. This is an objective creature. The creativity of the human being must have both subjectivity and objectivity. Many creators live with their own creativity. They believe in their creatures, but others do not care about them. People do not value them, but subjectively they believe in their own power and appreciate it highly. It is unique to singer, musician, performers and other creators. This problem is important when educating creators and the teacher's remarks may influence the future creator's fate. Studying the psychology of artistic creativity is to use the artistic creativity of the reader to transform it into an artist. This is not just a childish feature. In adults, there are also people who want to be subjective with their subjective assessment, genius accountability, hope and desires, and high performance.

Artistic creativity psychology is part of art psychology. What does art psychology teach? He learns the process of perception of more artistic works and answers the question, "Why does a particular work create aesthetic pleasure and considered as an art?"

When we think about it, it's fun and beautiful. Why does not the poet tell this idea in prose? Music changes our situation, and we begin to feel emotionally. Does it make a truly unique feeling or aesthetic pleasure? We have learned to adopt them as a normal phenomenon, so psychology of artistic perception in art psychology plays a key role.

This science also learns the psychology of the processes within the work of the artist. Another part of this science studies the effects of art on our lives, activities, and change.

The characteristics of an artist and the state of psychology of creation of works of art are determined by its way of life and experiences. Creativity depends on many psychological factors. Artistic creativity psychology studies the artist's experiences, thoughts, dreams, imaginations, fantasy, and the situations in which he develops his creativity. These factors analyze the psychological effects of their creative work. We also analyze the effects of artistic work on our lives and activities. The effect of the work is stronger. For example, Said Ahmed's work "Forty-Five Days" influenced a lot of young people to excavate canal or to a land of Mirzachel.

"Our science studies the psychology of the art in essence. It also looks at technologies that help the creator more effectively. Creativity psychology teaches us not to waste time exploring a bicycle that has already been invented." (Author's own translations) (3, p. 76).

Because many people create with magnificence, but in their true art, their creation is of no value. This science teaches the artist to direct his work.

The subject of artistic creative psychology is the psychological essence of artistic work. How can we learn about the inner world of the creator? If he is not alive now? For this purpose, a variety of sketches, drafts, plans, corrections, personal documents, persons who knows creator and their stories, private life, even illnesses and so on are examined. (Some of the creators' illnesses were studied, psychologists and psychiatrists conducted research on artistic psychology). Here's necessary to know about how the creator worked, how he acted, where he had been, what he had done, what he had told about. In this way, the creative person's history analysis and psychoanalysis are conducted.

"Art is the spiritual mastering and learning of the world, the purpose of which is to develop creative abilities, to change the world and the world around itself, and to change the self and the surrounding with the laws of beauty. This is a description of the aesthetics dictionary. Does the meaning of art only to learn something?"[3.98]. It is wrong to say it can be learning only through art. Do we listen to music and song only to learn? One word in the song is repeated twenty times, what can you tell? But we like it. Thus, art has a task other than knowing. It affects our emotions and experiences with pleasure and spirituality. Influence Psychology - Interesting Psychology.

For example, art of painting is striking with the same drawing patterns, and in reality, we do not pay attention to these things. Why do we act according to the music? Why do we feel sorry

for the hero of the artwork? But is this an act of the actor and evidence written by a creator? Psychologically this problem is difficult. Why many architectural constructions and various Egyptian pyramids have been set aside and practically we do not need them?

How does the idea come about? What does the creator experience in his own life and creates his work? Which psychological approaches, motives will be put into action?

Thus, psychology of artistic creativity is unique in all branches of psychology. It is the most humanistic, liveliest psychology. Areas of psychology that we are familiar with, are dead on the background of artistic psychology. Why? In those psychological directions, the attitude towards the individual, the living attitude is complex, as the psychic machine, and the psychic system. They have a clear definition of how to behave and influence how to achieve results. In them, the spirit and the attitude toward the heart can be achieved by turning the regulators, buttons and screws, as in a complicated machine. Here the person looks at another person as a motor, object. This is the psychology of consciousness of a person.

Psychology is a science of man's predestination and knowledge. Can psychology predict creative ideas, fervent and inspiration? Or advertising can express rebels are primitive reactions?

"Primitive psychology, which is intended to predict human reactions, relates more to manipulation psychotechnologies because it manipulates the individual with primitive psychophysiological approaches. For example, advertising. It is basically based on natural instincts.

It has nothing to do with the living soul. Psychophysiology differs from the psychology of psychic reality" (3, p. 81). Tomorrow at a certain hour person will suddenly belief to God, or write to sonata, or will open an intuitive process, and psychology is unable to predict that. Because our spiritual processes are open to the system. Our spirit is open to the world and it is impossible to know it beforehand. This is the most difficult part of psychology, so it cannot be an exact science. In psychology, there are developments that pave the way for creativity and art, and they are psycho-technologies. Someone chooses a conjuncture-technological approach in art. For him, the artistic creation process becomes a profession and the means to earn a living.

In Psychology, there is the idea that the content of literary works and the nature of individual minds are the result of their work. That is, the form of the artwork and its content defines individual consciousness characteristics. Another approach is the School of Antipsychology. It ignores the artist's experiences. The first approach is based on the creative psychology of internal mind and subconscious processes that are sublimated in artistic work.

On the contrary, antipsychologist's rejection of the work's psychic state is denied. According to this approach, it does not relate to pseudo-creative activity, but to some external factor that creates creativity without the consciousness.

What is the difference between scientific creativity and artistic creativity? Scientific creativity is to open everything that is in nature. For example, certain fish that live in deep water basins have natural electricity. However, Galvani discovered electricity as a physical phenomenon. Similarly, Kekule has revealed the presence of a benzene ring. In the artistic creativity, the thing

which does not exist in the nature is created. If Navoi was not born, there would be no his works, and the other scientists would have discovered benzene or electricity.

That is why artistic creativity is a peculiar unexpected creature that depends on individuality. "According to antipsychology the creator of does not create, but opens which is exist. From their point of view, the creator depends on a specific substance and knows and copies a specific place in which the creation is preserved. For example, a famous artist admits that he sees something and illustrates that synesthesia" (5, p. 45). Is it really? This is one of the complex problems of artistic creativity psychology.

That's true, there are forms of art and creativity that are universal and repeated in many countries, peoples, and cultures apart from individual minds. Such forms of creativity are fairy tales. Children of the whole world are listening to fairy tales. Personages and plots are the same, but only names are different.

Thus, in art, there is uniformity and universalism for all. There are some common forms in art that do not depend on individual consciousness. That is why some researchers are trying to identify the art of creation. For example, which laws based on genial musical instruments? What kind of laws are there in the other types of art? Researchers say that we can create more artworks through knowing and applying these rules. However, these types of works can also be the source of simple information. There are such theorists as they calculate the notes, mathematically makes program Mozart's works, and they produce a formula of genius in musical art. There is a problem with this divinity and artificiality in art: What is original art and what is the mastering art? It's hard to figure out.

Example 1: Lomonosov's discoveries in the Russian language have taught his compatriots rhyming their sentences. He has discovered poetry as a new form of language. However, now every second teenage boy can write poems. There are many such poets. They can even write better than Lomonosov because they have been educated by poetry, creativity, and traditions. New poets, in essence, are engaged as paradoxical in discoveries made by their ancestors. Lomonosov was the only one in his day. In this way, the time will change the demand for the objective creativity and subjective creativity.

Example 2: Rubinstein was unable to perform Tchaikovsky's symphony. He had no enough skill to perform it. Now the student of the conservatory can perform this work.

Example 3: In the art of singing, it is possible to raise a incapable singer because of the development of "Karaoke" technology and system.

Example 4: Previously, the creation of a cartoon was a long-term technological process. Today's cartoons are very fast and fast. In modern cinematography and television art, modern montage and computer graphics can enhance the quality of work. Therefore, the level and demand of objective creativity were raised.

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