



Creative Aspects Of The Projective Style Of Thinking

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the creative and irrational aspects of the projective style of thinking. In this article, the problem of creativity and creativity is analyzed philosophical-epistemological. In addition, the manifestation of irrationality in the creative process has shown the heuristic significance of such situations as dreams, intuition, and spontaneous cognition. And many discoveries and inventions in the history of science are precisely the result of irrationality.

KEYWORDS

Creativity, creativeness, projective style of thinking, creation of bias, cognition, discovery, innovative ideas, irrational.

INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of independence, philosophy, which is the main weapon for the renewal of paragraphs, the implementation of reforms, is manifested in the change of its form, especially in the creativeness of the way of thinking. The style of projective thought develops innovative ideas and imagination on the basis of creativity.

It imposes the need to solve the actual problems emerging in science and philosophy by means of creativeness. And this is an important factor in increasing the possibility of scientific and projective creativity. This is especially necessary for the construction of a new society, relying on science, spirituality and

economy. The emergence of a new generation of creative intellectuals is a period demand. As Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "One of the most important issues for us is the education of young people with high spirituality, modern knowledge and professions, with their independent views in the spirit of national and universal values" [1.88].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scientific way of thinking, methodological attitude is one of the most urgent problems of philosophy. There has been a dialectical relationship between the methodology and way of thinking from ancient philosophy to post-classical Philosophy [2.94].

The driving force of the development of society is the science as a social institution. And the main difference in science is creativeness. Creativity refers to the nature of human activity aimed at creating new things or values. The Union of people, teams, people and organizations can be called a subject of creativity. Creativity is an activity that creates something qualitatively new and unique, characterized by originality and uniqueness. Creativity is manifested in any sphere of human activity: industrial, technical, scientific, artistic, political, etc [2.17]

Creativeness is also dialectically associated with a new postclassical philosophy and the style of scientific thought that is being formed. Specially, scientific way of thinking, methodological attitude is one of the most urgent problems of philosophy. There has been a dialectical relationship between the methodology and way of thinking from ancient philosophy to postclassical philosophy [3.94].

Creativity is the activity of creating new material, social and spiritual values that meet the ever-increasing diverse needs of a person.

New ideas, theories and technological projects that are created in science are a kind of spiritual values. When talking about creativity, it is necessary to distinguish between creative thinking and socio-creative activity. The first is clearly manifested in spirituality, art, science. The implementation of reforms, the construction of new social structures means socio-creative activity.

The basis and driving force of creativity is contemplation. Stepping into the world of research, the scientist enriches the potential for self-study, creativity, knowing well the activities and laws of thought, which are the founders of the research [4.23].

Creativity is an important factor in the underground processes of consciousness. Irrationality is a mental state in which the mind does not control, the norms of logic, erudition do not apply, the process of cognition. Irrationality includes a vague interpretation, a complete solution to the problem, consciousness, contemplation, creative dream, intuitivity knowledge, etc.

Irrationality is manifested in level of spontan, intuitive cognition. Irrational cognition, the characteristic and essence of processes in the underground layer of consciousness are still poorly studied. The scale and dynamics of the creative process that takes place in the subconscious is determined by the great interest and absolute conduct of the researcher research activities [4.29].

Owners of unusual-minded creative thinking are tirelessly searching for their own destiny to come true or with their own unique style, and as a result, they take place among the happiest people who have made their intention on earth. In fact, the only high task of mankind in this world alone is to achieve its own destiny, as it wishes (in a positive state of course). But

if all people know their own destiny from the very moment of their youth, after the opportunity, a "mysterious force" consisting of "storms of resistance" of life takes them to believe that it is impossible to realize their own destiny. This mysterious power at first seems to be the same enemy to man, and over time, relying on consciousness and thinking, the way in which the workers realize their goals is based on deep thought, shows this power [5.13].

RESULTS

This mysterious force is perceived by some researchers as intuition. Intuition is characterized by unexpected, unconsciousness of the methods and means of its solution and, finally, a direct understanding of the truth at the required level of the object [6.49].

Irrationality is a mental state in which the mind does not control, the norms of scientific and logic, erudition not apply, the process of cognition. But it's a man's great intellectual and mental potential.

In the studies, it was found that there are two spiritual worlds –the upper mind and the front of unconsciousness (under consciousness). These two scholars constitute levels of rational (rational-logical) and irrational (spontaneous, intuitive) cognition.

When we describe creativeness, we can say that "creativity is the ability of a person to create new ideas, alternative solutions and opportunities in a unique and different (unconventional) way within the framework of a problem." So creativity is the ability to imagine something unpredictable, original (not encountered in others) and unique. It should be expressive, exciting and creative. This is the result of how a person can think well (productively), even under any circumstances.

In the work of researchers, an intuitive solution to the problem is often found at an unexpected time. French scientist A. Puankare the research work that carried out on mathematical functions was ineffective. At the same time, in order to participate in the geological expedition, he will have to go to the city of Kutans. He is obsessed with the difficulty on the road, and the research he conducted does not even come to his imagination. When he gets off the train and goes to the specified address, a solution that does not find a problem in his mind arises from the full. Working tirelessly on the problem intensifies the subconscious mental processes, although the mechanism of dreaming also does not go unnoticed by this process. Non-mental activity in sleep (creative dreaming) can sometimes be qualitatively more effective, different from mental activity in sleep.

Projective style of thinking a person forms such a mosaic of imaginations, principles and norms of rationality formed by projects in his mind, in which he acquires a unique, holistic image, performs the functions of directing, combining, generalizing, evaluating in relation to traditional and new views [10].

In the field of intelligent labor, discovery becomes a projective innovative thinking that leads to the development of inventions, new ideas or projects. Such a rotation is dictated by a number of social conditions and reasons [9].

In the study of creative thinking, which manifests itself in such activity, researchers began to distinguish between fertile and restorative, reproductive and innovative types of thinking. In our opinion, thinking, as a priority activity, is aimed at the production of new ideas, concepts and projects, and has the basis to define it as an innovative thought, and not simply productive one. The fact is that in every way of thinking there is an idea (image,

idea and hoc.) the process of formation exists. A developed idea can be a new or restorative idea for the owner of thought. In a certain sense, the term productive thinking has a broader meaning than the term “innovative thinking”. On the basis of the formation of non-directional, sectoral innovation thinking is aimed at the development, implementation and dissemination of new ideas, after the activity becomes a routine process, creative thinking rises to the level of productive, creative activity, that is, productive activity. In this way, cognitive, intellectual innovation is formed [7.571].

According to the sources that have reached US, scientists such as Ibn Sina and Al-Kharezmi used to get the answer to many problems during a dream.

“If I went to sleep a little, in a dream, I would see problems on my right, and many issues would be evident in my dream” [8.551]

Similarly also D.I.Mendeleev, too, when he did not know the basics of chemistry to a mature level, the correct variant of the table davriy sistema in a dream could not be clearly manifested. In a situation where many rational-logical attempts are unsuccessful, intellekt when the energy of activity passes, non-brake cells of the cerebral hemispheres during sleep act as an underground reflection of consciousness. It is caused by unconscious mental activity D.I.Mendeleev in a dream is formed by the correct variant of the chemical elements periodical system “looks”.

It can be seen that in the history of science creativity, creativity was developed precisely through the power of creativity and irrationality of thought.

CONCLUSION

Irrationality, projective thinking and innovation in the process of scientific cognition are interrelated dialectic. And invention, creativity and discovery are the result of all this.

In the innovation process, the project style of thinking is an important factor in the renewal of society, which makes qualitative changes, especially in education, science, technology, design, service and social spheres.

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