



SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CREATIVITY IN THINKING

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 6th February 2023 Accepted: 6th March 2023 Published: 10th March 2023</p>	<p>Relevance of the topic. Studying the scientific and psychological aspects of creativity in thinking opens the way to the development of original inventiveness and, in turn, to economic and social development. The purpose of psychologically studying the readiness of young people for creative activities or their creative approach to their future professions is the environment of young people, the characteristics of their education, their ideas about scientific and artistic creativity, professional creativity and creative activity, the youth team, The goal is to create favorable psychological conditions for the creative activity of an expert.</p>

Keywords: Knowledge, Artistic Creativity, Professional Creativity, Creative Activity, Thinking

INTRODUCTION. Thinking is the highest form of human mental activity. Through thinking, we reflect in our mind things and events that cannot be reflected directly with our senses. In general, there are internal relationships and laws between things and events in the external environment that cannot be seen or heard with the ear. It is these internal connections and laws that we learn through contemplation. So, thinking is the reflection of the most important connections and relationships between things and events in our minds.

It is through thinking that we have the opportunity to know the essence of things and events in the material world. Therefore, direct perception, perception, imagination and indirect thinking play an important role in knowing the world. The meaning of the concept of thinking is interpreted differently by scientists in psychology textbooks. For example, the definitions given to thinking in general psychology textbooks are different, only two or three important features of it are emphasized. For example, in P.I. Ivanov's textbook, it is defined as "thinking is such a mental activity of a person that this activity allows to reflect (know) the reality in the most accurate, complete, deep and generalized way, and allows a person to engage in rational practical activities." This definition only emphasizes the complete, clear and generalized reflection of thinking.

METHODOLOGY. In psychology, speech is considered as a means of thinking activity. Speech in a person is expressed in the form of judgments, conclusions and concepts in the process of thinking. People living in a certain social environment have different needs, behavioral motives, interests, aspirations, inclinations, mental abilities, and even activities. It is for this reason that their thinking is created and manifested in different ways in different situations. In the science of psychology, the types of thinking are conditionally classified as follows, depending on the nature of the task, the breadth of thought, and the level of originality of thought.

Types of thinking:

- According to the form: visual-movement, visual-figurative, logical;
- According to the nature of the issue: theoretical, practical;
- According to the element of creativity: convergent, divergent;
- According to novelty and uniqueness: reproductive, productive (creative).
- Creative thinking is one of the complex cognitive activities, which gradually consists of coherent interconnected processes. First, questions arise, the task is defined, the process of solving the problem and searching for answers to the questions is created. A specific task or problem facing a person often reflects a goal that must be expressed. The goal is to free a person from doubt and excitement to find the unknown reality he is looking for
- The next components of creative thinking are reflected as follows: answering the questions, searching for ways, methods, tools, rules and skills that help to solve the problem, choosing them and applying them in this activity, etc.

Factors that ensure creative thinking:

- In the activity of thinking, the problem that needs to be solved first of all should be identified by a person.
- Striving to apply all knowledge necessary to solve a problem or issue.

- A hypothesis related to the issue, problem is put forward, steps are estimated, hypotheses about the solution are developed, different options and variations are discussed, the most effective symptoms are distinguished by comparing with each other, etc.
- It is necessary to check the hypothesis put before the problem. If it is found that the hypothesis put forward to theoretically solve the problem is not adequate, it is wrong, it is squeezed out of the object of thinking, and new hypotheses and thoughts are assumed or invented.
- The solver completes the thinking process by checking and solving the problem and problem, to satisfy the correctness of the obtained results.

The type of creative thinking differs from other thinking processes by its effectiveness, relevance, and universality. Creative thinking is the process of coming up with new problems and plays a leading role in human cognitive activity.

The skill of scientific and creative thinking is an expression of the abilities and skills, will, diligence and determination of a scientist, researcher, creator, and the ultimate goal - the pursuit of new useful scientific knowledge.

Forms of artistic creativity depend on high spiritual feelings and forms of thinking.

Scientific fact, idea, hypothesis, concept, theory, scientific law are structural elements of the system of scientific knowledge. Scientific creativity develops and enriches the content of all structural elements in the science system.

Scientific creativity is an expression of the abilities and skills, will, diligence and determination of a scientist, researcher, creator, and the ultimate goal is to acquire new true scientific knowledge. The results of scientific creativity, scientific discovery are formalized in language and words in the form of scientific articles, reports, dissertations, monographs, etc. The problem of the activity of human language in scientific knowledge and creativity is combined with the philosophical problem of language and thinking: their interaction has an organic, inseparable nature.

The study of the psychology of creativity paves the way for the development of original inventiveness and, in turn, for economic and social development. The purpose of psychologically studying the readiness of young people for creative activities or their creative approach to their future professions is the environment of young people, the characteristics of their education, their ideas about scientific and artistic creativity, professional creativity and creative activity, the youth team, The goal is to create favorable psychological conditions for the creative activity of an expert.

As a result of the step-by-step study of the dynamics of readiness for creative activity in young people, the unique aspects of the creative thinking of young people are revealed. Preparing young people to be able to approach their profession creatively is a complex process, which depends on the needs, values, emotions and intellect of young people, as well as professional and life motivation.

SUMMARY. If young people's ideas about creative thinking expand, the motivation of creative activity is understood, and special corrective methods of professional training are used, then the level of readiness for creative-creative thinking will increase consistently. Also, scientific and creative research of talented young people, support of talented young people, science olympiads, scientific conferences, and the effectiveness of scientific and artistic circles also cause their interest and motivation in creativity and the formation of relevant skills.

Through the formation of creative thinking, the quality and effectiveness of the integration of education and production will increase, the number of intellectuals, creators, competitive modern personnel in the society will be increased, and in this way, the reputation of our society will be increased on the world scale, the competitiveness of personnel, the level, labor and production efficiency, the level of socio-economic stability in the society will increase. This, in turn, will certainly serve the future socio-economic and political development of our society.

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