



"CREATIVE PROCESSES IN UZBEKISTAN MODERN MAJESTIC SCULPTURE"

Akhmedov is the son of Takhirjan Bakhodirjan

*National Institute of Painting and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod
1st year master's degree in "sculpture".*

Abstract: The article talks about creative research in the modern majestic sculpture of Uzbekistan, issues of creating philosophical works on a new modern theme. The new principles formed in modern sculpture, practical, scientific and methodical researches, as well as the issues of aesthetic perception of Soha's sculptural works in the creative process are also covered.

Key words: art, creativity, composition, philosophy, work, modern sculpture, style, image.

Art is a momentary truth that embodies the whole reality and leads a person to maturity. Art was created so that a person can see and enjoy the beauty of all existence in various colors. And this pleasure gives creative people the pleasure of creativity. Creativity realizes the creativity and creative potential of a person. A person creates something new through creativity, poses and solves various problems, finds their unique solutions, sometimes unique approaches, methods, and methods to such solutions. The originality and uniqueness of a researcher, creator, scientist person is manifested in creative activity. Creative activity helps the subject to adequately respond to the challenges of the object that is constantly changing, developing, full of internal conflicts. During the creative process, the person changes the world and discovers himself as a creator and creator.

The creative works of great masters of art, who have many years of great creative experience in creating images of representatives of the traditional school, studying the new principles formed in modern sculpture, the practical, scientific and methodological research being carried out, as well as the periodic stages in the creative process of the field. a comparative comparison was made with

Although the creative styles of sculpture do not differ sharply from the traditions of the 60s and 80s, the sculptors studied the history and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people in the period of independence, and succeeded in creating the images of our great ancestors in the artistic process. A sculptural model goes through several creative and technical stages from its creation to its final stage.

As for the creative process of the field, it was formed methodically based on the experiences of the previous period. Although the creative directions of the older generation of sculptors are noticeable in the artistic interpretation of the existing works, positive differences have arisen with the appearance of new researches. In the creative process of this period, depicting the image of historical figures became the main theme. However, it is important to reflect human feelings, experiences,



imaginations and fantasies about unreal events and phenomena that are beyond existence in sculptural works. (1)

Family is a big policy not only of a country, but of all humanity. Needless to say - public policy. Why, the life and continuity of humanity comes from the family! After all, the most primary and direct task of the family, in the language of spirituality, the sacred task is to connect the chain of humanity with healthy and talented generations. This is an honorable task for all nations, all states, all peoples. The family has been considered a sacred place since time immemorial. A person's life cannot be imagined without a family, because he feels the influence of the family throughout his life, first lives in the family of his parents, and then in the family he built. In both cases, the family has an important educational influence on the determination of a person as a person. Today, there is a great demand for composite works with deep meanings such as family, children, and life in modern sculptural works. Of course, every work of art coming to the art field must acquire special significance with the story it tells. The presence of philosophical views in the compositions increases the viewer's interest in life.

The philosophy of life seeks to understand the essence of life itself. He glorifies feelings and instincts, criticizes and denies reason. According to supporters of the philosophy of life, the concept of life is complex, ambiguous, and does not have its own precise interpretation.

For the philosophy of life, time is important as the essence of creation, development and organization. And history appears in the Philosophy of Life as unique and unrepeatable "cultural organisms" that go through processes similar to biological periodicity from birth to death. Unlike nature, which is governed by the law of causality, the historical process is subject to fate. Proponents of the philosophy of life (especially Nietzsche) attach great importance to the problem of language. According to them, language is unable to explain real life, because language loses its original meaning in the form of metaphors and symbols: individual expressions turn into general concepts, the world expressed by these concepts does not correspond to the original world. Later, the concept of "mass society" appeared in the philosophy of life; it leads the individual to lack of freedom, lack of creativity, and alienation. These views manifest themselves as a call to protect the culture of "good people" from the ideas of democracy and equalization that were emerging at that time. Due to these reasons, Nietzsche calls to re-evaluate generally accepted values and norms from the point of view of "natural" life, to follow the perfect person who is the representative of original "life" values. According to Spengler, after the period of cultural flourishing, the gradual decline of cultural organisms occurs, in which peoples become masses according to their behavior and activities.

Sculptors do not end with the reflection of a person's appearance, quiet or moving state, experiences, excitement, sadness and other characters are also expressed in the work. Sculptor's skills, correctly found movements, facial expressions



are the factors in the effectiveness of the work. Creativity is a higher level of consciousness, a higher and more complex form of activity, which is characteristic of a person. Creativity is a miracle that is born as a result of the mobilization of all mental processes, all knowledge, skills, all life experience, moral and physical strength of a person as original and historical-social innovations of unique quality. In art, including visual arts, the result of creativity is the creation of a work of art. That is, to reflect the characteristics of an objective entity in a special form in the form of artistic images. (3)

A real work of art is the creation of an unprecedented novelty in the form of an artistic image. And artistic creation is done through the creative process. In this, the artist creates a complete work of art, combining the ideological and artistic content. Creativity and creative processes are distinguished by their complex features and characteristics in art as well as in science. At the same time, it has general, objective laws, as in any creative process. Nevertheless, it is possible to generalize and describe the methods and ways of creative work. Interesting ideas were put forward to reveal the essence of artistic creation, in particular, the division of creative activity into structural factors, such as "the power of creativity", "components of creativity", etc. given in the research "creative nature". According to G.L. Yermash, the power and components of artistic creation are not the same in the epistemological sense. The power of creativity is the subjective, spiritual and practical ability of a person, the "mechanism" of the artistic creation process, and the creative component is the meaningful elements of the artist's spiritual world, that is, the "building material" of creativity. According to G.L.Yermash, the power of creativity is "Spiritual and practical abilities" (work, desire, inspiration, emotion, memory, thinking, sensitivity, imagination, artistic talent) in the form of mental processes of a person's spiritual life; (desire, intuition, will); cognitive processes (personal psychology, activity, attention) and individual-psychic characteristics of a person (temperament, character, abilities) show the mental life. It also takes place with the help of cognitive processes (perception, memory, imagination, imagination, intuition, thinking and speech). Abilities are mental and qualitative characteristics that are a condition for the high level performance of a specific type of activity of a person. Abilities are included in the individual-psychic characteristics of a person. In this way, emotion as a reproductive creative force that reflects the world, and at the same time helps to create new things in life, creates an individual attitude to art and poeticizes the image of existence. Memory, like emotion, is considered the reproductive force of artistic creativity, and it, in turn, manifests the most necessary mental process - the past experience of a person. In particular, remembering, keeping in mind, and then creating such a thing that it is impossible to perceive existence, including art, without the intervention of memory without connecting it with the content of past experience. Memory serves to reflect artistry. A person cannot avoid memory in his life and in any activity, especially he lives only with those impressions. It is necessary for him to use the results of thinking according to the analysis of the past, what he saw, what he understood and the



materials of his impressions. Past experience can only be preserved through memory. Only when the creator's memory has a sufficient reserve of impressions can he work without nature. (4) In conclusion, we can say that. We gained a lot of knowledge and information in the course of scientific and practical research conducted on the selected topic, strengthening detailed theoretical knowledge about modern sculpture, that is, sculpture of the period of independence. One of the most urgent issues is to work more on life and philosophical sculptural compositions coming to the field of art, to raise the spirituality of human education, especially our youth, and to educate them in the national spirit.

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