

Stages Of Formation Of Illustrative Thinking

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Abstract: This article broadly covers the essence of the concept of figurative thinking, its role in the types of thinking and its specific features. Figurative thinking directly affects a person's creative thinking, the formation of aesthetic taste and the expression of his emotional world. The article presents analytical ideas about the forms of expression of figurative thinking in literature, art and other cultural spheres, its differences from logical thinking, as well as its importance in the development of human thinking. The study reveals the possibilities of a deep understanding of figurative thinking and its effective application in creative activity.

Keywords: thinking, figurative thinking, reasoning, imagination, structure.

Introduction. The “Short Philosophical Dictionary” (2012) explains the concept of “thought” as follows: it is the highest stage of cognition, the ideal assimilation of the world by man in the form of theories, ideas and goals [1].

Thinking, relying on sensations and perception, overcomes limitations and enters the sphere of essential connections and laws of the world beyond the senses. Thinking uses practical actions as its tool and has the ability to reflect invisible connections. Thinking is associated with the activity of the brain, and the ability to work with abstract concepts in the brain is formed in the process of mastering the norms of practical human life forms, language, logic and culture. Thinking is realized in various forms of human spiritual and practical activity. It generalizes and preserves the cognitive experience of mankind. It is also manifested in figurative and symbolic forms expressed in the products of artistic and religious creativity, which serve to generalize the cognitive experience of mankind. A specific form of thinking is theoretical knowledge, which, relying on previous forms, allows for an unlimited intellectual and modeled perception of the world. Thinking is the source and main tool of human existence. It manifests itself both as a path leading to freedom and as freedom itself. It is a phenomenon that is open to all people and cannot be separated from them under any circumstances.

In the field of art, the philosophical and aesthetic issue related to the reflection of objective reality has always been important. It is this issue that serves as the basis for understanding the process of formation of figurative thinking.

In psychology, there are distinct types of concrete-practical, figurative-figurative and abstract-theoretical thinking. Figurative-figurative thinking is based on imagination and works with concrete images. Concrete-practical thinking is associated with practical actions in the process of performing thinking tasks. Abstract-theoretical thinking is based on concepts and is aimed at solving theoretical problems.

There are various typologies of thinking. Let us list the most common ones: According to the form of the process: figurative-practical, figurative-figurative, discursive thinking. According to the nature of the problems being solved: theoretical, practical, convergent and divergent thinking. According to the method of finding new solutions and solving problems: reproductive (algorithmic) and productive (creative) thinking. According to the importance of figurative components: visual, figurative and non-figurative thinking. According to the subject and field: individual or group, economic, technical, chess thinking, operator thinking, etc. According to the level of development: logical thinking, complex thinking, prological thinking [2].

Figurative thinking is a type of thinking in which a person reflects certain situations using mental images (imagination, fantasy). The ability to solve problems mentally is due to the fact that images have a generalized form and reflect the important properties of objects. Figurative thinking is especially effective in solving problems that can be described through their appearance.

Figurative thinking is clearly manifested in human creative expression, especially in drawings in childhood. Each child seeks to reflect the “image of the world” at a certain stage of his life.

The purposeful formation of figurative thinking requires determining its structure. "Structure" (from Latin *structura* - structure, order, connection) is a set of stable relationships and connections between the elements of a system [3].

The structure includes the general organizational structure of an object or process, the spatial and temporal arrangement of its components. However, the structure consists not only of direct connections, but also of regular and substantive relationships.

Any phenomenon has its own structure, and stable internal connections in it ensure the integrity and identity of the object.

In the process of studying scientific and research literature, we found that figurative thinking is a form of thinking characterized by the use of images in the process of human thinking.

B.M. Velichkovsky defines the image as follows: "An image is a subjective picture of the world or its individual fragments, which includes the subject himself, the surrounding people, the spatial environment and the temporal sequence of events. Image is one of the forms of reflection of objective reality" [4].

Thinking in images is a complex psychic process of processing sensory information, which reflects the results of direct sensory perception of the real world, their conceptual processing and intellectual transformation. In this process, images are voluntarily actualized on the basis of the given visual material, change under the influence of various conditions, freely re-form, and new images are created that are fundamentally different from the initial state.

The process of figurative thinking is of interest to researchers and scientists. In many cases, thinking is analyzed from the point of view of certain psychological approaches (L.B. Itelson, N.V. Maslova, N.V. Rozhdestvenskaya, I.B. Yakimanskaya). Literature analysis shows that one of the important aspects of thinking is its dependence on the emotional sphere of a person, that is, on his feelings, which create favorable conditions for the development of figurative thinking. Analysis of the mechanisms of operation of figurative thinking shows that the ability to work with images (create them, use them) gives personal significance to the process of acquiring knowledge.

Knowledge acquired through imagery is emotionally enriched, activates the creative aspects and imagination of the individual. When the world is perceived figuratively, it acquires the properties of mobility, dynamism and associativity. The more channels of perception are involved, the more connections and relationships are introduced into the content of the image, the more complete it becomes and the more possibilities for its use expand. In psychology, the types of figurative thinking formed under the influence of various knowledge systems and methods of cognition, the conditions for its development and its role in the formation of concepts have not been sufficiently studied.

One of the main mechanisms in the work of figurative thinking is associative play (N.V. Rozhdestvenskaya). With the acquisition of life experience, the child forms his own associative system - based on similarity, proximity or contrast. Feelings, knowledge and culture create a certain associative system, in which imagination and concepts form a complex, living network, constantly feeding creative thinking [5].

An image is a copy of the objective world, formed as a result of perception and imagination. "There are things outside of us. Our perception and imagination are their images," wrote A.N. Leontiev.

A.N. Leontiev noted that we do not actually build the world, but its image, actively "separate" it from objective reality. The process of perception is precisely the means of this "separation". What is important is not what means this process is carried out with, but what image is formed as a result. This image is an image of the objective world, objective reality, which can be more or less adequate, complete or incomplete, and sometimes even false.

The image of an object or phenomenon is not just an image, but a structure with meaning and content, which depends on personal feelings, perceptions, observations, comparisons and logical conclusions. The image of the world is not a simple image, but consists of the content that is depicted.

L.V. Yanovskaya emphasizes that although the image reflects objective reality (that is, a being that exists outside and independently of human consciousness), it is still subjective.

The subjectivity of the image is manifested in various connections between a person and the world, at various levels of psychic reflection. This subjectivity is determined by the characteristics of a person's life activity, his personal position in the world. Also, the subjectivity of the image depends on the needs, motives, goals, views, feelings and experiences of a person. These aspects play an important role, especially for images related to activities that are of great importance in human life. In conclusion, figurative thinking is one of the important and unique forms of human thinking. Through it, a person perceives phenomena in the environment not only intellectually, but also emotionally and aesthetically. Expressing thoughts through images, symbols

and images enriches a person's imagination, develops creative potential. In literature, art, music and other cultural spheres, figurative thinking is the main creative tool. When it is used in harmony with logical thinking, human thinking becomes deeper, broader and more effective. Therefore, developing figurative thinking and actively using it in the fields of education, upbringing, and art is of paramount importance.

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