



## CREATIVE PERSON AND THE HARD WORK OF CREATIVITY

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### Annotation:

The creator has a unique personality. The psychology of artistic creation, the process of creation and the environment of the creative nature has been studied in depth in foreign literature [1]. It is also one of the most important issues in Uzbek literature [2]. The views of Uzbek enlightened artists in this regard are also unique. Especially, Abdulla Qodiriy's literary-theoretical views on creative responsibility, the creative process, the choice and application of imagery are noteworthy.

### Keywords:

Creator, unique personality, Uzbek literature, foreign literature

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"To be a real writer, you need to study life in detail, to be aware of all its aspects," said Abdulla Qodiriy, linking the breadth of the creative worldview and the richness of the world of thought with the ability to observe. Indeed, unique artistic discoveries, extraordinary figurative dialogues, characteristic artistic details are the product of careful observation. In particular, it was used in Abdulla Qahhor's story "The Thief" and became a popular phrase "In fact, was it existed, before it disappeared?" the sentence is also known to be one of the findings based on the author's observations. Memories of the author's works and the creation of images in H. Qodiriy's book "About my father" are good evidence of this. Although the creative reader is perceived by the reader and society only as a representative of the art of speech, his nature embodies awareness of all life spheres. In general, a true creator can be compared to a living encyclopedia. Not only this encyclopedic knowledge is presented to the readers in alphabetical order, but also in artistic interpretations saturated with emotion, in separate compositions. It means that the reader creates a holistic imagination in his thinking to the best of his ability through this partisan and perceptual interpretation.

By considering that the writer's own imagined contribution (in Russian, "вымысел") plays a major role in a literary work, Abdulla Qodiriy rightly argues that it is not acceptable to write about something you have not seen or known in life. This shows that the principle of fiction authenticity is the main criterion for a work. Works that capture the reader's heart are important because they are created on the same basis. The value of the first Uzbek novel "Past days" is one of the reasons why it has been repeatedly studied. In order to write the work, the writer deeply studies the streets, nature, people and values of Margilan. Even observing nature, the number of trees, their shape, age, what kind of birds landed on them and their singing, the smell of stained linseed oil from a house, gave the work authenticity and a special pathos.

There is a great deal of responsibility and "long thought" in speaking and composing sentences. The writer evaluates this as the primary quality of the creator. Formed on his writings about arts: "One of the things that makes a story meaningful is telling it instead of showing it". If concept of Ochumilov is a chameleon was not shown by words, instead were described by the author,

extreme number of words would be used. Chekhov does not say it by himself, in fact illustrates it through Ochumilov's own words." [3]

Each dialogue skillfully structured in the play has multifunctional features, such as showing the character of the image, worldview, drama, the situation at the time of speaking, the course of events. On the basis of learning from the experience of foreign literature, Qodiriy was able to demonstrate a unique way of creating a dialogue in harmony with national literary traditions. Dialogue in a work of art allows you to objectively introduce more than one character at a time. It also reflects the polyphonic attitude to reality and the situation. The writer, who deeply understands these aspects on the basis of experiments, considers the role of dialogue in the composition of the work very important. The brevity points out that the methods of presentation are distinct elements in the demonstration of the writer's skill. On the basis of reacting to this single dialogue, Qodiriy praises the creative responsibility of the creator. Appreciating the word in the polishing of methodological skill, a deep sense of its subtle semantic aspects, in short, the issue of belief in the word is the destiny of the creator.

It is well known that literature is a reflection of society. Art of word shows certain parts of life to the reader by showing the novelty of the image in the mirror, understanding the being, perceiving the spiritual world, drawing conclusions of life. Each artist discovers the world from his own perspective and presents this discovery to the reader. In fact, every work is a part of life, of the universe. As the Russian writer A.P. Chekhov rightly said: "When depicting nature, it is necessary to take small pieces and arrange them in such a way that when you close your eyes to read, a picture comes to mind. In this sense, L. Tolstoy emphasizes that "A. Chekhov's work has a similar form to the impressionists. In a deep look, they consist of unrelated paints and from a distance which create a cohesive landscape.

Based on based on his experience as a creative person Abdulla Qodiriy describes the qualities of a creator as follows:

1. Criticism, observation.
2. Responsibility to the word, being able to value the role of word.
3. Ability to think constructively. To be able to feel the perception of the big universe from small details.

In conclusion, the main features of creativity are freedom, wondering, the pursuit of identity, observation, responsibility for speech, the priority of constructive and intuitive ability, self-confidence, and especially character.

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