

CREATION AS A MEANING OF PERSONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to clearly define creativity as a means of reflecting a person's psyche, linking it to creation from the perspective of different researchers.

Literature review as a research method has been used for theoretical analyses of the existing literature reflecting the personality and creativity. This paper discusses literature review as a methodology for conducting research and offers an overview of different researchers on the topic of the study.

The analysis of the research results made it possible to compile understanding of creation or creativity as a meaning of personal psychology from the perspective of different authors. Results of the study indicate that creativity itself is quite complicated and it applies on in each component of the personality and still the reflection is different and ideology behind various from different perspectives. Still, there is no any unique understanding of creativity or creation while talking about personal psychology.

Keywords: *creation, creativity, psychology, person, personal psychology, individual, personality.*

INTRODUCTION

Creativity and personality and their interconnection have been studied by different specialists for many decades. In the main recognized connections of creativity and personality are widely discussed through important and descriptive studies. At the same time, diverse conceptions of creativity both theoretical and practical are describe by different researchers. The current study justifies the issues of definition of creation and creativity in a personal psychology by examining the content and results of the conducted research and existing literature.

The process of creation and productivity plays a special role in the life of every person, because its manifestations are multi-layered, it is a means of reflecting the psyche of the person. By creating, a person shows his abilities, expresses unique thoughts, ideas, emotions, feelings, expressing his individuality. The work is nothing but a state of mind, so the artist expresses his inner world with color, and images, and the stronger his

emotional state at the time of creation, the more he will talk about himself through the work. The creativity of a person is the soul that is put into his work, and the work inspires, through which human souls are created and reflected.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Personality development denotes to the process by which the organized thought, emotions and behavior outlines that make up a person's exceptional nature emerge over time. Different circumstances and aspects influence the personality: genetics, parenting, education, social and physical environment, and many other common variables (Bhoite & Shinde, 2019). In general, it is stated that the personality is a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by an individual that uniquely influences their environment, cognition, emotions, motivations, and behaviors in numerous states. It is very interesting to refer to the origin of the word which comes from the Latin persona, which means "mask" (Friedman & Schustack, 2016).

Personality development considered to be in a strong relationship with the creativity. Creativity in personal development combines a person's exceptional experience with the external evidence they gather. Consequently, it gives rise to a unique, independent individual in all levels of person's development. Creativity is a psychological phenomenon that manifests itself on an individual, group, collective, national and global levels. The creative idea has been the basis of both progress deviant and marginal situations at all stages of the development of human civilization. The positive or negative characteristics of the creator are revealed in the work, so it can be considered as a means of reflecting the personality of the person.

Creativity is a multifaceted concept that is theorized and measured in various ways. According to Vernon (1989) "Creativity is the ability of a person to propose new, original ideas, to make discoveries, to create artistic objects, which experts accept as valuable elements in the field of science, technology or art". Based on the above mentioned, within the scope of current research paper, it was decided to conduct literature review and make theoretical analyses to clearly define creativity as a means of reflecting a person's psyche, linking it to creativity from the perspective of different researchers.

Creativity is a feature of the implementation of complex mental-complete processes, as a result of which a person is created in a narrow sense - unique ideas, and in a broad sense - national-universal values. The mental processes that characterize a person's creativity are studied in the field of cognitive psychology, using cognitive activities performed by the creative person, such as imagination, insight, inspiration and worldview.

Prominent in this respect are the theories of Wallas (1926) and Mumford (1991, 1997). Wallas' version of model has three levels of proximity to consciousness (nonconsciousness; fringe consciousness; consciousness) and five stages (Preparation; Incubation; Intimation; Illumination; Verification) which is presented as a general conceptual architecture within which relevant concepts and theories from more recent creativity research, including neuroscience and intuition, are positioned and from which a number of implications are drawn (Sadler-Smith, 2015).

In the case of Mumford (1997) researcher consider how peoples' creative problem-solving efforts are influenced by characteristics of the organizations in which they work. Authors examine the situations which call for creative problem solving at work and then consider the kinds of processes people must apply to solve these problems. Additionally, it was described certain organizational variables that might help or hinder effective application of these processes (Mumford, Whetzel & Reiter-Palmon, 1997). Almost two decades later Mumford talks about creative achievements which, according to him, act as the basis for progress in our world (Mumford, Medeiros & Partlow, 2012). Though creative achievement is influenced by many variables, the basis for creativity is held to lie in the generation of high-quality, original, and sophisticated solutions to complex, novel, ill-defined problems. In the present effort, we examine the cognitive capacities that make creative problem-solving possible. Authors argue in their research paper that creative problem-solving depends on the effective execution of a set of complex cognitive processes. Effective execution of these processes is, in turn, held to depend on the strategies employed in process execution and the knowledge being used in problem-solving. The implications of these observations for improving creative thinking are discussed (Mumford, Medeiros & Partlow, 2012).

The product of a person's creativity is creation, that is, the product that is perceived as a work of art, a scientific discovery or a technological invention. In general, the creative product is unique and original, it combines perspective, novelty, complexity, beauty, truthfulness and eternity (Runco, 2003; 1996). Still, it is very important to understand that creativity should not only be seen or considered as an art connected pattern. Yes, the individual needs to be creative to create a piece of art, but in other life areas creativity also needed and act as a prerequisite for development indifferent fields.

Judging by the opinion of the famous researcher Rooney, it is possible to state that creativity is understood as a personal characteristic, or a research trait. But the opinion of another twentieth-century scholar, Barron (1969) that creativity is an individual ability, and in some cases a gift or talent must be taken into account as well when reflecting to

the creativity as a personal development factor.

Still, before going ahead, it is very important to go to the routes of personality models suggested by Freud, who suggested a framework for how overall personality is structured. According to Freud, the basic driving force of personality and behavior is known as the libido. These libidinal energy energizes the three basic components that make up personality: the id, the ego, and the superego (Lapsley & Ste, 2012). It is important to highlight that the id is the aspect of personality present at birth. It is the most primal part of the personality and drives people to fulfill their most basic needs and urges; the ego is the aspect of personality charged with controlling the urges of the id and forcing it to behave in realistic ways, while the superego is the final aspect of personality to develop and contains all of the ideals, morals, and values imbued by family, parents and culture (Kupfersmid, 2019).

According to Freud, these three elements of personality work together to create complex human behaviors. The superego attempts to make the ego behave according to these ideals. The ego must then moderate between the primal needs of the id, the idealistic standards of the superego, and reality.

Freud's concept of the id, ego, and superego has gained prominence in popular culture, despite a lack of upkeep and considerable skepticism from many researchers (Kupfersmid, 2019). Reflecting to the issue of creation and creativity within this scope, it is obvious that these patterns exist and should exist in each component of the personality. What do creativity for? Here, while initiating the personality components on different levels, creativity is recognized not as about creating, making new things. Creativity has more deep roots, it acts as the foundation for problem-solving in person's life. It is quite difficult to solve many problems by using existing frameworks and rules only. In its place, creativity requires space to develop on its own formulas and other mechanical solutions.

One of the objects of study of differential psychology is creativity. While studying it, different researchers have discovered many features that are in line with the creativity of creative people. In modern times, a person's creativity is perceived as a powerful stimulus for creative behavior (Feist & Barron, 2003) and is a requirement for personal development in many aspects of the life. However, creativity of great extent is special and exceptionally rare, it comes in many different forms, shades, and types (Feist, 2010).

It is obvious that creativity is a means of reflecting a person's mental structure, because creativity, which is manifested during creation, includes almost all mental processes typical of a person. Therefore, it can be said that not only the work but also the creator is defined by the reactions to the work. Therefore, in the case of such an approach,

the work can be considered “greatness”, which characterizes the level of creativity of a person.

The first is worldly creativity, which presupposes the emergence of daily individual creative behavior, with the result of which the application of the result helps to solve our daily problems. Richards considers this level of creativity to be a part of human nature that serves itself or its immediate environment, but which is not of significant value to the general public and is not widely recognized (Richards, 2007).

At the same time, in his paper, Cropley believes that a person who is at the first level of creativity exhibits the most research-intensive abilities at work (Cropley, 2011). The second level of a person's creativity is related to prominent individuals in this or that field and their works, science, art figures who show high performance, talent, transforming the world and objective reality, such as da Vinci, Rembrandt, Rafael, Mone, Dali, Malevich, Saryan, Minas, Mozart, Bethoven, Tigranyan, Komitas, Khachaturyan and others.

The definition of these two levels of creativity, however, has led to a two-pronged classification, with some limitations on the reflection of the creator's mentality. Therefore, in view of this, Beghetto and Kaufman (2009) propose to include two new categories: Mini-c and Pro-c (Beghetto & Kaufman, 2009).

According to the authors, the Mini-c level is the most subjective. It refers directly to the individual, to the new knowledge he has acquired, to the reflection of his psyche through creation, through the expression of personal experience. The Pro-c level represents a level of creative development and an effort starting with Little-c and, corresponding to the creativity in a particular professional field, but not all experienced professionals reach this level of creativity.

In order to reach Pro-c level, a person needs to prepare a cocktail, which will combine all his mental processes and reflect his mental structure. Cohen (2011) suggests the “continuation of adaptive creative behavior” to visualize the nature of a person's creativity, its complex psychological nature. When analyzing a person's creativity in terms of adaptability, he considers the interaction between the person and the “environment” to be essential. The continuity and movement of this interaction, according to the author, varies from the creativity of young children to famous, brilliant, talented adults. Moreover, the creative person, at different stages of life, reflects in his creation his psyche, which in turn contains various influential variables, many elements that contribute to the level of human creativity (Cohen, 2011).

Still Friedman and Schustack (2016) has discussed the personality as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by an individual that uniquely influences

their environment, cognition, emotions, motivations, and behaviors in numerous states.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Different authors describe the creativity and personal ability to produce creation differently, and below are some definitions and statements proving the wide range of approaches, thoughts and understandings of the creation or creativity in a personal psychology (Feist, 2010; Feist & Barron, 2003; Bhoite & Shinde, 2019; Kupfersmid, 2019; Runco, 2003; 1996). Below in the table are presented general results of the theoretical analyses with the clearly defined creativity as a means of reflecting a person's psyche, linking it to creativity from the perspective of different researchers (Table 1).

Creation and creativity play very important role in personality development from childhood till adolescence. The environmental implication and role is vital for formulation of creation and creativity, as well as productivity abilities of the person. All these is very important and plays a special role in the life of every person.

Table 1.

Creation or creativity in a personal psychology.

Creativity is crucial to what it is to be human.
...personally created products
The creative process carried out by the person himself.
The behavior of the person displayed in the process of different activities.
Creativity is the foundation for art, science, philosophy, and technology.
...an individual's beliefs, attitudes, imaginations, insights, inspirations, potentials, abilities, and talents.
Creativity is the foundation for problem-solving.
Personality traits present in highly creative individuals.
Creativity combines person's individual experience with the information he collects from the outside.

Creativity makes life to be worth to be lived, sense of being alive.
Effects of creative potential in personality development.
Events during development can impact personality development and creativity maturation.

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