THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF CREATIVE THINKING BY EASTERN AND WESTERN THINKERS

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ABSTRACT
Creativity acts as the Supreme administrator of social life, human activity, further improving a person's ability to think, and directs him towards good deeds. Such a creative person is always actions in harmony with being. Considered one of the most important social qualities that represent a person's humanity, the concepts of “creative ability” and “creative thinking” are one of the most important signs that represent the independence of an individual at the same time, while testifying to the fact that a person is a person with a high creative capacity.

INTRODUCTION
Thanks to independence, we were honored to cheer up young people from Amir Temur Tuzuk, al Bukhari services, literary masterpieces of at Termiziy Naqshbandi, khikmat of Akhmad Yassawi. Also, the educational views of our biyuk allomas, such as Alisher Navoi, Al-Khwarazmiy, Durbek, ATOI, Lutfiy, Babur, Ibn Sina, Farabi, began to grow wider. "There is no future that does not know its history" as proof of these views of the president, it is advisable to cite the opinions of the Great Eastern allomas, thinkers, below.

After the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle, the greater thinker of Forobius, who made a name for himself in the East with the breadth of his idea of knowledge, the teacher, said the second Muallim dep. Farabi's commitment to education and education in the self-bond makes education as well as education have a place in human maturity. Education, carried out in accordance with forobius fikricha, has matured both man and reason, creates information about nature and society, information about life, and information about a person who is accompanied by management in society.

Berunius outlines an important idea of creative thinking and labor education in human maturity. Farobius divided the labor of each Labor owner into qarabtur. In the fertilizer cocktail will bring a cocktail of binoculars, coal diggers, intelligent labor, fan sokhibs.
Uzbek poet and socialite Alisher Navoi gave the reason for his upbringing to know their intelligence activist in giving knowledge to students learning in the ihlosiya madrasa, which was given by Tashkent.

The pedagogical views of one of the founders of Uzbek pedagogy, Abdullah Avloni, also occupy a large place in the field of education in the issue of developing intelligence by loving his daughter, who has knowledge of teachers. The life of society, human activity performed the function of Supreme management and guided it towards noble action. In this, a creative person is always in a state of harmony with being. Ensuring the humanity of a person is considered one of the most important social qualities "creative ability" and "creative thinking", while the concepts of "creative ability" are the possibility of human exaltation, at the same time one of the most important opportunities that person expresses independence. The concept of progressive thinking has understood different meanings and views in historical sources. It consists in the addition of words with understandable two different characteristics, which in itself embody quality and attention. While "creativity" denotes its quality, "contemplation" reflects its fundamental properties. Thus, creativism in the broad sense is one's vaqea and the inherent essence of phenomena is an activity based on the perception of creativity, while creative thinking takes a look at the thinking of creativity of a person. It can be seen that even in the above definitions, the two intelligences differ qualitatively and quantitatively from each other.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In ancient times, Greek games shared different views on this issue. Socrates explains that the state of creativity in the middle of execution is the possibility of creating internal rules that coordinate human practical activities. According to Plato, a disciple of Socrates, creativism is the ability of a person to observe the way of life in which it is created, while creative thinking is necessary to apply it to everyday practical activities. In general, antique falsehood has come to the creative content of thought from two different things: 1) the fact that creativity is clearly pre-cosmontological; 2) those who have recognized it as a Biosocial concept with a personal nature. "Creativism", which has cosmoontological content, is found in the works of asosanplaton and Arastu in the case of criticism in the work of World scientific research, but from this the opinion does not arise that Greek thinkers take into account the personal characteristics of creativism. Creative parties with Biosocial characteristics understand the formation of basic thinking as an automatic process of automation as a perception of the nature and society in human bioorganism.

In western Europe, creative man begins to tremble at the end of the XII century, not with creative thinking, but with proposals as a method of "divine knowledge", the top leader of knowledge. About such proposals at the beginning of the 12th century, the controversy between the definitions of Duns Scott, William Occam and Foma Aquinas was created a zombie. We can communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us, communicate with us.
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Foma Aquinsky, on the other hand, turned off the fact that studying creativism was a place of execution from the opportunity, and the Will acquired creativism. In his opinion, an aspect of creativism is understood that is filled with only creative intelligence. Because of this, creativity has become a fundamental concept that expresses the cognitive character of events and phenomena with creative intelligence. The life of society, human activity performed the task of Supreme management and transferred it to the noble cause. Such creativity a person is always in a state of harmony with being.

The psychological point, in addition, is the ability of the creative person to have creativity, the level of information regarding creativity, the willingness to create principled new ideas, far from the traditional or customary scheme of thought of the individual, as well as overcoming problems in an order that includes creative abilities, perceived as an independent factor of talent.

In general, today activities aimed at creating creativity, creativity, innovation are understood as creative activities. The creative person, on the other hand, has his own opinion,

there is no evidence of any evidence to suggest that this may be the case. Support for creative opportunities not only for the creation of new ideas, but also for the improvement of lifestyle, or individually acquired opportunities, and plays an important role in the development of the inner world of the individual.

CONCLUSION

Drawing on the knowledge of notable Eastern scholars and intellectuals from history, such Amir Temur, Ibn Bukhari, Alisher Navoi, and others, the text emphasizes the value of education and intellectual growth in Uzbekistan. It echoes the opinions of philosophers such as Berunius and Farabi by highlighting the critical role that education plays in fostering creative work and thought. The essay explores Alisher Navoi and Abdullah Avloni's educational philosophies, highlighting the significance of education and intellect in molding people for positive contributions to society. The section explores the idea of creativity and highlights the dual nature of creativism and creative intelligence by drawing on ideas from Western European and Greek philosophers. It ends by highlighting the modern emphasis on pursuits that foster invention and creativity as well as the contribution of education to the development of people's inner selves. Overall, the section emphasizes Uzbekistan's rich intellectual legacy and how it aligns with international ideas about creativity and education.

REFERENCES
