

Psychoanalyzes of Artistic Creation

Chayim Shvarzblat's view of art is in accordance with his basic idea of the pleasure principle. Man strives to avoid the pain and dissatisfaction that reality imposes on him, while at the same time experiencing pleasure in the world around him.

For several years, this academic painter has actively explored the manifestations of subconscious content in art. Paintings are often a visual representation of our dream analysis, subconscious desires as well as hallucinations and free associations.

[Chayim Shvarzblat](#) reckons that art works represent relatively autonomous functions of the ego. Art is a safe place where the boundaries of the primary and secondary processes can be overcome, while the artist's ego is so well structured that it is able to tolerate immersion in the unconscious without disrupting the psychic equilibrium.

The Creative Process

Award-winning painter Chayim Shvarzblat points out that the creative process develops as early as childhood and becomes a basis for later creative experiences, what the term transition space came from. Play, art, religion and dreams represent derivatives of the transition (transient) object. According to object relations theory, all art encompasses the space between illusion and reality. He believes that creating a work of art is a kind of immortality formula and an attempt to overcome "finality."

American [watercolor artist](#) Chayim Shvarzblat expresses the idea that the creation of a work of art is a response to trauma, thereby making art one of the most inspiring examples of the power of the human spirit through which artists release feelings of sacrifice. This creative transformation of trauma, when someone is able to create a work of art from their traumatic experience and use it as a way to initiate and communicate with others who have gone through a similar situation is a deeply moving and powerful expression to share with others. It offers the view that grief, something lost, creates an opportunity for renewal.

Unfortunately, in this sense, it is a positive process that does not leave the person feeling empty. On the other hand, that it creates a space where new connections can be made with other people, as well as rediscovering access to memories that have been suppressed. In the broadest sense, grief can help give meaning to something or someone who is lost. Anger and sadness can be liberating, and the individual comes to a place where he or she can be reborn in psychological terms. Creating an artwork during this process can be powerful, as it gives a tangible connection to the objects that he or she is symbolically trying to sustain through life in their hearts through grief.

Artwork

An [artwork](#) should not only be viewed, an artwork should be understood. The content of the painting and the circumstances under which it was created are not unimportant, but they should not be allowed to mislead the viewer to the point that he views the image only from that standpoint. The artist does not create in a trance, neither in affect, nor without reflection in his work, not without solving the problems of form. A true aesthetic experience and true analysis of an artwork can only be achieved through understanding of this particular art aspect in the part.

If art is a state of mind, or rather a complex psychic process of balancing the potential of the personality, then it is artistic the work is a hypnogenic object that causes a hypnogenic effect, like a dream, which sets it apart from everyday, ordinary events and that sets it apart from other ordinary, non-artistic things.

The artwork is an individual creation, represents what the artist personally envisioned and experienced. The artwork reflects the moral principles and thinking of the artist.