Imagination, imaginaire, imaginal. Three concepts for defining creative fantasy

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Abstract

This paper comparatively presents three notions related to the concept of creative fantasy. These three terms (imagination, imaginaire, imaginal) have been developed by the French school of research on the imagination (recherches sur l imaginaire), which is little known in the Anglo-Saxon academic field. As such, the terms don’t even have convenient translations and linguistic equivalents. Briefly, imagination is fantasy conceived as a combinatory faculty of the psyche. French rationalistic philosophers saw it as a misleading and rather weakly creative ability. L imaginaire is the resourceful and inventive aspect of fantasy, as conceived by the Romantics and then theorized by psychoanalysis and contemporary French philosophers. L imaginal, or mundus imaginalis is a concept defined by Henry Corbin in order to designate fantasies as self-sustained, ontological beings.

Keywords

Fantasy, imagination, imaginaire, mundus imaginalis, Plato, Kant, Gaston Bachelard, Gilbert Durand, Henry Corbin

Thanks to creative imagination, this concept is transformed. Creative thinking and imagination has its own specific features. With the help of this process, it is possible to create completely new unique representations based on the subject’s own ideas and thoughts, in which the individuality of the creator is expressed. It can be arbitrary and involuntary. To a greater extent, a creative idea or a tendency to it is determined from birth, but it can also be developed. The development of creative imagination takes place in three stages. The first is a creative idea. At first, a fuzzy image of Fantaisy is theorized by psychoanalysis and contemporary French philosophers. L imaginal, or mundus imaginalis is a concept defined by Henry Corbin in order to designate fantasies as self-sustained, ontological beings.

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artisticall. Imagination is a similar process as it involves forming mental images, concepts and sensations of things that are not present in front of us. This confuses many as there is a lot of overlapping between imagination and fantasy. This article attempts to highlight the differences between imagination and fantasy. The origin of the word imagination is the Latin word imaginaire meaning to draw an image. Fantasy. Fantasy is a product of the imagination but it is mostly too far away from reality. The concept of imagination close in meaning to concepts of creative thinking and creativity. Often these concepts are used as synonyms, understanding by creative (creative) thinking the ability to see things in a new light and to find unusual solutions to problematic problems. There is no consensus on what creativity is in science today. The well-known theorist of the theory of creativity J. Guilford and his collaborators singled out 16 characteristics of creativity. As nouns the difference between imagination and fantasy. is that imagination is the image-making power of the mind; the act of creating or reproducing ideally an object not previously perceived; the ability to create such images while fantasy is that which comes from one’s imagination. As a verb fantasy is. (literary) to fantasize (about). imagination. * 2013 , Mark J. Blechner, Hope and Mortality: Psychodynamic Approaches to AIDS and HIV. Perhaps I would be able to help him recapture the well-being and emotional closeness he fantasied his brother had experienced with his parents prior to his birth. (obsolete) To have a fancy for; to be pleased with; to like. (Cavendish). * Robynson (More’s Utopia).