

## PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE SENSORY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSONALITY

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### Annotation

Man is comprehensively studied by the humanities. In psychology, a person is studied as a product of biological evolution, as the main driving force of society and its production, as a subject of production and other social relations. Due to the fact that the relationship of a person with other people and the outside world is diverse, the psychological qualities and qualities characteristic of him are extremely diverse. this article analyzes the main sensory characteristics of a person in the knowledge of the external world.

**Keywords:** person, personality, individuality, sensor, sensorimotor, external world, moral character, individual characteristics.

Patterns of personality formation and development and their mechanisms are studied in general psychology and pedagogy.

In this regard, psychologists gave different definitions of a person and uniquely represented his structure. Below we briefly touch on some of the authors.

In psychology, concepts are used that are close to each other, but not specific, such as: a person, a person, an individuality. To more clearly explain their essence, it is appropriate to analyze the psychological nature of each of them.

1. Man: belonging to the class of mammals, the fact that he is a biological being, is a characteristic of man. Upright posture, adaptation of hands to work, possession of a highly developed brain, inclusion in the classification of mammals reflect its unique sides. As a social being, man is endowed with consciousness, in addition to the ability to consciously reflect existence, he also has the ability to change it in accordance with his interests and needs.

2. Man. A person who has separated from the animal world due to work and develops in society begins to communicate with other people using language, becomes a personality. Social nature is the main characteristic of man.

3. Individuality. Each person has unique characteristics. Embodiment of the unique sides of a person creates individuality. It manifests itself in the intellectual, emotional and volitional spheres of the personality.

Let's briefly get acquainted with the materials relating to the structure of personality, the most common in the psychology of the 20th century. According to S. L. Rubinshtein, a person has the following structure:

1. Orientation is expressed in desires, interests, ideals, beliefs, priority motives of activity and behavior, worldview.

2. Knowledge, skills, qualifications are acquired in the process of life and work.

3. Individual typological features are reflected in temperament, character, abilities.

According to the teachings of K. K. Platonov, the personality structure has the following form:

firstly, orientation - combines the moral character and attitudes of a person. It is necessary to distinguish between levels of mobility, stability, speed, scope (volume);

secondly, social experience - includes knowledge, skills and habits acquired through education and personal experience;

thirdly, the formation of forms of psychological reflection - the individual characteristics of cognitive processes that are formed in the process of social life;

fourthly, biologically determined restructuring - combines pathological changes that depend to a certain extent on the morphological and physiological characteristics of the brain, age, gender characteristics of a person and his typological characteristics.

According to the interpretation of A. G. Kovalev, a person has the following structure:

1. Orientation - defines a person's attitude to reality, which includes ideological and practical principles, interests and needs of various characteristics that interact with each other.

The priority orientation determines all human mental activity.

2. Opportunities - a system that ensures the successful implementation of activities. A variety of skills that interact and are interdependent.

3. Character. Determines the behavior of a person in a social environment. It reflects the form and content of a person's spiritual life. Strong-willed and spiritual qualities are distinguished from the character system.

4. The system of exercises. Provides correction (correction) of life and activity, movements and behavior, self-control, self-government.

When describing and interpreting the problem of personality structure, i.e. structures, we use the basis and front, the component as a relatively independent part of the integral structure, the element as a unit of analysis, the concept (term) from any context, even if they do not reflect the nature of the integrity. Such a difference (difference) is absolutely necessary to identify the structural and elemental-systemic levels in order to fully reveal the properties of the personality as a whole.

The science of psychology, more consistently than other sciences, approaches the creation of a model of the structure of personality, achieves the possibility of reflecting its nature, as a result of which it has taken a central place in the complex of psychological problems. The question of the structure of personality is somehow inextricably linked with the actual problems studied by psychologists. In this context, it suffices to mention the development of a personality typology, the search for an effective way to influence a person, and the motivation of behavior.

It is a logical fact that the most significant scientific research on the structural approach to personality has been carried out in the science of psychology, and the creation of a model of a diverse personality structure is a clear confirmation of our opinion. In this regard, according to B. G. Ananiev, the division of psychological phenomena into consciousness (intellect), feeling (emotion) and will is the first manifestation of the experience of a structural approach in human psychology, the validity of which is recognized by many psychologists. . B. G. Ananiev, as other variants of the structural approach, emphasizes the recognition of contradictory relationships with various mental phenomena - the harmony of mental acts with mental functions, the unconsciousness of consciousness, tendencies with potencies. According to L. S. Vygotsky, human mental functions can be divided into higher, cultural, lower and natural types, since they are based on the expression of the interaction of the first and second signal systems in the higher nervous activity of a person with education.

According to the theoretical and practical data collected by world psychology, age, gender and individual typological characteristics represent the dynamics of the psychophysiological functions of sensory (subsensory, subceptive), mnemonic (memory), verbal (through words) and logical, as well as organic needs, defines the structure. It is advisable to call these personality characteristics dualistic and emphasize that their integration is expressed in temperamental features and innate tendencies. Since these qualities are formed in the process of ontogenetic evolution, they govern on the basis of a phylogenetic program. Youth and individual variability can manifest itself in various forms under the influence of the socio-historical development of mankind. The dynamic characteristics of a person are influenced by the qualities of a person in a social environment, which further enhances the factor of individual variability.

Among the main characteristics of a person as a subject of activity is his consciousness, a product of development in this area (as a reflection of objective activity (and activity) as a modifier of reality). A person as a subject of practical activity describes not only his personal qualities and characteristics, but also acts as technical means and labor technology, their amplifying, accelerating and creative functions.

The first of the scientific problems mentioned above is the fact that a person has an individual structure that distinguishes him from other people. The solution of this obvious psychological problem makes it possible to predict behavior that is expressed in the internal conditions of a given personality structure. The formulation of this question primarily follows from the needs of education and upbringing, areas of activity related to the organization, and other needs. But the solution of this problem on a scientific basis is connected with another problem, namely with the categorization of a person (typology), the definition of his most important, perfect structure. Indeed, if we want to have a fairly complete idea of the typology of personality, limiting the most subtle and instructive aspects of the typological analysis of personality, it is necessary to highlight its most general image in a generalized form.

The second question related to the structure of the personality requires the division of such a structure into several components, therefore, the sum of these parts creates an integral human personality. In the science of world psychology,

psychologists recommend dividing (classifying) the components of a person's psychological structure into categories based on their different nature.

In modern world psychology, a high position is occupied by a theory that confirms that biological (natural) and social (social) factors, which are formed under the influence of reality, are two important parts of the human personality. According to this theory, the idea that the "inner psyche" ("endopsychic" - Greek "endo" means "internal") is divided into parts. According to this interpretation, "endopsycche" reflects the interdependence of mental elements and functions as internal parts of the human mental structure. It is based on the confirmation of the idea that the "endopsychic" is exactly the same as the neuropsychic structure of a person, allegedly, it creates the internal mechanism of a person's personality. The "exopsychic" part of the mental structure determines the attitude of a person to the external environment, all sides opposite to a person, interpersonal and objective relations. "Endopsyche", in turn, reflects such characteristics of cognitive processes as human influence, memory, thinking, imagination, the qualities of voluntary effort, involuntary actions, and similar qualities. "Exopsychia" includes a system of relationships of the individual and his interests, inclinations, ideals, passions, dominant, dominant emotions, acquired knowledge, experience, and the like. "Endopsychism", which has a natural factor (basis), depends on biological conditions, on the contrary, "exopsychism" arises, develops and improves under the influence of social realities.

Modern psychologists of foreign countries (USA, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc.), who are representatives of the theory that the composition of a person depends on a number of factors, as a result, attribute the structure of a person to those two main factors, that is, biological, are interested in the existence of a structure that depends on the influence of social (social) realities. Defines an object-subject relationship. "Endopsyche", in turn, reflects the characteristics of individual processes of influence, perception, imagination, memory, thinking, imagination, the quality of voluntary effort, involuntary (ideomotor) actions, and similar qualities. "Exopsychiatry" includes a system of relationships inherent in its members and its interests, inclinations, ideals, conventions, hobbies, dominant, dominant emotions, acquired knowledge.

The main categories, concepts and definitions used in the methodological and theoretical problems of modern psychology are their clarification, interpretation from the point of view of the thesaurus and context. The essence of these considerations are views on self-consciousness, ethics, spirituality, development, dynamics and concepts of personality. These concepts have a mutually hierarchical structure, one requires the other and creates its own specific system, and in the center of the complex is a person (personality, subject, perfect personality).

It should be emphasized that moral self-consciousness as a mental process, phenomenon, reality, characteristic is not studied separately in the science of psychology, therefore its analysis of self-consciousness, morality, national character is carried out in direct connection with the categories of spirituality and values.

In our opinion, the peculiar allocation of categories and concepts creates the possibility of a clear understanding of the personality, which is considered the main and priority concept of psychology, guarantees the study of a clear manifestation of moral self-consciousness as a socio-psychological phenomenon. reality.

The word "sensor" comes from the Latin "sensus", which means feeling, feeling, feeling.

The purpose of sensory education is to develop the activity of the sense organs of children and improve the process of perception from preschool age.

Motor (translated from Latin means movement, and this concept represents the physiological and psychological states associated with the process of human movement. Fine motor refers to the movement of the eyeball, and gross motor reflects the movement of the body.

Due to the fact that moral self-consciousness is a private (separate) phenomenon, the side of self-consciousness, its mental structure, nature, originality, formation, development and improvement, objective, subjective, internal and external conditions, first of all, largely depend on internal features the process of self-realization.

In modern psychology, there are two views and approaches to explaining and interpreting the nature of self-consciousness, which differ sharply from each other. According to the first approach, self-consciousness is precisely

consciousness that has changed its direction, and therefore it is a special form of human consciousness. This interpretation is a widespread theory in the former Soviet psychology and is scientifically and practically studied by L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontiev, V. V. Stolin and their students.

According to A.N.Leontiev's interpretation, the conflict between essence and content in individual consciousness is the cause of self-consciousness. A.N. Student of Leontiev V.V. According to Stolin, self-consciousness is based on the conflict of the contents of the "I".

BG According to Ananyev's research, the factor in the emergence of self-consciousness is the unevenness and heterochrony in the composition of the individual characteristics of a person, the subjectivity of activity. In his opinion, self-consciousness harmonizes these three characteristics and thus ensures the individuality of consciousness.

As can be seen from the psychological analysis carried out, in the first approach, self-consciousness becomes an independent subject that determines and controls behavior and relationships, as a result of which the real person moves away from the center of research, and consciousness is replaced and self-understanding takes over. In our opinion, such an understanding (and explanation) of self-consciousness does not allow a comprehensive and complete coverage of its psychological nature and leads to theoretically incorrect (inadequate) conclusions and hasty decisions. World psychology is known from the data collected in the science that in order to a person (person) has realized himself, it is necessary to be the subject of the same property (process) of self-realization.

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