HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS ROLE IN ETHNIC SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT: This article states that every person from the day of birth lives surrounded by people, in a certain community - family. A person developing in society, entering into relations with other people with the help of language, becomes a person - a subject who knows reality and changes it. A human child is called an individual. We include all people - normal people, newborn babies, mentally retarded people - as individuals. But we cannot call them all individuals. This article describes the psychological reflection of reality in the human imagination.

Key words: individual, society, family, psychological development, human thinking.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье говорится, что каждый человек со дня рождения живет в окружении людей, в определенной общности-семье. Человек, развиваясь в обществе, вступая в отношения с другими людьми с помощью языка, становится личностью-субъектом, познающим действительность и изменяющим ее. Человеческий ребенок называется индивидуумом. Мы считаем всех людей–нормальных людей, новорожденных, умственно отсталых–как личностей. Но мы не можем назвать их всех личностями. В данной статье описывается психологическое отражение действительности в воображении человека.

Ключевые слова: личность, общество, семья, психологическое развитие, мышление человека.

We call a person who engages in useful work in society an individual. Surrounding a person as a person - his relationships with the people and things around him are reflected in his production activities, in the relationships that arise between people. A person becomes a person only in relationships with other people. So, a person is a perfect person who lives in a society of people, engages in some kind of activity, can communicate normally with people around him through language, and has a highly developed consciousness.

One of the most important aspects of human personality is its individuality. Individuality is an irreversible combination of several qualities of a person. It includes character (nature), temperament (customer), abilities, set of emotions, and habits. When a person joins different groups, he performs various tasks and roles that are not similar to each other. Some children are manly and whimsical in the family, but at school, they are modest, polite, and cheerful among their peers. A person who is very serious at work can be funny and interesting when he goes on a trip. Often a person shows similar qualities in different situations.

The description given to a person in our society is determined by his attitude to building a developed society and his real participation in this process. Changes person's mental state depend on the external environment and social upbringing. Relatively stable and relatively variable

characteristics of a person form a complex unity, a dynamic structure, consisting of the integrity and interdependence of personal characteristics.

The psychological study of personality includes the solution of two main scientific issues:

Identifying the individual structure that distinguishes each person from other people. This allows behavior to be predicted.

A person needs to distinguish several parts of his personality structure. The sum of these parts forms a human personality. Nowadays, in foreign psychology, the theory that separates two main parts of the human personality, formed by the influence of two factors, i.e., biological and social factors, occupies a prominent place. It was suggested that the human personality is divided into "Endopsychic" (internal) and "Exopsychic" (external) organs. "Endopsychiatry", which has a natural basis, depends on biological conditions, "exopsychiatry" depends on social factors. The error of the theory of two factors is that this theory mechanically opposes social factors and biological factors, environment, and biological structure, "exopsychic" and "endopsychic". However, there are other ways to approach the issue of natural and social factors affecting the composition and structure of a person. For example, such a study was conducted: in the study, the height is 80 - 130 cm. It has been found that there are many similarities in the structure of the personality of people who do not exceed One can see in them childlike simplicity, high endurance, and lack of shame.

The activity of the person

A person actively interacts with the world around him due to his activity. The activity of a person means the influence of a person on the external environment around him. Not only people but also animals interact with the external environment. But animals adapt to the external environment, and people are able to change it without adapting to the external environment. A person's activity is reflected in his various interests and needs. Z. Freud, an Austrian psychiatrist who lived at the beginning of the 20th century, explains the activity of the individual as follows: "A person is active due to the manifestation of instinctive tendencies that have been passed down from his descendants. Instinctive inclinations are mainly manifested in the form of sexual instincts. Freud connects the activity of a person with sexual inclinations. The activity of the person is correctly solved by modern scientific psychology. According to them, the main source of human personal activity is in his needs. Human needs motivate to act. need is a state that manifests itself as a source of individual activity and expresses its dependence on specific living conditions. according to the emergence of needs, they are divided into material (natural) and spiritual (cultural) needs. Material needs include sleeping, having sex, eating, avoiding heat and cold, housing needs. Spiritual needs include people's need for products of social consciousness. Such needs include talking to each other, reading books, watching movies, listening to music. We satisfy our material needs based on cultural needs. Material and spiritual needs must be met.

The activity of a person's personality is also reflected in his interests. Curiosity is an attitude of a person related to the desire to know and understand things and events in higher nervous activity. Interests are material, spiritual, negative, positive, long-term, short-term. based on interests, a person's outlook and beliefs are formed. We must educate the need for work in the youth. A person's behavior has its own motives. MOTIVE is an inclination to some activity related to satisfaction of certain needs. If needs externalize the essence of human activity, motives are the manifestation of this essence. A person's needs are related to motives. Therefore, motives differ from each other depending on the type of need. For example, there may be motives related to the satisfaction of material needs or motives related to the satisfaction of spiritual needs. Motives can be conscious or unconscious. In an unconscious motive, a person wants something, but cannot imagine what that thing is. So, motives are reasons that motivate the behavior of a person and various activities. Faith is an important motive for actions. Belief is a system of perceived needs that motivates a person to act in accordance with his

views, principles, worldviews. Wishes are also motives of behavior, and in these motives, needs are expressed in the conditions of living and development that are not directly in this situation. The most studied of the unconscious biases toward action is that of giving instructions. This issue was discussed by the Georgian psychologist D.N. Made by Uznadze and his staff. Giving instructions means being ready to meet the needs related to cognitive activity in a certain way. For example, students are always ready to complete tasks given by teachers.

Factors Affecting personality formation

Two schools of thought can be cited about the formation of personality. Biogenetic direction and sociogenetic direction. According to supporters of the biogenetic approach, human personality and personal characteristics are formed by the influence of only one factor, hereditary characteristics. They do not recognize the role of the external environment and education. Proponents of the sociogenetic direction are connected with the development of experiments. One of the founders of this direction, John Locke, compares the brain of a newborn child to a clean slate. Adults can write whatever they want in their brain. They divide experience into two: external and internal experience. According to the proponents of this approach, external experience is our perception of the material world as a result of the impact of things on it. Inner experience is an independent movement of the soul. This is called reflection. They came to the idea that external experience - sensations and internal experience - reflection are not related to each other. They believe that the formation of a person depends only on the influence of education and upbringing, and they take the influence of external environment and biological factors. In the second half of the 19 th century, the trend called biogenetic law came into being. Biogenetic law is a public law specific to biology. According to this law, a person goes through thousands of years of evolutionary development from the mother's womb to birth, that is, he repeats the path of long evolutionary development in a short period of time. Müller and Haeckel, who are the representatives of biological law, expressed the opinion that while a person repeats the entire evolutionary development in a short period of time before birth, it repeats the historical development after birth until it becomes a person.

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