

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

Concepts of Communication, Activity in Psychology

Satvaldiev Azizjon Akhmadjonovich, Ph.D

*Doctor of philosophy in psychology Deputy Dean of Andijan Faculty
of Tashkent Financial Institute*

ANNOTATION

as you know, in the process of human activity creates a certain product and uses it in the production process. It is in the activity that there are a number of factors that ensure the success achieved. Objective and subjective factors can be included in these sentences, and it is reflected in the table below.

KEYWORDS: *activity, communication, psychology, person, person, process, concept, trait, mind, Result, need.*

Man is an active being in nature. He cannot live without being in certain activities. The type of human activity is numerous, the most important of which is production labor, which has social value. A person always works as a team, and the results of Labor are also mastered by the team lifestyle. the activity of each living organism will be aimed at satisfying its needs. Natural or, cultural, or spiritual, personal or socio-personal needs that cannot be realized and realized give rise to every different activity in a person. It is known that a person creates a certain product in the process of his activity and uses it in the production process. It is in the activity that there are a number of factors that ensure the success achieved. Objective and subjective factors can be included in these sentences, and it is reflected in the table below.

If the behavior of animals is directly determined by the tevarak-the surrounding environment, then the activity of a person is guided by the experience of all mankind and the demand of society, starting from early youth. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the essence of the content of the concepts of " activity", " activity", " behavior". Accordingly, the main attention should be paid to the definitions given to these concepts in the literature. A.V.In the textbook "general psychology", which came out under Petrovsky's edit, it is defined as: "activity is the internal (psychic) and external (physical) activity of a person, which is guided by an realized goal." M.G.In his concise Explanatory Dictionary "Psychology", published under Davletshin's authorship: "activity - a common feature of living matter, tevarak-is manifested in its interaction with the surrounding environment. Psychic activity this interaction is characterized by showing activity on this basis " - described. Activity is the activity of a person with the emerging and external world, directed towards self-knowledge, to rebuild it, due to the needs controlled by consciousness inherent in humanity. Action is the sum of actions that are directed in accordance with the goal and carried out consciously. Movement is one of the components and motives of conscious activities. Q.In Turgunov's concise Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of the terms" Psychology": activism is an important ability of an individual to assimilate reality to meet his needs. Activity is voluntary and involuntary, and the activity of a person is clearly manifested in such things as Work, Study, play, social life, Sports, Creativity." Activity is a form of realization of a person's life's active attitude towards reality. action-purposefully directed-the sum of actions that are resurrected and carried out consciously consists of the components and motives of conscious activity. V.M.In Karimova's textbook "Psychology", definitions are found as follows: activity is a category that explains the manifestation of all the

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

behavior of an individual in life. Activity is a specific form of activity, guided by human consciousness and thinking, arising from the various needs in it and aimed at changing and improving the external world and self. From these definitions, it can be seen that the concept of activity covers the levels of activity of an individual at one level or another in its composition, and it can be described in a general way as follows: activity is said to be the sum of internal (psychic) and external (physical) actions that are guided by a realized goal. Since the concepts of activity and movement are interconnected in the literature, some different signs are observed between them. In particular, due to the fact that the content of the activity is not completely conditioned by the natural-biological and spiritual needs that have caused it, its psychological mechanism can also be built on a special basis. Secondly, in order to ensure the success of the activity, it is necessary to clarify the directions of the psychic thing and phenomena in which the property reflects objective properties, achieving the set goal. Thirdly, activity is necessary to bring the behavior of an individual to the forefront of actions aimed at the goal, to manage the needs and needs of assistance that have arisen, allowing activity. Therefore, it is very difficult to carry out activities without cognitive processes, without volitional effort. It is only when the two factors are inextricably linked that it acquires the property of creativity. The peculiarity of human activity is that the content of the activity is not determined by the same need that caused this activity. The form and content of the activity is determined by social conditions, social requirements and experiences, if the need motivates and motivates the activity as a motive.

The motive that forces a person to work can be his eating diet. However, a person, for example, does not control the bench to satisfy the need for hunger. The content of human activity is determined by the purpose of preparing any product that society requires. Activity that is a source of activity is determined by a well-understood goal. The table above reflects the differences between human activity and animal behavior. Activity drives activity with a perceived goal. To whatever extent the perception of activity is the realization of the goal all the time remains as a necessary sign. I.M.Sechenov had an idea of the activity or work of physiological organs and systems, due to which in his works the word "active form of thinking", "thinking activity", "brain activity", "muscle activity" occupied a wide range of compounds I.P. "Higher nerve activity" by Pavlov, N.A.Bernstein, on the other hand, introduced the term "physiological activity" into the world of science. But N.A.Despite the fact that Bernstein distinguished the concepts of activity, activity, Work, Labor in their meaning, in most cases he applied activity in the sense of activity. In Psychophysiology, activity is used in the content of work, labor activity, "labor activity", if it is interpreted as the physiological meaning of activity. In Social Psychology, a pair of manifestations "Activity - Activity - work - labor", "activity - behavior", "work - behavior, activity" occur. S.L.Rubinstein was able to explain the need to create a psychology of activity, putting forward the principle of unity of consciousness and activity, justifying it in detail. It is believed that Labor is not a psychological, but a "social category", and psychology studies the "psychological aspects of labor activity". A.N.Leontev created a psychological theory of activity and brought the vocabulary "subject activity" into science as its main concept. The word combination "emotional practical activity of a person" is interpreted by the author as a "social person". In his works, the concepts of "activity", "behavior" are used in various ways, including "behavior control by means of feedback", "ring structure of activity", "activity control", "sensory activity of the hand", "perceptual activity", "cooperative activity of the receptor and effector" apparatus. B.G.Ananov understands the psychology of activity in the sense of the psychology of activity. In his opinion, cognition and treatment are a primary manifestation of activity. The researcher uses the terms "human activity", "organizational work", "organizational activities", "algorithms of the behavior process" in different meanings.

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

Reference:

1. Davletshin M.G Umumiy psixologiya T-2002 y
2. Джемс В. Психология. — М. 1991.
3. Karimova V.M. Psixologiya T-2002 y
4. Маклаков А.Г Общая психология М.; “Питер” 2003
5. Немов Р. С. Психология: Учебник для студ. высш. пед. учеб. заведений: В 3-х кн. Кн. 1: Общие основы психологии. — 2-е изд. — М.: Владос 1998.
6. Общая психология: Курс лекций/ Сост. Е.И.Рогов.-М.: Владос, 1995 9. Psixologiya qisqacha izohli lug’at T-1998 y