



Characterization of attentional features in the process of speech development

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the concept of competence, as well as the structural components of communicative competence such as motivational, axiological, informational and content-based, and operational-activity-based. It provides a detailed analysis of the opinions of scientists on the development of communicative competence in future teachers

Keywords:

competence, motivation, teacher, communication, education, ability, communication, profession, speech, personality, multicultural, multilingual.

Abstract. This article is significant for its ideas about the connection of the attention mechanism with the reflex activity of the brain, the dependence of attention on external stimuli in this reflex, which is also innate for humans, the characterization of the properties of attention in the process of speech development and its complex functional structure.

Key words. Attention, speech development, involuntary, voluntary and post-voluntary attention, volume, stability, concentration, distribution.

Attention plays an important role in the process of speech development. Attention is the concentration of consciousness on a certain object, providing its bright reflection. There are several points of view recognized by scientists regarding the concept of attention. One of these points of view emphasizes that attention does not exist as an independent process in itself, it manifests itself as an aspect of another mental process or activity. According to another argument, attention represents an independent mental state of a person, a specific internal process that is not similar to the description of

cognitive processes, has its own characteristics. In order to substantiate their point of view, psychologists show that it is possible to find and distinguish specific structures in the human brain that are specifically associated with attention, which are anatomically and physiologically relatively autonomous from the structures that ensure the functioning of other cognitive processes. Psychologists argue that attention really occupies a special place in the system of psychological phenomena. It is interconnected with all other mental processes, but it has its own characteristics that transcend

all other mental processes. This is the presence of dynamic, observable and measurable characteristics in it that are not directly related to cognitive processes (sensation, perception, attention, thinking), such as volume, stability, mobility. The correct decision, while trying to combine and take into account both points of view, is to see in attention both aspects of the processes and their independent, free aspects. This means accepting the point of view that attention does not exist as a separate mental process, but represents a separate state that characterizes all these processes. This position is substantiated by the following anatomical and physiological data:

- the dominant mechanism can be observed on the entire surface of the cerebral cortex;
- the reticular formation is located on the path of nerve impulses related to all cognitive processes;
- attention neurons - cells - novelty detectors can be found on almost the entire surface of the brain and in some internal structures.

All three factors exist autonomously in the central nervous system, independently of separate sensory analyzers, which indicates its specific phenomenon¹. The physiological mechanism of attention, according to psychologists, is considered a filter that sorts out insignificant signals located at different levels of the nervous system. Attention is associated with the reticular formation, which is anatomically and functionally different from the nerve tissue located in the brain stem and subcortical sections. The reticular formation inhibits some of the impulses during their transmission to the cerebral cortex, and enhances others. As a result, a selection of stimuli occurs that provides a clear level of vision. The mechanism of attention is associated with the reflex activity of the brain. In this reflex, which is also innate for humans, attention is observed to depend on external stimuli, but it does not explain the complexity of voluntary attention developed in the process of human labor. At any given moment, stimuli (hearing, vision, skin, etc.) affect the brain. Under their

influence, a large number of excitation foci arise in the cerebral cortex, depending on their strength. The optimal focus of excitation has an average intensity, but it is relatively stable and inhibits other foci. The optimal focus of excitation is dynamic. A change in the stimulus leads to the migration of the focus to other brain areas. The dominant or dominant focus of excitation differs from the mobile optimal focus of excitation in its greater stability.

It not only inhibits the re-emerging foci of excitation, but also has the ability to intensify and direct the processes of excitation arising in other nerve centers to itself.

According to the activity of organizing attention in a person, three main types of attention are distinguished: involuntary, voluntary and post-voluntary.

Voluntary attention has its own characteristics:

1. Goal orientation - determined by the tasks that a person sets for himself during a particular activity;
2. The organized nature of the activity - a person prepares to be attentive to a particular object, consciously directs his attention to it, organizes the mental processes necessary for this activity.
3. Stability - attention lasts for a short or long time and depends on the tasks or plan of the work.

Voluntary attention is always associated with words that express the goal. The reasons that determine voluntary attention are:

- human interests that encourage a person to engage in this type of activity;
- awareness of duty and obligation that requires performing this type of activity as best as possible. Psychologists distinguish between external and internal attention. Human attention depends on his interaction with other people, and based on the form of learning, psychologists distinguish collective, group and individual attention. Attention can be focused on perceived objects, actions, images, thoughts. Sensory-perceptive (visual, auditory, tactile), motor, intellectual types of attention are distinguished. Attention is characterized by various qualities and signs, has a complex

¹ Немов Р.С. Психология: Учебник для студ. Высш. Пед. Учеб. Заведений: В 3 кн. – 4 изд. – М.: Гуманит.

Изд. Центр Владос, 2000. – кн. 1: Общие основы психологии.

functional structure formed as a result of the interaction of primary (volume, stability, concentration, distribution) and secondary (mobility and variability) qualities.

Volume is the number of objects that can be perceived at the same time with sufficient accuracy. The volume of attention of an adult is 4-7 objects, and in children it is 2-3 objects. Psychologists say that the volume of attention depends on the ratio of the figure and the background, that is, the number of objects. Some objects need to be carefully distinguished, while others need to be distracted. The expansion of the attention span is influenced to a certain extent by speech, independence of education, and the specificity of the activity.

Concentration is the duration of attention to a single object or activity. Concentration is maintained both in practical work with the object and in active mental work. High productivity of activity for a relatively long period of time is an indicator of concentration. Concentration itself is characterized by the duration of attention and the level of concentration.

Concentration is the level of concentration of attention. Concentration of attention implies simultaneous distraction from all unnecessary things. This is an important condition for the perception and fixation of information entering the brain. Concentration of attention is inextricably linked with the volume and distribution of attention. The fewer objects and types of activities that need to be divided, the greater the possibility of achieving strong concentration.

Distribution is the ability of a person to simultaneously keep a certain number of objects in the center of attention, that is, it is the attention to two or more objects at the same time, performing actions with them or observing them. Distribution of attention is a quality of attention associated with the ability to effectively perform two or more different types of activity at the same time. The distribution of attention depends on the psychological and physiological state of a person.

Mobility is a conscious transfer of attention from one object to another due to the setting of a new task. It expresses the ability to quickly

target in a complex situation and is observed in conjunction with nervous tension, which is reflected in volitional efforts. Mobility is complete and incomplete. Mobility of attention depends on the mobility of nervous processes - the speed of change of excitation and inhibition. The inertia of nervous processes complicates the transfer of attention. However, the mobility of attention is among the qualities that can be trained.

Thus, attention is the orientation and focus of mental activity on a specific object. This mental process is a condition for the effective implementation of both external and internal activity, and its product is its high-quality implementation.

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