



Research of Situational and Personality Determinants of Volitional Activity

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ABSTRACT

A criminal case has been opened on this fact, an investigation is underway. I.Selivanov understood will as an independent psychic process, a separate psychic sphere, like cognitive or emotional spheres.

Keywords:

Will, activity, determinant, brave, perseverance, personality, power, temperament, psyche

In different periods of the last XX century, a number of scientific studies have been organized in the field of psychology, which relate to the experimental study of Will, and in the world of science there have been specific relationships, even counter-views. Now let's cite some of those searches and analyze them psychologically. Psychologist E.I. To the methodology used by Ignatev and its results, most researchers express sympathy. However, the results obtained are treated very carefully in the assessment of the author himself. [2]

He is a US psychologist, theorist. Djems insisted that volitional actions have a primary character that cannot be confused with other mental processes. One of the famous scientists S.L. Rubinstein's reflections on the will acquire theoretical and methodological significance for its development. The scientist offers his own solution to the problem of Will through a motivational approach. According to Rubinstein's point of view, the elements of will embody the needs that are the force that drives a person to action. According to the scientist, the qualities of a weak-willed person can look like this: lack of initiative, subordination (dependence), indecision, powerlessness,

diligence, lack of patience, etc. Some adjectives allocated by the author in practical terms fully correspond to the classification of the XXI century. The mutual comparison of volitional qualities gives rise to a quantitatively constructive validity. [2]

Despite the fact that experimental and applied research is carried out at different times on the will, it is quite natural to come up with a reflection on what is the essence of repeated appeal to it by the 21st century. At each stage of socio-psychological development of volitional activity, a certain level of study was carried out. Because the Will was of particular importance to the perfection of the individual, one of its important components. It is the role of volitional qualities in marriage that is firmly emphasized. After all, will is an important feature of human activity, treatment and behavior, an important factor that determines the content of his life.

It is worth saying that the problem of will captivates researchers and scientists with its complex and incomplete study. That is why the increase in interest in this problem in recent years can be explained by the increase

in the number of scientific works in foreign psychology and in our region.[1]

Looking at the history of psychology, several studies have been carried out and conclusions have been developed on the study of volitional activity. P.M. And Jacobson divides important qualities of Will into independence, perseverance, diligence, self-fulfillment. The English scientist Tomos Gobbs also associates will with the implementation of any human behavior. T.Gobbs ' approach to Will D. Also characteristic of Gartley. "Will is a tendency or disgust capable of generating action. In this way, the Will is precisely a strong desire or objection at the present moment". A.Collins understood "starting or giving up, continuing, or stopping an action" by Will. G.Spencer also sought to equate the will with the desire that leads us in our minds. [2] V.I.Selivanov understood will as an independent psychic process, a separate psychic sphere, like cognitive or emotional spheres.

The study of Will has a long history, which has taken a historical path from the discovery of the essence of human consciousness to the time when a scientific approach to understanding the nature of the will of an individual arose due to the accumulation of certain knowledge. [3]

Another research scientist is V.A.Ivannikov, on the other hand, understands will as an optional form of motivation, and also interprets it as an opportunity that brakes or creates additional motivation at the expense of a change in the meaning of action, as a imaginative motive of a yoinki situation that combines new real motives with action. Volitional control, on the other hand, is understood as the action "as one of the manifestations of volitional control", in which it is emphasized that control is carried out through voluntary change of motivation. [1]

Yu.Gray Associates volitional management with existing difficulties in the implementation of his personal aspirations.

V.E.Frankl recognizes the choice as the most basic of the functions of will. He connects this state: the search for a goal from living, the assessment of his own behavior while standing in the pose of the future, the interpretation of

factors that reveal their true meaning, etc. [4]. According to the author's approach, we can come to the following conclusions. We can understand the thoughts that a person is able to stand in a pose not only in relation to the environment, but also in relation to himself personally. German philosophers a.Schopenhauer considers will to be the basis of the human psyche, emphasizing it as a blind, unconscious primary principle, as well as cosmic strength. A.Schopenhauer's ideas E.Garmann, N.Losky, G. It is developed in the work of such scientists as geffding.

In the field of psychology, a number of scientific studies have been carried out on the study of experimental and applied methods of volitional activity. Looking at the literature, the problem of Will in modern psychology is being investigated in two different ways. The first form incorporates the traditional problems of determinization into it. And the second form requires the study of the issue as self-government. Feedback on this problem has been expressed in the studies of a number of psychologists, and below we will cite some of them.

Including It. In the studies of the Djems, the main function of the Will is embodied in the action of two or more ideas at once, decision-making with the participation of consciousness. Based on the characteristics of the mechanism of the causative agent of volitional action, the need for choice is determined. Djems argues that a SA'i in a certain sense that refers to the imagined effort-a real action-incites some effort.

E.I.Ilin's works shed light on the fact that the methods of studying the will have a diverse appearance. He divided the methods of studying the Will into Extrasensory and experimental groups. While the extrasensory group included methods of observation, analysis and evaluation of the behavior of the subject, conversation, the experimental group included experimental and test work, which was carried out on the basis of certain methods and Means. [5]

The analysis of scientific research by scientists shows that will is clearly visible not only in the manifestation of external behavior,

but also in the fact that a person does not commit excessive, incorrect actions. Thus, volitional actions are inextricably linked with both the processes of excitation and braking, both of which influence each other in a continuous way. I.P.Pavlov noted that we, normal people, constantly restrain ourselves from certain movements and words, whether it is not sending braking impulses to certain points of large hemispheres, after all. [3]

G.N.Kornilov recognizes the will as the leader of the action to the intended goal and the ability to overcome, overcome obstacles. [4] from this definition, we realize that the Will gives the person the enthusiasm of strength in achieving their goals in different situations.

Another researcher E.Meyman understands the nature of the idea of \u200b \u200bThe goal and the decision to fulfill it if a real internal psychological act is involved in the implementation by the person of the volitional act, which is divided in proportion to the goal. In other words, it happens that the action takes on a volitional character so that its cause is not only a separate imagination or recollections, but also an individual decision of the individual. Consent to action begins with the analysis of its consequences, their value, the choice of the goal and the exit of looking at it. E.Meyman imagines action as the only recurring element within all forms of consent, the essence of the will established by empirical psychology when it is phenomenologically or more correctly expressed as a consequence. [5]

Conclusion. Based on the interpretation of the above considerations, we want to highlight the following point, the goals set by one's aspirations and desires are created by the objective world. Therefore, volitional actions, including decision-making, are determined by the social, historical, socio-psychological conditions in which a person lives, first of all, his lifestyle. There are specific psychological characteristics of volitional activity, which are interpreted based on certain descriptions. Will is an important feature of human activity, behavior and behavior, an important factor that determines the content of his life. In a strong-willed person, activity with a goal, consistency of behavior is observed. The

feeling of confidence in achieving the goal set before the person is the strength and chief criterion of will. After all, firm confidence lays the foundation both physically and mentally for overcoming difficulties on the way to achieving the goal.

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