

General Characteristic of Intuition in Psychology

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Annotation: the article covers general concepts about intuition, which is the beginning of cognitive processes, from views on intuition to its classification, types, neuromuscular bases and information about diseases found in intuition and their prevention.

Keywords: intuition, sensuality, superficial, deep, complex intuition, exteroceptors, interoceptors, proprioceptors, vision, hearing, taste cognition, sense of smell, skin, muscle-movement, static, organic sensations, hypesthesia, hyperesthesia, anesthesia, dysesthesia, hemianesthesia, anaesthesia, thermoanesthesia paresthesias, astereognosia.

„What is not previously in intuition is not in intellect, so whoever does not notice anything he does not know anything” (John Locke)

We constantly carry information through the sensory organs from the tevarak-the surrounding world. This information is continuously dropped into the body and is received, processed, and a response reaction prepared through specific structures of the nervous system. Everything and events in the environment affect the respective receptors to produce intuition. The only way in which information enters from the outside world to the mind of a person is through sensory organs. They receive a large amount of diverse data flow from the environment and are transmitted to the master brain.

From the history of the philosophy of the ancient period, it is known that thinkers of the new time attached a high degree of importance to the problem of the emotional origin of all knowledge. An example of this is John Locke's argument that in the process of substantiating the principles of materialism sensuality (Latin *sensus* - intuition, perception), what was not previously in intuition is not in intelligence, so we can cite the idea that if anyone does not notice anything he knows nothing. Sensations are channels with which a person is connected with the environment surrounding him, and on the basis of this, he carries direct information about the universe. Intuition is the basis of the realization of abstract thinking. Intuition is the simplest form of sensory cognition-a mixture of objectivity and subjectivity. It is objective in terms of source, and subjective in terms of shape. Although intuition is the only channel for cognitive processes, it is not enough to fully understand the outside world. Intuition helps the subject to know certain aspects and properties of the object under study, but does not allow the object to be known as a holistic system due to its inherent limitations. That is why cognition goes from perception to perception in philosophy.

Information comes to the central nervous system in the totality of all processes that occur in the external and internal environment. This information is received through the sensory organs. Each sensory organ provides only the perception of a certain type of influence. For example, the eye is affected by light and the ear by sound. Receptors located in the sensory organs transform the effect from the external and internal environment into nerve impulses. Each of the receptors, on the other hand, receives a certain effect and converts it into nerve signals. They will be very sensitive to their influencer. The sensory organs, as we noted above, specialize in accepting the influence of the

external environment. Sensory formation of the cranial hemispheres with nerve centers in the bark of the humerus. Nerve impulses are transmitted to the central nervous system through sensory neurons from receptors located in the sensory organs. The excitation of neurons in the hemispherical cortex under the influence of nerve impulses is the reason for the formation of a sense of intuition in a person. Sensory organs control and control the activity of organs. For example, a person stops at the red light of a traffic light, turns and looks when he hears a familiar voice, receives a message from the kitchen as soon as he smells gas. Accordingly in the science of psychology, sensations are found in 3 large categories of exteroceptors-receivers of influences from the external environment,

Prioreceptors are receptors that receive impulses from the internal organs, interoreceptors are receptors that receive impulses from the muscle, its stems, joints and bones. Accordingly, pain, temperature and tactile sensations are considered superficial sensations, and the spatial position and movements of the extrareceptors, body and limbs are perceived through proprioceptors, and they are called deep sensations. In addition, complex intuition is also distinguished. For example, various figures drawn on the body and objects placed on the palm can be identified with the eyes closed. These 3 categories in turn include:

1. Visual sensations.
2. Auditory sensations.
3. Sense of smell. (Exteroceptive)
4. Sense of taste
5. Skin sensations.
6. Muscle-movement (kinesthetic).
7. Static senses(proprioceptive)
8. Organic sensations. (Interoceptive).

Giving them a brief description;

1. Visual sensations-the perception of color and light by a person is part of visual sensations.
2. Auditory sensations consist of hearing sounds, reflecting musical and noisy sounds.
3. Olfactory sensations-the perception of sensations is included, and their organ is considered the upper side of the nasal cavity, where olfactory cells and sensory nerve networks are located, which pass through the mucous membranes.
4. Taste sensations-characterized by feeling sweet, spicy, sour, salty-like flavors.
5. Skin sensations - consisting of types of appetite and temperature, the main reason for such a name is the fact that the receptors are located on the skin and on the outer mucous membranes of the body.
6. Muscle-motion sensations-motor sensations, called goho kinesthetic sensations, include sensations of knowing weight, resistance, movement of organs. Their organs are muscles of the torso, groin, joints. In the composition of the organs there are marginal branches of the sensory nerves, under the influence of which movement and static sensations occur.
7. Static sensations are the perception and balance of the state of the body in space.

8. Organic sensations-their receptors are located in internal organs, namely in the esophagus, stomach, intestines, blood vessels, lungs, which are the triggers of organic sensations. They include pain, feelings of thirst, unpleasant sensations and feelings of hunger.

In medical psychology, intuition is defined as follows:

Intuition is the initial source of knowledge of all information about the external world and our body. In order for the body to develop in moderation, it must always carry information from the external environment. It is necessary that the body adapts to the increase and decrease of this information, otherwise an imbalance between intuition and perception may occur, and functional disorders in the nervous system may occur. Sensory disturbances vary. Damage to any area of sensory analyzers, from the peripheral part to the central part in the trunk, is accompanied by sensory disturbances. Various changes in skin sensitivity are very common in nervous disorders. A decrease in skin sensitivity is called hypesthesia, an increase is called hyperesthesia, and a loss is called anesthesia. In acute types of increased body sensitivity, the appearance of severe pain, even if the patient's body is touched with something not worth it, is called hyperpathy. The perception of one external effect as another is called dysesthesia. For example, the patient perceives the hot effect as if it were cold, and the cold as if it were hot. Loss of sensation in half of the body is said to be hemianesthesia, loss of sensation in one leg or arm, monoanesthesia, loss of sensation of pain is said to be anaesthesia, and loss of sensation of temperature is said to be thermoanesthesia. The appearance of various sensations in the body without any external influences, such as nina pricking, scratching, pulling the skin, as if an ant was walking on the body, is called paresthesia. In astereognosia, which is a disorder of complex intuition, the patient is unable to tell with his eyes closed by palpation what is placed on his hand, while in an open state, kozi can easily tell them. The pain observed in the body plays a special role in the violation of skin sensitivity. Because pain is also a factor that informs a person about a disease that has arisen or provoked in the body. So it also acts as a protection.

In conclusion, we can say that, as the data collected in the science of World psychology shows, perception is considered a simple psychic process of cognition, the initial stage of cognition, which consists in reflecting certain characteristics of things and phenomena in the real world, and, therefore, the internal states of its members of the human body, through the direct influence of material In addition, simple images of objects that are shared in the intuition, biosphere and Noosphere, regardless of the micro -, macro-structure of the Hox, the product of exposure to sensory organs, logos are reflected as some structural features. A person knows the form of substances in the environment, the appearance of actions, their properties only by means of sensory organs, through sensations. Therefore, according to scientific teachings on the mountain of sensations, things and their properties, components, properties, forms, action are considered primary, and the sensations themselves are considered to be the product of the influence of external and internal Lamb on the sensory organs. The data say that the senses perceive the truthful image of material existence, reality, consequently, when the material world has what it looks like, shape, character, they have the opportunity to reflect exactly, without any change, just like that.

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