

The Role of Perception in Personality Development

Do'sjanova Nilufar Rustam qizi

3 years students, Undergraduate degree Nukus State Pedagogical
Institute named after Azhiniyaz (Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan)

Annotation: the article talks about the current interpretation of perception, its different recognition from the side of scientists, its features, its specific facets today, its classification, forms, and the processes associated with perception in medicine.

Keywords: perception, perception, observability, apperception, constancy, involuntary, involuntary perception, Gallucination, illusion, psychosensory disorders, depersonalization, derealization, anosognosia.

Now, among the theoretical problems of modern psychology, we can include the perception of humans by humans. According to the results of scientific research, some characteristics and qualities of a person are perceived using the facial symptoms of a person and the movements of body organs. Although theories about the perception of a person's personal characteristics based on his appearance have a long history, but the scientific basis of this issue is due to a new facet of generalization of all the accumulated scientific research of scientific researchers of the present time. That is, we can find out in what volume other people know the personal qualities of the perceived, through questions such as what is the level of their assessment, whether they know what it is capable of. Accordingly, when people perceive each other among themselves, they pay attention to the following:

First, attention should be paid directly to the original appearance of a person;

Secondly, the fact that the individual first gives himself a reasonable assessment, and then reacts to others;

Thirdly, as a result of the perception of the individual by those around him, the perception, that is, the emergence of a subject-subject relationship.

Hence, the true essence of interpersonal perception is reflected by re-remembering, recreating human qualities and generalizing them to one place in a holistic way.

In the process of direct influence of things or phenomena on the sensory organs, the contraction in the mind of a person is called perception. During perception, the regulation of individual things occurs, as well as the unification of events into a holistic image. Perception, unlike intuition, does not reflect the individual characteristics of things, but it reflects it as a whole in combination with its properties. As a result, perception is not made up of the sum of individual senses, but is imagined in a qualitatively high state with the peculiarities of the emotional cognition process.

If we approach the definition of cognition from a neuromuscular point of view, then this process is directly related to the activity of the scaly part of the cranial hemispheres. In the bark of the upper mammalian class and human cranial hemispheres, a large number of snakes are developed, Egat and pustules, which act as an extension of the surface of the cerebral cortex. Intelligence consists in the ability to understand the laws of connection between things and phenomena and be able to use them in New conditions.

Different definitions of the concept of perception occur in the psychological literature. In Particular, M.Vohidov's textbook, Psychology, states: „ as perception, is said to reflect in a holistic way what and phenomena affect our sensory organs,”. V.In Karimova's textbook "Psychology": „, perception is - such a form of our knowledge that, among the many different objects and phenomena in existence, it ensures that we reflect in a holistic way the object that we need at the same time with its properties and properties.”

The most important properties of perception are as follows:

The presence of the possibility of active direct reflection of perception;

Mobility and controllability of perception;

Participation in cognitive processes and emotions in the process of perception be;

Observability (planned, systematic and continuous voluntary perception of a person ability);

Apperception (prior knowledge of the perception process by the individual, personal and is the determination of social experiences, interests, motivation, needs and habits, with all the meaning of his spiritual life in general);

Constancy of perception (of the image formed in our mind from perception

to be in every way suitable for the natural state of what affects us in real reality);

The classification of perception includes the following 3 important forms:

Depending on which analyzer plays a leading role in the perception process:

(perception of vision,hearing, kinesthetic movement of skin appetite, sense of smell and taste)

Depending on the forms of residence: (perception of space time and movement)

Depending on the level of activity: (voluntary and involuntary)

Voluntary perception is the perception that is carried out on the basis of a certain purpose, predetermined.

Involuntary perception is a perception that is carried out without a specific purpose, without the expenditure of any willpower.

Impaired perception is observed in some nervous and mental disorders. These include:

Gallusions-an object that does not actually exist in front of the patient and it is said to perceive phenomena. Impaired metabolism in the brain can also lead to gallutation. Gallusions are considered a false imagination, since they do not appear in the mind of the patient, even if there are no offspring around. Sometimes the patient seems to have something or a phenomenon that he perceives, which he even believes in himself. Gallusions can also be observed in a healthy person. For example, in the desert, water, a tree and a person from afar appear in the eyes of a person who is lost by himself.

Illusions are those things and phenomena that actually exist in the environment mistaken is said to perceive. For example, if you look at a rabbit falling to the ground from afar, like a sleeping dog, or a dog like a cat, a coat attached to a nail in a dark room seems like a thief is standing. Illusions are mostly observed in many cases of mental and nervous disorders, especially toxic encephalopathies and psychoses.

Depersonalization is a syndrome that involves psychosensory disorders in which the patient now mistakenly perceives his personality, that is, as if his body is divided into two parts, one feels like he is not obsessed and feels like the other person's body. In them, the correct perception of their own body is also impaired, that is, it seems that the hand or leg is enlarged, like someone's hand, and not the hand at the moment of lying down, as if the wood is lying on it. This syndrome is observed when the right hemisphere of the brain is damaged.

Derealization-patients recognize things and situations in existence, but this the situation seems different to them. Everything in the atrophyte seems vague, alien, incomprehensible, supposedly permeated with a veil, the place where he lives and the familiar person there also feels like an alien. Depersonalization and derealization are observed in schizophrenia and epilepsy, depressive states.

Anozognosies. Anozognosia not realizing the signs of illness in itself, means. In these cases, which are observed when the parietal areas of the right hemisphere of the brain are damaged, the patient does not perceive the deficit in his body, that is, denies it. Although the left side is lying idle, I am now convinced that I have come walking.

Judging by the definitions given, it is said that perception is what affects the sensory organs-the images of the phenomenon are reflected in the consciousness of a person in one whole. A person perceives certain properties of things and phenomena and perceives it as a whole. Because the thing and the phenomenon do not exist in a separate state. Each person perceives some of its properties when perceiving something. For example: when we perceive a simple sugar in our life its sweetness is felt to us, or if we perceive the sun its heat is felt to us, etc. So perception is a qualitatively new and higher stage of emotional cognition, which has its own structure.

References

1. UMUMIY PSIXOLOGIYA E.G'OZIYEV Psixologiya mutaxassisligi uchun o'quv qo'llanma Toshkent - "Universitet" – 2002 (58-59-60)
2. BIOLOGIYA (Odam va uning salomatligi) O.Mavlonov, T.Tilavov, B.Aminov Toshkent-2019 (144-145)
3. PSIXOLOGIYA NAZARIYASI VA TARIXI 5110900-Pedagogika va psixologiya bakalavriat ta'limy o'nalishi talabalari uchun darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan. Sh.R.Baratov, L.Y.Olimov, O.R.Avezov Toshkent-2019 (290)
4. UMUMIY PSIXOLOGIYA (darslik) Bakalavriat yo'nalishi: 5140800-pedagogika va psixologiya talabalari uchun darslik F.I.XAYDAROV N.I.XALILOVA Toshkent -2009 (152-162)
5. PSIXOLOGIYADAN IZOHLI LUG`AT M.G.Davletshin, M.A.Abdullajonova Farg`ona-2006
6. TIBBYOT PSIXOLOGIYASI O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan 5720100 — «Davolash ishi yo 'nalishi» bo'yicha ta'lim olayotgan talabalar uchun darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan ZARIFBOY IBODULLAYEV Cho'lpon nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi Toshkent — 2012 (87-89)