

# PSYCHOLOGY OF A PERSON IN PSYCHOLOGY

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## ABSTRACT

The concept of "person" is one of the most widely used concepts in psychology. All the phenomena studied in psychology revolve around this concept. Any scientist or researcher interested in the laws of the human psychic world has not been able to avoid the question of the sociality of the individual and his relationship with society. This article provides feedback on the psychology of man, personality, opportunities in the development of society.

**Keywords:** society, development, psychology, system, individual, quality, task.

## INTRODUCTION

In the development of society, man is the main factor, the developer of this society. Its formation, its peculiarities, its upbringing take place in this society. The science of psychology has a clear knowledge of the composition of man as a person, the factors that affect him, its mechanisms. Man comes into the world as a man. It is related to the term that a person is simply evaluated as a representative of humanity. Only a student who performs the tasks of teachers as a result of external influences, as a rule, becomes a real subject of educational activity. Each individual becomes a person only when he combines unique social qualities. In psychology, a social quality in the form of a system, which is formed in the process of practical activities and attitudes and determines the degree and quality of the impact of social relations on the individual, is expressed by the concept of personality.

Sh a x s is the individual who is the object of social and interpersonal relations, the subject of conscious activity. The most stable classification of an

individual is his direct connection to the complex social relations in society, his being an object, a subject in relation to social activity. One of the most enduring qualities of a person is that he perceives these external, social influences with his consciousness and perception (object) and then acts as a subject of these influences. Simply put, from an early age, the human child is immersed in the social environment of "my return", "our world". This is the world of politics, law, and reason that we know and are squeezing every day. It is a world of agreements, disputes, collaborations, traditions, customs, and different languages, in which many rules are agreed upon by the majority, and some are partially agreed upon. It is a world of rules and norms whose disobedience is condemned and persecuted by society. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that if a person is the subject of all order in society, then society is a detailed manifestation of social discipline and order, of culture.

Is it possible for an individual to be psychologically non-existent and vice versa to exist as an individual?

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

There will be an immature individual as a person. This can be seen in the example of children raised among animals. But what factors are needed in the transformation of an individual into a person? Who do we call a person in general? When describing a person, it is necessary to focus on the views of the Russian psychologist S. Rubinstein. According to the scientist, Adam is individual in his unique characteristics. A person's conscious attitude towards those around him, into being, and his involvement in any activity is a sign that he is a person. A person determines a person's relationship to the environment and to himself. A person's attitude towards the environment is most importantly expressed in his or her activities in his or her worldview, aspirations, interests, beliefs, and attitudes toward others. So, a person is an individual who has this consciousness, who lives in a certain socio-economic formation, who is engaged in a certain activity. The formation of the individual is a long-term, complex and historical process, the

individual is the object of study of many disciplines, including philosophy, as a product of social development. Sociology pedagogy, psychology, ethics, medicine and other sciences study its various aspects in a unique way. When we talk about the formation of a person, of course, the role of the environment in which he lives, people, society is very large.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

It is impossible to project and diagnose a growing human personality without knowing the structure of the individual and the laws of its emergence and development, to determine the most favorable conditions and effective ways for its formation. It is known that the human personality is formed in the process of active interaction with the things around it and the social world, reveals itself. In the process of human “antogenetic” development and the composition of the individual, biological and social factors interact to create a strong internal environment that provides the effect of external impressions. Under such conditions, human anatomical and physiological abilities not only reveal themselves, but also develop as mechanisms of neurodynamic and sensory-perspective organs, providing certain mental functions of human mental activity and relatively strong mental properties and their systems as human activity. reaches, changes, and finds content.

Indeed, living must have a certain degree of ability to meet its natural and cultural needs, as well as to take a separate approach to the environment. At birth, the human individual inherits only the budding capabilities that are so necessary for human life. This opportunity itself is embedded in the process of assimilating the social experiences of the previous generation, in the process of education and upbringing in dealing with adults. Therefore, from childhood, that is, during the period of mastering these experiences, a person forms and develops his own opportunities for independent living. It takes him 14 hours of his life, sometimes even more, to do so much.

## **CONCLUSION**

A person's surroundings as a person - his relationships with the people and things around him - are reflected in their productive activities, in the relationships that occur between people. A person begins to form as a person only in relations with other people. This means that a person lives in a human society, is engaged in some kind of activity, is able to communicate normally with others through language, is a highly developed person.

As a person enters different groups, he performs different tasks in different roles. Some children are naughty and capricious in the family, while at school they are humble, polite and cheerful among their peers. A person who is very serious at work can be funny and curious when going on a trip. Often a person exhibits similar qualities in different situations. Changes in a person's mental state depend on the external environment and social upbringing. Relatively stable and relatively changeable features of the person form a complex unit, ie a dynamic structure, consisting of the integrity and interdependence of personality traits.

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