

INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCIENCES

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Annotation: This article is about one of the most important features of the management of educational activities - the introduction of different methods, especially the introduction of teaching, the use of didactic methods with different characteristics.

Keywords: Cognitive motives, internal motives, assessment of knowledge acquisition, self-examination, ability to set goals.

Yu.A. Samarin put forward the theory of the possibility of managing educational activities on the basis of associations. Associations are the connection of perceptions that are determined by previous life experiences in our minds, the similarity of certain perceptions that arise in our minds as a result of these connections, the formation of other perceptions associated with it according to the signs of approach, opposition.

DB Elkonin to teach students to manage learning activities

A) the choice of means to solve the task

B) exercise self-control to solve a psychological task

D Assess the level of knowledge acquisition

E) self-examination

F) be able to set goals

G) to pay attention to such aspects as understanding the internal relationship of objects with symbols.

Students' attention is a prerequisite for successful learning. In the process of learning, attention is improved, it becomes more voluntary, that is, organized, orderly and manageable. The simplest reasons for inattention are a lack of interest in science, dryness and ambiguity in the presentation of the material, and the fatigue of the students. The main means of stimulating students' attention is the dynamic

conduct of lessons using a variety of methods, increasing the activity of students, the vitality of the narrative, the transition from one type of activity to another, distracting. It consists in the elimination of predators.

Feedback on learning motives

According to psychological data, any activity is motivated by certain motives and takes place only when sufficient conditions are created. Therefore, in order to ensure mastery, mastery and learning in the learning process, it is necessary for students to have learning motives.

The motives of cognition are directed to the epistemological goal of the person (subject), that is, to the decision of the purpose of knowledge, acquisition of knowledge and skills. Typically, such related motifs, according to theoretical data, are called external and internal names, forming a certain category.

External motives are influenced by stimuli such as punishment and reward, risk and demand, group pressure, good intentions, and desire. All of these are external factors and reasons directly related to the learning objective. In this case, knowledge and skills play a more important role in ensuring the realization of other, dominant (leading) goals (avoiding unpleasant situations and experiences or unpleasant, embarrassing situations, achieving social or personal success; having a temporary achievement goal, etc.) or the influence of external motives on gender creates difficulties in the acquisition of knowledge and skills in the educational process and they hinder the realization of the main goal. For example, the main goal of primary school students is to study. In this case, the teacher's intention to involve them in the study may prevent the students from achieving the goal of the game, but there is a lack of evidence that requires explanation. The next category of motives, i.e. the category of intrinsic motives includes motives of an individual nature, which arise in the student's personality on the basis of a movement that achieves an individual goal in relation to learning. For example, the emergence of an interest in knowledge is the development of a person's aspirations to raise his spiritual (cultural) level. Under the influence of such motives, there are no conflicts in the learning process. Creating such situations in the educational process is an important task of the

teacher, whose activity is not limited to the management of students' behavior, but also to the formation of their personality, the ability to set goals, arouse interest and form ideals. will be focused.

Learning activities have a complex structure and consist of several components. In teaching, if the teacher is creative and inquisitive, the student's level of learning will also be higher. One of the most advanced methods of teaching is non-traditional forms of education, which serve to intensify the educational process. A number of experiments are being carried out in this area. Our observations show that the same attitudes and demands on students in the classroom lead to a decrease in their interest in the subject. With this in mind, we have to use new methods, new types of lessons, depending on the requirements of the time. These classes include "Auction Lessons", "Exhibition Lessons", "Conference Lessons", "Training Lessons", "Test Questionnaire Lessons" and "Top Lessons". These lessons focus on critical thinking.

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, the issues of protection of maternal and child health, reproductive health, promotion of healthy lifestyles among the population, especially among young people, raising a physically and spiritually harmoniously developed generation have been seriously considered. 'tibor focused. The proclamation of 1998 as the Year of the Family, 2000 as the Year of the Healthy Generation, 2001 as the Year of Mothers and Children, and 2016 as the Year of the Healthy Mother and Child is also a step towards raising a healthy generation in our country. indicates deep reforms in the region. In the words of the President, "A healthy child is the fruit of a healthy and harmonious family, and only a healthy mother gives birth to a healthy child."

Indeed, it is well known how important the relationship between the family, family relationships, mother-child-parent trio is in the adaptation of the baby to the social environment, to find its place in interpersonal relationships. However, one side of the issue and the other side also depends on how physiologically healthy the baby is.

It should be noted that the state pays special attention to family preparation, family, healthy family and children before marriage, the above-mentioned children are born physiologically, biologically and psychologically healthy, and the social environment is accelerated. paving the way for their introduction.

It is known that many studies have shown that the main factor that contributes to the formation of a child as a person, his socialization, that is, his entry into adulthood, his place among people, is the family and interpersonal relationships in the family. However, the role of parents, spouses, siblings, and siblings in the family, as well as the role of mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers in the formation and socialization of the child's personality, has been little studied in a separate study. In this regard, we found it necessary to express some of our views on the role of the mother in the socialization of the child.

It is known that the mother has an influence on the formation and development of the child before birth and during ontogeny. In the process of childbirth, the interpersonal relationships in the family, that is, the parental relationship, especially the psychological state of the mother, her attitude towards pregnancy, are important. Numerous studies have also shown that a mother's mental state during pregnancy affects the formation and development of the child. However, to date, a woman's mental state has a different effect on the sex of the fetus, that is, it has a different effect on the boy than on the girl. is now known. It is also possible that the mental state of the mother affects the boy more than the girl, and this is also important in the postpartum period. Researchers have also focused on the strength of the mother-child-adult relationship and the impact of maternal sincerity on the child in the embryonic and postnatal development of the child.

n this regard, the question of the mental state of the mother, which is in the center of attention of science in the XXI century, affects the life of the unborn child, can be explained by the Uzbek proverb "Alp-onadan". This also reflects the idea that the alpine mother has a direct influence on the qualities of youth. After all, in this story, which has been formed and valued for centuries on the basis of our traditions, customs, values, many years of observations of our people, the mother's mental state,

peace of mind as a result of her love for her child. we can see that responsible labor, such as the birth and upbringing of a physiologically and especially psychologically healthy child, is hidden.

Experts working in many countries of Eastern and Western Europe believe that the first contact in the process of child development is one-on-one communication, usually with the mother, which is ideal for the full development of the baby. Such communication is characterized by kindness, richness of games and interactive dialogues. The results of research and studies on this issue show that physical, biological and psychological freedom in infancy and childhood are the main factors that contribute to the formation of the child as a person. In addition, the baby's first contact with his mother serves as the basis for the formation and development of a wide range of interactions, such as grandmother, grandfather, sister. In the early stages of a child's development, he needs the care of others.