

**PERSONALITY THINKING FEATURE, PEDAGOGICAL-
PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURE OF THE PROBLEM OF FREEDOM OF THOUGHT**

Ramazonov Jahongir Djalolovich

Doctor of philosophy in psychology (PhD), associate professor

Jabborova Shahnoza Amon qizi

Graduate of the International University of Asia

Annotation: this article covers the formation and development of independent thinking skills in a person, as well as the outlines of Eastern thinkers about social factors of Independent Thinking, Reflections on the main features of the development of adolescent thinking independence.

Keywords: intellect, information, globalization, skills, personal characteristics, thinking.

The educational activities of the student are communicative in nature, and most of the pedagogical influence on him is carried out in Group communication situations. Understanding the independence of thinking as the ability to "transfer" the knowledge of an individual to the subject of thought requires a favorable Organization of circulation in the pedagogical process. Treatment is studied in the psychology of creativity, as a process of mutual understanding and empathy, as an interaction and mutual action of people. Human interaction is a necessary condition for the existence of mankind, since people end up in a different way when left alone, behaving more inappropriately when they enter into treatment with others. V.M.Bekhterev argued that the influence of the group on the individual would be different: motivating (the increase in the energy of a person when other people exist), activating (the desire of a person not to lag behind the members of the group in the process of activity) or losing (the brake on the demonstration of the individuality of the activities of a

V.M.Bekhterev, M.V.Lange, W.E.Myasishchev, F.Allport, W.Myode, A.Mayo, D.Studies by Moreno and other psychologists have shown that interpersonal relationships have a great influence on human mental activity, on the ability to silkiness, on the collaborative activities of humans. Analysis of the results of personal activities in a team is more effective when comparing the products of the activities of their comrades (G.ISHukina). F.D.From gorbov's research, it turns out that working together as a team under certain conditions allows

the formation of the personality of each member of the group participating in the mutual action. This joint activity occurs in cohesive groups.

This was reported by academician A.I.Berg writes that the PGU " a person can only think for a long time in conditions of uninterrupted dealing with the outside world. A complete informative separation from the outside world is the beginning of madness. The connection of informative motivational thinking with the outside world is necessary for a person as food, as heat."

In the process of treatment, the mutual influence of people on each other can be expressed in the influence of words and actions on a person. Sociologists have distinguished 3 types, depending on the nature and degree of influence of oral information on the human psyche: 1)Message, 2) belief, 3) persuasion.

Unlike belief, persuasion is based on a system of logical proofs and requires a conscious attitude towards the person perceiving the information. In contrast to belief, the nature of persuasion in ravitt consists in the fact that it is focused not on logic, but on the mind of the individual, not on thinking, willingness to make judgments, but on the formation of a guide to act, willingness to take orders. Naturally, that is why persuasion does not need a system of logical proofs and a deep understanding of the content of the information being said. I. The problem of the role of persuasion in sociology and psychology.S.Conn, B.D.Parigin, B.F.Porshnev, A.P.Sopikov, V.E.Myasishchev, A.G.Kovalev, A.V.Petrovsky, V.A.Bakeev, V.I.Kulikov et al. Persuasion mechanism D.N.It is scientifically described in uznadze's theory of ustanovka. A.S.Prangishvili, N.L.Eliava, V.G.Norakidze, SH.A.The research of Nadirashvili and others makes it possible to see the nature of the act of persuasion in ustanovka, to understand that thinking, especially independent thinking, develops under the influence of specific social Masters.

The connection of independent thinking and persuasion is seen in such a way that affirmative or negating judgments are always included in the process of contemplation in an open or hidden form. This is evidenced by the fact that "...there is a psychological aspect of logic that belongs to the psychology of creativity".

Persuasion is also closely related to imitation, another component in the structure of communicative treatment. Imitation of persuasion is a broader concept. The difference between these mechanisms of circulation is that in imitation, the subject of imitation plays an active, decisive role. In persuasion, the initiative will be on the side of the person who assures.

Imitation is carried out in the process of activity, through active interaction and exchange of ideas with those around them. That is why, even in blind imitation, it is believed that not only a one-sided effect is observed, but also an interaction: a teenager does not become the subject of influence of others, they change under the influence of others and influence other peers, as a result of which they also change them.

Thus, the positive role of mimicry and persuasion is such that through these mechanisms, the influence on the individual is carried out on two channels: realized and not realized.

V.A. Prosetsky studied imitation from the point of view of general psychology, describing the following view of the independence of an individual in the process of imitation: firstly, the initiative for imitation comes from the subject; secondly, when choosing an object of imitation; thirdly, a person can resist imitation and strive for independence in conscious ravigs. V.A. Prosetsky believes that in the process of general development of personality, the relationship of imitation and independence is manifested not only in the importance of quantitative changes - an increase in Independence and a loss of imitation, but also in the qualitative change in both independence and imitation. Mimicry associated with the relative loss of independence is one of the factors in the development of independence. Thus, mimicry cannot be opposed to creativity, since it itself is an integral component of creativity.

The process of exchanging ideas cannot be carried out without speech. Speech activity is an important component of thought exchange, especially educational activities. Independent thinking requires the development of initiative speech. But it should be borne in mind that speech activity is not considered a goal, it is always included in the general structure of the thought-sharing process and, together with ngu, serves to carry out the mental and practical activities of people. Independence in pedagogical psychology as a "complex characteristic in the personal and group structure" A.V. Executed under Petrovsky's direction, YU.V. Studied in YAnotovskaya studies. In this study, the influence of the factor of internal group relations on the manifestation of the independence of the individual included in the work activities carried out in cooperation is observed. The study was conducted in school and vocational students. The main idea of the study lies in the framework of the development of collectivity, the tendency to independence.

Y.V. Based on the results obtained in the experiments of Yanotovskaya, it comes to the following conclusions: the development of a predisposition to independence is carried out on

the basis of two directions: -the emergence of independence as a personality trait depends on the social environment. This dependence is expressed in the field of opportunities for satisfying the need for independence and in the nature of the content of Independence expressed in values (these opportunities also depend on the system of creative relations in which they arise).

-In the formation of independence as a personality trait, individual characteristics will depend on the relationships that arise in the community in which the individual lives and works, as well as on the abilities of the individual, his activity. Not much attention was paid to the organization of student educational activities as a team activity. The process of mastering knowledge was considered an individual process. As a result of this, independent thinking and independent activity of students in pedagogical psychology was considered feasible only in individual forms of work. But in recent years, in the work of its advanced teachers in the former Union states, as well as in countries such as Poland, Germany, it has been confirmed that group cognition activities provide each student with maximum activity and independence in the lesson. Research in recent years has made serious adjustments to the traditional understanding of contemplative independence as an individual cognitive activity. Group educational activities based on mutual control and responsibility of students have been found to create favorable conditions for the development of thinking independence.

The characteristics of productivity, originality and mental intelligence of adolescent thinking are reflected in the analysis of creative essays he wrote about independent thinking. Therefore, most adolescents understand that independent thinking is, without the help of anyone, to express the attitude towards something through language, to speak the thought about something. 80% of our respondents believe that independent thinking can be developed by knowing different news from different newspapers, magazines, reading books, radio, television.

More than half of the teenagers expressed the peculiarity of expressing their thoughts, such as being ashamed, excited, unable to express an opinion in front of strangers. In shaping experiments, these aspects were corrected. The connection between self-assessment of an individual and independent thinking is overestimated by the stars, pioneers, all recognized members of the group themselves. Independent creative thinking is also high in them. The isolated members of the group, on the other hand, value themselves lower than group assessment, for which reason independent creative thinking is also lower in them. Usmirs evaluate themselves-adequately only on the positive side, in their opinion, negative vices are not a reality inherent in them. In our methodologies, which were applied because the ability to

independently creative thinking in usmirs was just beginning to take shape, respondents demonstrated moderate results. In them, deductive inference may have evolved more perfectly than inductive inference.

In control experiments, "induction", "deduction", "Getzels - Jackson", "Eisenk" tests showed a significant increase in the average arithmetic value in thought productivity, originality. Accordingly, the criterion of inevitability also has reliability.

Literature used

1. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. Ikkinchi jild. E- M. „O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006 . 856b.
2. Avlaev O.U.Talabalar kamolotida ijtimoiy intellektual gender farqlari. “Psixologiya” ilmiy jurnali 2021.34-42 betlar.
3. Avlaev .O .,Butaeva .U .Shaxs kamolotining psixologik determinant . Xalq ta’limi ilmiy- metodik jurnali.2021. 6, 87-92 betlar.
4. Butayeva .U ., Avlaev O.,Abdumannotova N. Scientific and practical studies of psychological maturity of students./Journal of critical reviews. JCR. 2020;7[12] 3063- 3070/doi 10.31838/jcr 07.12. 463.
- 5.MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM YOSHIDAGI BOLALARNI TABIAT BILAN TANISHTIRISH . Academic research in educational sciences, 2[10]1148-115.
6. Karimova V.M. va boshqalar.,„Mustaqil fikrlash”. T;Sharq -2000-112b.
7. Рамазонов, Ж. Д. Талабалик даврида ўзини ўзи идора қилишнинг мотивацион механизмлари. Международная конференция академических наук. Scientific coferences platform. Г. Новосибирск 2021октябрь. In Международная конференция академических наук. Scientific coferences platform. Г. Новосибирск.
8. Djalolovich, R. J. (2023). TALABALARDA O ‘ZINI IDORA QILISH MOTIVATSIYASI SHAKLLANISHINING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI. Uzbek Scholar Journal, 18, 12-18.