



## CHARACTERISTICS OF THINKING IN STUDENTS PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE LEARNING PROCESS

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### Abstract

Speech is a tool of thinking. When a certain idea is expressed in words, the process of thinking is carried out. Expressing an idea in words is a complex process that consists of stages such as the motive of expression (speech goal), internal speech, and external speech expression of an idea. Thinking is the movement of ideas that reveal the essence of things. Its result is not an image, but a certain idea. Thinking is a theoretical and practical activity of a special type, which assumes a system of actions and procedures that have a directional-exploratory, re-changing and cognitive nature. In this article, thoughts and opinions about what thinking is, its types, characteristics and stages of development are discussed.

**Keywords:** Thinking, process, speech, development, character, psychological state, laws of thinking.

Thinking makes it possible to understand the laws of the material world, causal relationships in nature and socio-historical life, laws of the human psyche. Practice, which is the field of application of the results of mental activity, serves as a source of thinking activity.

Thinking is a function of the brain as a mental activity. Normal mental processes, such as the higher-level brain processes that underlie sensations, form the physiological basis of thought. But at the moment, there is no clear idea about the order and importance of the interaction of all physiological structures that provide the thought process. There is no doubt that the frontal lobes of the brain are of special importance in thinking. In addition, the area of the cerebral cortex, which provides the gnostic function of thinking, as well as the speech centers of the brain, which provide the thinking process, are also of great importance.

A type of logical memory is also a mental process. Hence, it also has the property of remembering and recalling. Therefore, students always think using the deduction method and justify the theorems, laws and rules explained and explained by the teachers of the higher and secondary schools during the educational process, when transferring the complex properties to some partial cases. In psychology, speech is considered as a means of thinking activity. Usually speech is expressed in the form of judgments, conclusions and concepts in the process of thinking. Therefore, judgment, conclusion and concepts are called specific forms of thinking.

According to world psychologists, the qualities of thinking analyzed above are inextricably linked with their main characteristics. Thinking is usually divided into theoretical and practical thinking. In theoretical thinking, conceptual and figurative thinking, and in practical thinking, visual-imagery and



visual-motional thinking are distinguished. Conceptual thinking is thinking in which certain concepts are applied. We use ready-made knowledge defined by other people and expressed in the form of concepts, opinions and conclusions in solving one or another intellectual problem.

Figurative thinking is a type of thinking process using images. They are taken from memory or created in imagination. Often, this type of thinking prevails in people who are engaged in artistic creation. Conceptual thinking reflects reality in a concrete and generalized way, but such a reflection is abstract. In turn, figurative thinking allows us to accurately and subjectively reflect the world around us. Thus, conceptual and figurative thoughts complement each other. Visual thinking involves the use of images. This way of thinking is manifested when a person analyzes, compares and summarizes various images, events and things when solving a problem. Demonstration-action thinking is a special type of thinking, the essence of which consists of practical transformative activities carried out with real objects. This type of thinking is more widely manifested in people who work for the purpose of producing some kind of material product. There is also verbal-logical thinking, which performs tasks on the basis of language tools, and it is the last stage of the historical development of thinking. It is characterized by the use of concepts and logical derivations. Practical thinking is carried out on the basis of experience, practical actions and is aimed at the performance of specific tasks, using concepts without working with theory and experience. Discursive thinking is characterized by extended thinking, speed of intuition, lack of clearly expressed stages, low awareness. Reproductive, productive thinking is thinking according to patterns, and creativity is thinking that leads to new discoveries, new results. Realistic thinking correctly reflects reality, a person understands his own behavior, and autistic thinking mainly corresponds to the affect, not to the object, to satisfy the need, and to reduce the resulting emotional tension. will be directed. There are three types of thinking that are the result of a mental process: perception, reasoning, and inference.

The main and most important feature of thinking is the ability to separate different aspects of material reality and independently create new generalizations. When a person thinks about ordinary things, he is not limited by their external signs, but seeks to reveal the essence of the phenomenon, tries to create a general law from the reality of ordinary life. Undoubtedly, there are still unexplored, underutilized resources and opportunities in the human mind. The main task of the psychology of thinking is to fully open these reserves, to activate the development of science and technology. Because any discovery, innovation, development is a product of human intelligence. Therefore, the development of science and technology largely depends on the development of humanitarian sciences.

At the stage of historical development of visual-active thinking, most of the problems faced by people in their social life were solved practically, and the reaction to them was carried out on the basis of the practical activity of the candle. Expressing a theoretical opinion about things and events corresponds to a slightly later period of historical development. The information that has reached us about the emergence of science on earth can be a proof of this opinion. The science of geometry was discovered as a result of the accumulation of practical knowledge on measuring the earth's area by steps and by eye in the ancient generations and our ancestors. History science was born as a result of describing things and events, leaving conventional signs after people's finger counting could not meet the demands



of life. That is why the practical and theoretical activities of a person are related to each other and always require one or the other. From the point of view of genetic origin, practical activity is considered primary, and theoretical activity reflecting images and thoughts is separated after practical activity reaches a certain level of development. This process happened in several tens of thousands of ways.

In conclusion, it can be said that people living in a certain social environment have different needs, behavioral motives, interests, aspirations, inclinations, mental abilities and even activities. For the same reason, their thinking is formed and manifested differently in different situations. As we mentioned earlier, the process of human cognition, solving practical and theoretical tasks, listening to other people's opinions expressed through speech, engaging in dialogue, and understanding their opinion was discussed.

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