

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTION IN THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF TEENAGERS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the psychological characteristics of adolescents' attention in shaping their professional cognitive skills. Knowledge is the reflection in the human mind of the objective world, its images, concepts and their forms. Emphasis is placed on the gradual acquisition of knowledge by adolescents and the stability of attention in the formation of their skills and competencies.

KEYWORDS: *System of Concepts, Theoretical Attitude, Formulas, Laws, Analogous Conditions, Involuntary Attention.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the legal framework of the state policy on the younger generation has been strengthened in our country, and the Republican Interdepartmental Council on Youth Affairs has been established. The Youth Union of Uzbekistan was established and June 30 was declared Youth Day. The Union currently has 7,690,000 members. Eight young people have been appointed deputy governors. In the recent elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, nine young men and women were elected, and about 10 per cent of the winners in local councils were young people. [1].

At the meeting of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev with the youth of our country - we will, of course, build a new Uzbekistan together with the youth. "2020 will be a turning point in state youth policy," he said.

Such confidence in young people is the key to the country's future. In this regard, the country's education system is undergoing radical reforms. It is a process of teaching adolescents the gradual acquisition of knowledge and the formation of their skills and competencies. From a psychological point of view, knowledge is the reflection in the human mind of the objective world, its images, concepts and their forms. [2].

Acquisition of knowledge is the organization of educational activities by the teacher, the processes of psychological cognition are based primarily on attention, memory, thinking, imagination and imagination. It is clear that all three levels of knowledge are involved in the

learning process: emotional perception, abstract thinking, and practice. Here, the main stages of knowledge acquisition are: a) comprehension of the learning material (visual and audio), as well as deep understanding by teachers through a variety of visual aids, pictorial, verbal and practical images; b) comprehension of the study material (processing of the received data). This process is carried out by the teacher in three stages: a new information identification system that provides a logical connection to the previous learning material; linking unknown learning materials to assimilated, known materials; Establish interdisciplinary, intradisciplinary, and 112 interdisciplinary connections in the material being studied: c) memorize the material. (storage of processed data). Successfully passes the teacher's didactic literacy test for each subject and subject taught [3].

To do this, the teacher continuously activates the learners' cognitive activity in the following ways: comparative orientation of memorization of the learning material (changing the soundtrack, lowering the level, using special phrases; this is very important; you will need it in practice; remember it strongly). ; Interest is gained through the selection of vivid examples, evidence, and deeply scientifically based practical actions related to the topic. As a result, learners gain specific knowledge that is tested in practice, achieves results in practice, and understands the essence of concepts. g) consolidation of knowledge. This is the final stage in the acquisition of knowledge, in which the teacher teaches students to apply their knowledge in practice, and organizes the formation of skills and competencies in students. According to qualified psychologists, it is a component of automated conscious actions, created by repeating the same operation several times in analogous conditions. The teacher uses a variety of methods in the classroom to develop the skills. The most important of these is exercise. The internal appearance of a skill is closely related to the physiological and mental processes, that is, the ability of a skilled professional to perform fast, precise and free movements. Skills come in two forms: simple and complex. In addition to the types of internal dependencies of skills, simple skills are divided into the following types. emotional (sensory) intellectual (motor) motor (motor) Complex skills consist of several simple skills. Many skills are built on acquired knowledge and then acquired through the application of simple skills [4].

Attention is an important and necessary condition for the effectiveness of all types of human activities, especially labor and educational activities. The great Russian pedagogue KD Ushinsky said: "Attention is a door through which everything enters the human heart from the outside world. He said.

Attention is the orientation and focus of the mind in a way that requires an increase in the level of emotional, mental, or motor activity of the individual. " Attention, memory, and thinking can be manifested in the process of movement. Therefore, they distinguish the following forms of manifestation of attention in relation to an object or thing (perceived object, memory, thinking, imagination): sensory (perceptual), motor. Sensory (visual and auditory) attention is now more studied. Depending on the nature of the formation and the method of action, there are the following types of attention: involuntary attention, voluntary attention, attention after voluntary attention.

Involuntary attention is created and maintained in a way that is independent of one's perceived intentions and goals. The onset of involuntary attention is determined by physical, psycho physiological, and mental factors. Strong stimuli include loud noises, bright lights and paint, and

strong odors. Motivators who meet the needs of the individual and are important to him or her will inevitably attract attention. The role of direct interest in involuntary attention is enormous, but it also depends on the general orientation of the individual. [5].

Voluntary consciously managed and regulated attention. Voluntary attention is formed on the basis of involuntary attention. The higher type of voluntary attention is found in the labor process. The function of voluntary attention is to control the course of mental processes.

Post-voluntary attention can be highlighted. This concept was introduced to science by psychologist N.F. Dobrin. Post-voluntary attention is characterized by a very stable focus on something over a long period of time, and a higher level of intensive and productive mental activity, a higher productivity of all types of work, is reasonably associated with this type of attention. We know about the surrounding sounds and colors, smells and temperatures, quantities and sizes, and many other things through our senses. With the help of the senses, the human body receives a variety of information about the state of the external and internal environment in the form of sensations. In the process of learning, each adolescent develops individual mental processes, such as cognition, attention, memory, imagination, imagination and thinking. They determine the active learning of learners. At the same time, effective cognitive activity shapes professional thinking through the process of acquiring knowledge. The education of students is inextricably linked with intellectual development, which is carried out through the development of the characteristics of the professional activity, the development of his professional skills, entrepreneurial qualities and management, creative abilities and interests. As for the concept of profession, the concept of profession - the main conceptual concept of professionalism - is the concept of profession. There are many descriptions of the concept of profession in the professional literature. First of all, it is an activity that requires special training, where a person is constantly experimenting and serves as a source of livelihood. The profession unites people engaged in the same activity. In this activity, certain relationships and norms of ethics are established. The profession is a separate form of social organization of able-bodied members of society, combined with the general type of activities and professional consciousness of members. [6]. According to B. Shoun, "Profession is a conspiracy of experts against foreigners." "Profession is a necessary and valuable field for society, which requires basic physical and mental strength." These forces are seen as an important means of survival and development instead of labor. Elaborating on this definition, E.A. Klimov defines professional activity as a qualitatively historically evolving system and an area of self-expression. In another definition, "from a public point of view, a profession is a system of professional issues, forms and types of professional activities, personal professional characteristics, which should ensure the delivery of results and responsibilities that are important for the work." A more accurate definition is given by V.G. Makushin: "A profession is an activity in which a person participates in the life of society and serves as the main source of material means for his survival." Summarize and summarize the available definitions. Professions are emerging forms of labor activity, and in order to perform them, 70 people must have specific knowledge and skills, special abilities and developed important professional qualities. The term "profession" is used only for high-status types of professional activities. Other activities include specialties or types of work. In National Professional Studies, the concepts "profession" and "specialty" are distinguished. In addition to professional competence, a broader understanding of the profession, its important qualities are socio - professional competence, professional autonomy, self - control, group criteria and

abilities. The profession usually unites a group of nearby specialties. [7]. For example, the profession doctor, specialties - therapist, pediatrician, oculist, urologist, etc. professions - engineer, specialties - constructor, technologist, metallurgist and so on. Specialization is a set of special knowledge, skills and qualifications in the process of work through vocational training, preparation, which are necessary for the performance of a certain type of activity in the framework of this or that profession. Thus, specialization is a type of professional activity within the profession, which is aimed at personal achievements or achieving general results through specific situations. Its types of professional activity in the development of mankind are envisaged in Ancient Greece (Greece), the Roman Empire and other developed countries in Egypt until BC. Today, the emergence of cocktails began during the Industrial Revolution. Next, scientific and technical development will lead to the renewal of the list of professions and in 1965 year in the official data of the ACD listed 21741 professions and descriptions of 400 specialties in alphabetical order [8]. According to the International Occupational Standardization System, in 1988, 9,333 occupations were registered. The single qualification reference book combines about 7,000 professions and specialties. These special documents reflect their professional status at the time of the system. Published references need to be corrected, as the world of professions is constantly changing. New professions are emerging, the nature of the professions is renewed, the content of labor is low, and low-skilled labor professions are disappearing. [9]. The name of the profession often reflects the nature of the cocktail formed in previous years. As a teacher, you need to be able to do this and be ready to study for the rest of your life. Of course, you never teach a student all the time, but you have to work with them long enough to convey the crucial message: there is more to learn in life - there is more; in fact, any teacher or school can provide it for the rest of their lives. Any knowledge you teach is immeasurable and can be a source of sincerity, excitement and surprise. This can be an optimistic reason when it comes to life in general and your students in particular. It is important to understand that if it is never completed, it will be relevant quickly, even if it is short-term. No matter what you teach, you need to be prepared to enjoy the design and instrumentation of complex activities that effectively link new ideas and skills. [10].

CONCLUSION

The challenge of competing attracts a large number of teachers because they are able to observe and demonstrate their skills in the simplest and most conventional way. Your student will be able to plan and manage, even if they can sometimes imagine how they can do it. Teachers need to know how to explain ideas clearly, present new material in the right sequence and at the right pace, and direct connections between what they already know and what they have just learned. However, these skills require a lifetime of expertise, they can be successfully practiced even by elementary teachers, and they can be continued and developed in the off-hours of teaching. Although correct from the start, the communication and design skills of the course are one of the main "benefits" of the work.

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