

UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY AND PERSONALITY ETHICS**Axmetova Sevara Avazxonovna**

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ANNOTATION

Everyone is surrounded by people from his birthday, lives in a certain community - in the family. A person, developing in society, entering into a relationship with other people with the help of language, becomes a person – a person who knows reality, as well as a subject that changes it. We introduce all people - normal people, a newborn, mentally retarded into the notion. But we cannot call them all individual. We call the person who is engaged in some useful work in society a person. Treating a person as a person is a manifestation of the relationship between people and things around him, in their production activities, in the relations that arise between people. In this article, thoughts and opinions about human psychology and ethics of a person are discussed.

Keywords: *human psychology, personality Ethics, Society, temperament, character, individuality.*

A person begins to form as a person only in relationships with other people. This means that a person is a perfect person who lives in a society of personality, is engaged in some kind of activity, is able to communicate normally with people around him through language, his consciousness is highly developed. One of the most important aspects of a person's personality is his individuality. Individuality is an irreversible combination of several qualities of an individual. Its composition includes character (nature), temperament (client) abilities, the sum of emotions, habits. As soon as a person enters into different groups, he performs different tasks in roles that are not similar to each other. If some children are masculine, capricious in the family, then in school there will be a modest, kind, cheerful among peers. A person who walks very seriously at work can go on a trip joking, being an entertainer. Often a person manifests similar qualities in different situations. In our society, the description given to the individual is determined by his attitude to the process of building a developed society and his real participation in this process. The change of psychological states of a person is a link to the external environment and social upbringing. Relatively stable and relatively variable characteristics of the personality form a complex unit, that is, a dynamic structure, consisting in the unity and interdependence of individual qualities.

Psychological study of a person takes into its composition the solution of two main scientific issues:

1. To determine the individual structure that distinguishes each individual from other people. This makes it possible to take the behavior in advance.
2. A person requires several parts of the structure of the personality. The sum of these parts forms the human personality. In modern foreign psychology, the theory that distinguishes the two main parts in a person, composed by the influence of two factors, namely biological and social factors, occupies a prominent place.

The person will be in an active relationship with the rabble-the surrounding world because of his activity. When a person says activity, the effect that a person shows on the surrounding external environment is understood. With the external environment, not only people, animals also interact. But animals live by adapting to the external environment, and people are also able to change it, without adapting to the external environment. The activity of the individual is manifested in his various interests, needs. Freud understands that personality activity is as follow: "man is active because of the manifestation of instinctive inclinations that have passed down the genealogical path from his offspring. Instinctive inclinations are manifested mainly in the form of

sexual instincts. Freud associates the activity of the individual with sexual inclinations. The scientific psychology of the present time correctly solves the activity of the individual. In their opinion, the main source of human personal activity is in his needs. The needs of a person motivate him to show activity.

The activity of a person is also manifested in his interests. Curiosity is the relationship between an individual's knowledge of something and phenomena in the higher nervous activity, the desire to understand. Interests are material, spiritual, negative, positive, lasting, short- lived. We need to educate the need for labor in young people. The behavior of a person's personality becomes his own motivations. Motivation is a tendency to some kind of activity that is associated with meeting certain needs. If the needs throw the Moss of human personality activity, the motivations are an indicator of the manifestation of this moss. The needs of the individual are related to motivations. Therefore, motives differ from each other depending on the type of need. For example, there may be motivations that are associated with the satisfaction of material needs, or motivations that are associated with the satisfaction of spiritual needs.

According to supporters of the biogenetic direction, human personality and personal characteristics occur only by one factor, the influence of hereditary characteristics. They do not recognize the role of the external environment and education. They recognize the influence of external environment and biological factors, saying that the composition of the individual depends only on the influence of Education. In the second half of the XIX century came into the flow called biogenetic law. Biogenetic law is a mass law inherent in biology. According to this law, a person will go through many millennia of evolutionary development until he is born from the winter of the mother, that is, he will repeat the path of long evolutionary progress in the short term.

Social environment is primarily a family environment, the child lives in a social relationship, surrounded by people from the day of birth. A person absorbs various social relations from the external environment through his activity and becomes a person of his own nature. All children are engaged in recreational activities. The game is a tool for children to know the world. He plays by imitating the behavior of adults. The impact of the social environment on personality formation is strong. For example, if a newborn child is attached between animals, the behavior is similar to that of animals. The language of the child also depends on the social environment.

Features that go from parents to children through heredity affect as an auxiliary factor. Innate dignity is given in the form of opportunity by a pedigree. These opportunities arise only when there are certain conditions. This means that the first of the factors that actively influence the composition of a person is the external social environment, the second is the education that is given to a person for a long time, and the third is the heredity that is given to a person from birth, that is, the hereditary property. In addition, personal activity is important in the formation of an individual. Man is formed through self - education, self-awareness.

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