



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THINKING

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the specifics of thinking in different proportions. The individual characteristics of thinking, creative thinking, creative abilities, especially the creative personality and creative abilities, as well as the views of scientists are briefly highlighted.

KEYWORDS: *Thinking, person, innovation, innovative thinking, thought, flexibility, mind, science, education, upbringing, logic.*

INTRODUCTION

Taking a worthy place in the globalizing world also depends on the formation of every citizen of our country, especially the young generation, who has comprehensive knowledge, physically and mentally healthy, deep-thinking, highly conscious and thinking. After independence, innovations were introduced and put into practice in many areas. Therefore, one of the most pressing issues is to educate and create in the minds of our young people a unique and multifaceted form of new ideas, alternative solutions and opportunities.

STATEMENT OF MATTER

Why is it necessary to explore thinking, individual thinking and creative thinking? We will try to find the answer to this question in this article. In short, the formation of creative thinking is also important for the upbringing of a person who is one step ahead of the original and unique modern person, whose thoughts are unpredictable. And this is the requirement of the present time.

The individual characteristics of thinking and the peculiarity of creative thinking lies in the fact that each person manifests itself primarily due to different spheres of his thinking, a different ratio of types and forms of character and motivation, the presence of differences in the ways of performing different tasks and solving problems, which is studied as one of the current topics in the science of logic and philosophy, the system of psychological sciences. The science of logic explores the content, structure, forms of thinking and ways of expressing it. "In thinking, content and form, truth and correctness are

always inextricably linked." [1, 22]. Content and form are important, while the content of thinking is characterized by its duration, variety of content, richness, attractiveness and color, and the form depends on the accuracy of structure, morphology and sequence of application. The relevance of the ideas expressed to reality is a sign of its authenticity.

In philosophy, thinking is studied as part of the existence of reason as a "Noosphere". As Islam Karimov noted, "Philosophy is the father of all sciences. A person who is not versed in philosophy - whether he is a representative of medicine or education, art or culture - does not understand the meaning of life, the meaning of his profession. For example, in order to analyze history, it is necessary to look philosophically at each event and process, to be able to draw the necessary conclusions by summarizing them. Therefore, to be a historian, one need to have the ability to think philosophically". [3,117]. That is, a person must have a rich and experienced mind, think logically, have a psychologically stable psyche.

Human thinking has evolved and improved over time. Whatever nature has bestowed on man, man gets it, he is content with the food he finds. That is why blacksmithing and hunting - the most ancient occupations of the people - are called households [2, 14]. Of course, man's mental ability did not appear all at once, he received the food he needed from nature, and later, when there was a shortage of the gifts of nature, he replaced them through mental labor. Creativity has been gaining momentum in man with the growth of such theoretical and practical knowledge.



The empiricist of modern times, the founder of experimental science, Francis Bacon, said that science should be based on experience, and in his views he divided human thought into three different categories. According to him, "a purely empirical scientist, like an ant, collects and is content only with arguments, while a pure rationalist and theorist, on the contrary, ignores arguments and weaves a theoretical web like a spider, but a real scientist, like a bee, collects materials from different flowers and disposes of them at his own discretion" [4, 567]. From this we can conclude, in life, people can also be divided into three categories: people who spend their time in this world, collecting, not content with what they have collected, and who spend all their time just working like ants who do not know what it is. recreation.. Selfish spider-people who are not interested in their natural and social environment and who think that their opinion is correct, enveloped in a narrow circle of cobwebs; bees, who do not neglect everything in the universe and in existence, seek wisdom in everything and the events they encounter on their way, love diversity and always have new ideas and perspectives.

Therefore, individual characteristics in humans are different in that they are different. Each person's individuality is unique and may be partially similar to each other, but does not achieve overall compatibility. "Everything and people are based on individual enjoyment" [5, 150]. Everyone is different with their inner 'I', as evidenced by the fact that no one's fingerprints are the same as each other's.

Individual characteristics of thinking can include comprehension, understanding and other features of mental operations. It is important to study the peculiarities and types of thinking, the analysis of the views on the formation of creative thinking and its classification, as well as its peculiarities. The individual characteristics of thinking differ in that each person is different. Depending on the different range of thoughts and attitudes inherent in human nature, whether their abilities and interests are strong or weak, individual characteristics can be interpreted as follows:

Independence and novelty of thinking. In short, when a person is given a task or overcomes any problem or deficiency, the general perception of completing the task and problem is associated with having a personal independent opinion, in addition to feedback and a constant dominance of independent opinion, novelty, novelty, the ability to ask a new question, a new task, to have new innovative views on the problem and the task, and then to solve it independently on his own. In this process, the creative ability of logical thinking is formed and manifested in absolutely identical, similar processes.

Flexibility and endurance of thinking. Flexibility and stability of thinking is the ability to

adapt to various situations, problems, to adapt the situation and method (plan) of solving the problem to the situation and situation, if the problem arises in the process of solving it and cannot be taken into account from the very beginning. and the ability to change decisions, as well as the ability to adapt and find ways to adapt to a situation without succumbing to different situations and problems. According to P.M.Yakobson, he associates flexibility and endurance with will, "the important qualities of will are independence, perseverance, hard work, self-realization". A.I.Shcherbakov considers resilience and initiative, organization and discipline, industriousness, courage and perseverance, endurance and self-determination, courage to the strong-willed qualities shown in a person. [6, 228].

The speed and accuracy of thinking. The speed of human consciousness and logical thinking is a very necessary mental operation, especially when a person needs to make important, clear and correct decisions in the short term (for example, during a fight, accident). Also, the speed and accuracy of thinking is an operation of consciousness (thinking), which is necessary and necessary for all people, starting with schoolchildren. When students are called to the board to solve a new problem, a simple example is that they can calculate quickly and accurately without being overwhelmed. If they are confused and unable to answer even the questions and task they know, it does not mean that they do not have a quick and precise thinking, it is considered that they are not yet in perfect shape. These negative emotions block and inhibit thinking; imagination also begins to work very slowly, and often the coefficient of productivity of thinking decreases, but in a calm and peaceful, secluded and individual environment (at home or in the fresh air), these students can easily solve such and more complex problems. As a result of emotions and situations that slow down thinking, such a drastic slowdown is often manifested even in exams. In some other students, the excitement and nervousness during the exam does not slow down thinking, but rather speeds it up. In doing so, they may achieve higher results than in normal, peaceful conditions.

All the features of thinking listed above are related to its main aspect, in addition to which many individual features can be cited. The importance of individual thinking, whether simple or complex, ordinary or unusual, is that one of the important aspects of thinking is that regardless of its individual characteristics, an important thing can come independently to all new general aspects that are substantiated and proven. When the human mind works (thinks), it is not limited to recording a certain fact, argument or event, even if they are bright, interesting, new and unexpected. A person's thinking, as a gradual process, progresses, grows and improves



as needed, delves deeper into the nature of the problems and events that he encounters over and over again, and does not lose himself when faced with events that are more or less similar to each other. In short, it is optimized, that is, it becomes universal. It can be called the process of creativity of thinking.

In psychology, it is interpreted in connection with mental processes and experiences, and human thinking is periodically differentiated relative to age.

According to the theories of psychologists, human thinking from childhood enriches the world of thinking with images, and thereby expresses itself, thinking on the basis of acquired ideas, as well as reflecting the essence of the world, imitating adults in understanding the world around us.

Psychologist E. Goziev describes children's thinking in the following way: "A child contributes to the success of society, gaining a deeper sense of himself as a result of indirect reflection of the product of creative thinking through thinking, as well as self-perception based on thinking and speech" and especially emphasizes creative thinking. Children first understand this world in a figurative and narrow sense, in small and abstract, simple and vague, comparative and imitative forms, and create their own thinking, that is, their imaginary world.

Although the science of logic interprets thinking as a conscious process, it, unlike other processes, pays special attention to the direct and indirect generalization of the environment as a product of social processes. Of course, because man is a social being, his thinking and consciousness are formed and developed in society. In the science of logic, the formation and development of the process of thinking is assessed not on the basis of the age of the child, but on the basis of its essence, form and patterns.

According to scientists who think about cognitive thinking, "Man is an organism that actively reflects information, memorizes information during the systematization of algorithms and strategies through the analysis of the synthesis of thought". Thus, in cognitive thinking, the essence of the process is studied from the processing and transmission of information to the response. The Russian scientist IA Ponamaryov approaches creative thinking in his own way, and based on his research, shows the "Differences between human and machine thinking in science [7,1]. The machine has a method only through models and symbols, and carries out the given or entered actions or commands and does not deviate from them in any situation, and the person relies on the mind and himself (conscience) in practical or theoretical, creative or accidental problems and thus differs from the machine". Given the nature of this approach, no intelligent machine can think for itself.

In fact, the machine implements only one aspect of human thinking - formal logical thinking, although in practice the process of human thinking is will, emotions, intuition, dreams, fantasies, and so on. The richness of a person's inner world is the product of the richness and versatility of his social connections [8, 305]. Although the world of human thinking makes mistakes in some respects, it is superior to the machine, another proof that the machine is the product of human creative thinking. In the machine, however, there is no such thinking, it includes schematic and moulded actions and commands.

CONCLUSIONS

It follows from the above that, by emphasizing the unique individual characteristics of thinking and the type of creative thinking, discussing the available information in a complex, confusing situation in inner speech means that it helps thinking. In situations intended for normal thinking, it was analyzed that the discussion of inner speech slows down thinking, helping all people who learn to think quickly, polish logical thinking if the above methods and techniques are used. Such methods do not exclude or distort thinking, but rather lead to the conclusion that it enhances its accuracy and optimality as well as its development.

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