

**MOTIVATION AND VALENCY AS THE MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO THE
EXTENSION OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF 'BEHAVIOUR '**

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Abstract.

In this article, the author scientifically substantiates the contribution and role of assimilation in managing the behavioral semantic field of motivation and valence. Uzbek and World researchers who have conducted scientific work on the following topic will discuss their scientific work. Brings up the imperial research he conducted, works common.

Keywords: Motivation, valency, assimilation, scientific work, imperial research

Introduction.

The study of the causes of behavior, the search for adequate empirical indicators of motivation are a fundamental research problem in psychology. The difficulty in explicating and explaining the bias of perception and reaction is due to the fact that motivation is not fully accessible to the understanding of the subject. Difficulties in the study of motivation begin already at the stage of operationalization of concepts, empirical reconstruction of the motivational basis of behavior. The empirical results obtained, as a rule, depend on the initial axiomatics in understanding motivation, and not vice versa.

Literature review

The first attempts to solve the problem of predicting the direction of behavioral activity (in line with the provision on the construction of reality by an individual) were made in the early 1930s in the experiments of K. Levin (field theory), as well as behaviorism and neobehaviorism (E. Tolman, K. Hull, etc.), which allowed the development of specific methodological ways to study this a glimpse- we are [1]. Since the mid-1970s, the processes of categorization of life situations have been studied within the framework of the cognitive direction, the biased nature of cognitive and perceptual processing of information is in the focus subjectivist and objectivist ("internal" and "external" theories). In K. Levin's field theory, these factors are combined, subjective and objective determinants of behavior are defined as situational systems of tension and totality of valences. K. Levin's theoretical systems (readiness for activity - activity - activism-the driving stimulus, quasi-need - action by measure -

the nature of the demand for a thing, the need for behavior - valence) were created on the basis of the principle of systematic behavior and its determinants. K. Levin's famous formula combines previously contradictory variables, behavior is a function of personality and psychological environment (specific situation). The works of H. Heckhausen present an understanding of the motif as a special research construct.

Method

The motive "is set by such a target state of the "individual environment" relationship, which in itself (although at a given time) is more desirable or satisfactory than the available state" [2]. Domestic psychological schools - cultural and historical concept and activity approach - take their own research source In Uzbek psychology, in the context of the problem of the complexity of motivation, as well as its selective and anticipatory nature, many directions turned out to be productive. Among them, the following can be noted: the psychophysiological direction of E.N. Sokolov, the theory of functional systems of P.K. Anokhin, the study of neuropsychological.the determinant in the processes of motivation by A.R. Luria, the study of the role of the connection between needs and emotions (V.K..Vyunas, P.V. Simonov, A.N. Leontiev). In the cultural and historical approach, the special role of speech activity in the development and regulation of the psyche is shown, the influence of motivation on the processes of thinking, speech generation, and understanding the meaning of statements is studied; a solution to the problem of the relationship between the concepts of "meaning" and "meaning" is proposed (L.S. Vygotsky, V.P. Zinchenko, A.R. Luria, E.D. Chomskaya, etc.).

In the theory of activity of A.N. Leontiev (A.G. Asmolov, Yu.B. Gippenreiter, V.A.Ivannikov, D.A. Leontiev, E.Y. Patyaeva et al.) in the presence of a large number of theoretical developments, there is a lack of empirical research on motivation. At the initial stage of the study of motivation, the polarization of psychological concepts.in K. Levin's theoretical and practical positions was characterized. In the subsequent development, there is a departure (criticism), then a return to the theory of K. Levin. The formation of an individual's ideas about the outside world as separate from himself (his constriction in the process of adaptation) poses the problem of studying motivation and needs as a basis selectivity (E.Y. Artemyeva, D.V. Truevtsev, etc.). In psychosomatics, the concepts characterizing the phenomenon of partiality are, for example, the psychology of "cognitive map" or "model of the world", "image of the world- sign-symbolic", "system of constructs" (J. Kelly, E. Tolman.,A.N. Leontiev, E.Y. Artemyeva, V.F. Petrenko, etc.).Ideological dynamics in the study of the problem The sources of an individual's activity can be represented.as a change in the angle of attention from some motivational formations to others. The initial view of the problem turned out to be a focus on instincts and drives (psychoanalysis), later - needs, dispositions and motives (cognitive, cognitive-bi- behavioral direction in psychology).

The main dispute was about the priority of determinants: stable personal dispositions or specific situational factors. Further development of the psychology of motivation of education have given rise to many eclectic concepts combining these components. According to the authors of this publication, in the study of motivation, it is not so much the question of the causes of an individual's activity that is important, as about the features of the selective construction of the "image of the world", the main properties and indicators of motivation. The developed concept of the study of motivation as a logically interconnected system of structures presupposes the relevant principles of its research. The methodological basis is the interpretation of motivation through its general property and indicator is the selectivity of perception or the selective nature of evaluating and ordering objects of the world, which "stitches" all other features of this phenomenon. The concept develops a unified system of motivation indicators and appropriate methodological techniques for its explication. lack of conscious resources to assess the peculiarities of the situation, stressful situations. Monitoring and anticipating the results of activity is a necessary condition for self-regulation and .adaptation in the world. Based on the selective nature of the activity.in the process of satisfying the needs of an individual as well as a set of stable algorithms of emotional and cognitive response formed in experience, a special model or "image of the world" is formed in situations of adaptation (attitudes)..By creating probabilistic programs extended over time, an individual "marks out" reality based on motivational and need priorities. As a result, the world becomes emotionally, motivationally, and need fully "colored" (A.N. Leontiev, A.S. Thostov). This is how the "image of the world" is formed as a special complex of traces of activity (E.Y. Artem-eva, A.Sh. Tkhostov), associated with the satisfaction of needs [3]..The determinant of motivation is selectivity, which sets the direction of activity in order to meet needs. Selectivity is methodically manifested through the mechanism of attribution or attribution, for example, of events or a plot, causal relationships, results in a time perspective and retrospect; qualities to objects (categorization of the world);making a choice of objects in accordance with the situation, completing an indefinite image, etc. Foreseeing the results of activities ("image future state" - acceptor of the result of an action (P.K. Anokhin), anticipation of events (J. Kelly), Adaptation is derived from the need to satisfy a need.

Results

The method of mastering creativity is the process of motivational signification. Needs are the dynamic main component of the "image of the world", acting as an "objective, directly uncontrollable world" for a person. The need, objectified in the motive, becomes "transparent" to the subject, experienced as a " personal need" provided there is a mental image of the desired state and the object is satisfied- renia needs (A.N. Leontiev, V.K. Vilyunas, A.S. Thostov) [4]. probabilistic programming (N.A.

Bernstein) Analysis of approaches to the problem of motivation, as well as presuppose control, subjective feeling the results of research allow us to identify the basics of power over the events of one's life. The impossible properties of motivation:

- 1) selectivity, penetrating , controlling oneself and others, which combines all mental functions and forms the conditions for the impossibility of an optimal satisfaction of a biased "image of the world"; is the general satisfaction of needs ("learned helplessness") by a property;
- 2) attitude to time (temporary and emotionally uncomfortable state up to the extent of the "image of the world");
- 3) anticipation of dysfunctional states (M. Seligman, genesis (probabilistic assessment of the results of action); E. Skinner et al.), feelings of low self-efficacy
- 4) a specific attitude to satisfaction of perspiration (A. Bandura). difficulties in the context of adaptation and self-regulation, Attribution, which determines the biased nature of an individual's attitudes and direction of activity; perception of the world, serves the purposes of anticipation of events
- 5) exercising control over the events of one's life, and therefore control over one's life, life (oneself, others);
- 6) the unity of need allows one to program actions in accordance with the motive as a definite need, as well as with a certain strategy for satisfying needs- attitudes as fixed in the experience of methods of satisfaction. Becoming entrenched in reality, these strategies become the creation of needs in the structure of motivation; collapsed unconscious response algorithms
- 7) the presence of "potential motivation" as a complex-.despite certain incentives. The installation is a set of probabilistic models of activity (states).readiness for a stable type of emotional response in certain conditions;
- 8) the relationship with the emotional response in certain situations, mi, perceptual and cognitive mental provides a person with a limited set of adaptive functions passive (or maladaptive) activity strategies.

All these features of motivation are mutually determined-aimed at meeting needs. They understand each other and have empirically recorded The indicators are updated when necessary, varying depending on the purpose of rapid decision-making, lack of time, and the method of research.

The anticipation of events, which serves as a property of motivation and a function of adaptation (an integral condition for satisfying needs), refers us to the phenomenon of time extension (past experience, future result of activity), which is equally important in the structure of adaptation. by the new semantics), which defines the projective mechanism. Theoretically, the motive is a psychological image of valence objects that encourages activities aimed at realizing needs (achieving a "better" state)..The variety of motivation indicators described, In the structure of the process of satisfying the need,

in particular by M.Sh. Magomed-Eminov [5], it is necessary to create motivation (how to analyze them from the point of view of forming the motives of the selective process and the image of the system, as well as to streamline the existing actions in the structure of the individual's activity), as well as the current methodological arsenal of strategies for updating the relevant installations. Motive-explications of motivation, noting the most significant ones, are understood by us as a system of empirical aspects. This allows the reflexive use of selectivity indicators (including psychophysiological measuring scales, corresponding logical and evaluative indicators), which are data types (distance matrices - "similarities are interpreted as the meaning (cause, determinants) of acts", "descriptor objects", "choice of an individual's activity option, and within the framework of the psychosomatic response - questionnaire", "pairwise comparison", "direct modeling is an individual ranking").

Discussion

The types of matrices, in turn, reflect the individual's biased value system. We are attracted to a certain statistical task by the general property of motivation, which permeates the strategy of mathematical and statistical processing of all its features, is partiality in the data, the way of presenting empirically verifying and categorizing objects of the world. Motivation of a fictional motivation model (parametric indicates movement towards a motive as psychological and nonparametric methods; methods using a specific image of an object that activates the process and not using averaging; methods, groups- satisfaction of needs. This is an integrating objects based on the similarity of objects, or a component that includes a need, motive, methods that identify the reason for combining the properties of an installation, methods learned from experience to satisfy structures, etc.). Attribution of qualities, the sequence of needs, the corresponding activity of sequences of events, causal relationships of an individual in this direction. at the mathematical level, they represent semantic A number of authors interpret motivation as an explanatory structure (factorial and cluster models, an axial construct (which makes it possible to understand the structure of multidimensional scaling). Formally, the priorities of means and evaluation of objects in the structure are unrelated, but having a common semantic element, semantic space), determining who- matrices can be "superimposed" on each other the possibility of moving in this direction (x. Heckau-using multivariate regression analysis. zen, T.O. Gordeeva, etc.) [6]. Assessment of the "proximity of the range", the association of objects In the process of socialization, the world is for man mathematically produced with the help of mathematics- it becomes "colored" by certain "emo-methods that do not depend on the normality of rational labels", organizing the meaning of data limitation (cluster analysis, multidimensional and direction of individual reactions (L.S. Vygotsky, scaling, etc.). Tasks of comparing contrast A.N. Leontiev, A.S. Thostov). From the point of view of the se groups in relation to motivational choices

and the other approach, in the process of reproducing certain indicators of motivation, they are realized with the help of (increasing the degree of control and awareness over mathematical criteria for differences in average, different in their emotional reactions) mental variants of the analysis of variance (in particular, for functions, the inversion of the signifying study of the controlled determinants of activity occurs). and the signified one. A.S. Thostov writes: "...During The frequency of choices in the experimental model of mastering emotions, the subject as a new expression is mathematically analyzed using, steps as a signifier for experiencing ... for example, the method of the "conjugacy table", these relations ... allow for a change of roles (signifying criteria. my and the signifier) and will remain mobile

Conclusion

Do some up, the same indicator can be included depending on the mastery, mastery and production of various types of methodological techniques for explicating the freedom of interaction of emotions and their objects" motivational component of an individual's activity. [7]. According to him, "motivation... is understood For example, in the test of humorous phrases by A.G. Shme- as ... "negative state" - physiological lava, a number of heuristic methods of ex-need are used, deduced from the properties of a living organism of motivation: assessment of selectivity, the ability ... to respond to stimuli" [8]. It is used both in the classification of phrases and in use- This concept is understood by a number of authors as a combination of figurative expressions (with obviously ambiguous - special state of the body associated with the search of ways to meet needs. According to A.S. Thostov, the function of motivation is "to reduce the reactivity threshold", and "... the motive is an " energizer" or "stabilizer"" [9]. He notes that "for a variety of forms of reactions, the concepts of learning or conditioned reflex are used," while the concept of "motivation" is redundant. Such an explanatory model is difficult to apply to a perceptual act, "since neither its regulation on the basis of reflection nor its regulation can be deduced from the energy understanding of a need. the reverse process of influencing experience..." [8]. This problem has given rise to a number of attempts to identify another (besides energy) component in motivation ("special derivatives of meaningful elements"): valences - in K. Levin, needs and presses by G. Murray, drives and incentives - y by behaviorists, however, they do not provide an exhaustive understanding of motivation. These attempts are connected with the theoretical understanding of the motivation construct and indicate the search for constructs that determine their assimilation by the subject of needs in the process of satisfying them.

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