

PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITY OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY

Abduraximov Qadir Abduxalilovich

A teacher of psychological chair of the philosophical faculty of the National university of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Intellectual activities considered as one of forms of vital activity of a man aimed at creation of intellectual production and reproduction of an intellectual capital which is defined as powerful motive forces of progress of human civilization. It is supported by the aggregate of achievements of science, culture, tradition and spiritual value accumulated by humanity for thousand years.

Keywords: Self creation, ability, realization, cognition, thinking, analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, abstraction, concrete definition, intellectual activity, psychological processes, action, speech symbols, causes, goals, needs, feeling, intrinsic motives.

INTRODUCTION

It is clear that intellectual activity has been significant theme in the psychology since ancient times. Without intellectual activity, it is difficult to achieve the highest progress for humanity. There are some stages of intellectual activity which have been analyzed about them in this article. The article informs that thinking is essential mean of intellectual activity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

sources used in this article, are mainly Russian literature. The sources have been analyzed and discussed in detailed, in its turn; various opinions have been expressed about these literatures.

DISCUSSION

Difference between intellectual and physical activity has been studied and their advantages have been defined. Types of thinking such as concrete-effective or graphic-figurative, theoretical graphic-figurative, theoretical thinking, logical operation and idea have been comprised and the best style of thinking was defined.

CONCLUSION

Exactly, thanks to intellectual activity, humanity turns from one stage to other one in order to provide with necessary means and tools for his existence. Humanity takes part in creation of new tools and means in this process more much, that is, accent carries namely to intellect, mastery, skill. All wealth of society are created by intellectual labour of a man. Humanity never reaches such condition in its development, whenever it would be satisfied by available means of provision of vital activity. A man's way in intellectual search. It is inseparable characteristic of a man which the nature makes each of us.

A man has been being a creator for long time, provides for his daily activity, produces foods, builds domiciles, and makes implements of production, clothes, adornments, and works of art

and so on. Formation and self creation of an appearance both biological species and reasonable being in constant interaction with environment who realizes the world and himself own in the process of labour.

Intellectual increase of a man carries out together with his physical formation. In due course, a man understood that a heavy, exhausting, physical work can be made easier by means of the most perfect implements of production, technologies, and ways of use of various resources. As a matter of fact, it is graphic result of intellectual activity of a man¹.

Intellectual activity usually supposes that it is able to carry out action, that is, procedure knowledge that how it is realized for example, how new facts are made of old ones on the basis of rules. Development of intellectual activity in various forms leads to appearance of new objects of intellectual property. Results of intellectual activity are the best value production of humanity and also goods in the market like material production².

Intellectual activity in general sense, can be defined as primary distinguish and attention to some irritators surrounding reality, virtually it is information process which is accompanied by thinkable remaking distinguished by information about subject of cognition³. Intellectual activity of a man reflects use of abilities of rational realization and cognition by individual. At the same time, an idea of intellectual activity of a man with a term of creation activity. Creative work of a man supposes novelty of totals of that activity when intellectual activity of a man supposes rational activity realized by means of logical conclusion. Intellectual activity of a man as a whole has significant influence on formation of science, techniques, literature and so on.⁴

Intellectual activity of a man is an action controlled by brain. In its turn, a brain can be one of the most complicated and many-sided type in living structure. It fulfils lots of functions which depend on our active consciousness more little. So a brain is an organ which is accommodated to help a man with realization of main vital actions. Proceeding from it, we can distinguish some basic summarized kinds of intellectual activity: training, writing, drawing, reading, solution and so on⁵.

For this reason, intellectual activity according to invention of some kind of new technologies, constructions etc. as a rule, is defined by different display unconsciously, according to result which guessed arise having an influence on summation of intellectual activity as a whole⁶.

Intellectual activity of a man immediately arises from thinking. Thinking is the highest form of reflection of reality and conscious sing minded activity of a man, aimed at mediocrity, abstraction generalized cognition of phenomenon surrounding the world, essence of these

¹Robinson D.N. Intelektualnaya istoriya psixologii / Regime of access: http://mirknig.com/knigi/guman_nauki/1181381393-intellektualnaya-istoriya-psihologii.htm

²Shishkov A.M. Sredne vekovaya – intellektualnaya – kultura / Regime of access: <http://mirknig.com/knigi/history/1181197186-srednevekovaya-intellektualnaya-kultura.htm>

³Ushakov D.V. Mishlenie I intellekt // Sovremennaya psixologiya (edited by V.N.Drujinina). - M., 1999. pp.241-265.

⁴Golisin G.A., Petrov V.M. Informasiya – povedenie – tvorchestvo / G.A.Golisin, V.M.Petrov. - M., 1991. – p.224.

⁵Krepak M.A. Intelektualnoe razvitie cheloveka / Regime of access: <http://www.sunhome.ru/philosophy/12432>

⁶Bassin F.V., Prangishvili A.C., Sheroziya A.Ye. Rol bessoznatelnogo aktivnosti mishleniya i rechi // Bessoznatelnoye, t. 3. Tbilisi, 1978. pp. 27 - 46.

phenomena and relations between phenomena⁷. Thinking is to solve definite tasks from the most simple, elementary ones to complicated ones which life itself shows.

All of intellectual activities (judgment, understanding, forming, and conception) make up the following mental operation: analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, abstraction, concrete definition. We consider generally accepted classification of kinds of thinking: according to form of existence: concrete-effective, graphic-figurative and abstractive: according to disposition of intellectual activity: theoretical and practical: according to degree of originality: reproductive and productive⁸.

Historically, first formation of practical activity only has taken place together with development of human society – theoretical intellectual activity. However, in spite of high level of development of society, practical thinking is a base of conscious activity of a person. A person with worker profession whose job is connected with real things, prevail over practical, concrete-functional thinking. The task of practical thinking is to solve concrete objects⁹.

Concrete-effective or graphic-figurative thinking were based on immediate perception of things. This kind of thinking is basic at early age. A child thinks in the process of activity, interacting together with things. One can observe it easy as example of cognition of a new and unknown thing by a child. Concrete – effective thin king is not accompanied by speech. This kind of thinking is inherent in animals (It is true that it is different qualitatively).

Ggraphic-figurative thinking appears when a man apprehends surrounding reality. Graphic-figurative thinking in the elementary form is inherent in children under school age. Relation of thinking with activity remains in them, but there is not always need in manipulating of things, however there is need in an idea of an object and thing.

Children under school age think in graphic-figurative and also they are not master of idea in the full sense of this word yet. Sometimes this kind of thinking is called a logical-sign one, that is, which it leads upon ideas and images. Images include of short term memory.

Theoretical graphic-figurative is operation with images and ideas for the purpose of solving problems and it more often appears in the activity of writers, artists, actors vividly. In opinion of Teplov B., activity of theoretical thinking has been aimed at finding of common conformity with a law basically. Lasting memory creates images for this kind of thinking.

Theoretical thinking is to solve problems on the basis of available knowledge in the appearance of an idea, judgment and logical inferences. All of them occur with the help of intrinsic speech, mentally. Abstractive (conception) thinking which is in aspect of abstractive idea and judgment is formed in children at school age on the basis of practical and graphic-figurative experience little by little. This kind of think in ggisac companied by speech. Definite logic is inherent in all kinds of thinking¹⁰.

⁷Shuldik G.A. Psixologiya mishleniya. - M.: Intellekt, 1999. –p.170 .

⁸Galperin P.Ya. Psixologiya mishleniya i ucheniye opoetapnom formirovani iumstvennix deystviy// Issledovaniya mishleniya v sovetskoy psixologii /responsibleeditor Ye. V. Shoroxova. - M.: Nauka, 1966. - S.236-278.

⁹Vertgeymer M. Produktivnoye mishleniye. - M.: Progress, 1987. –p.335.

¹⁰Selivanov V.V. Mishleniye v lichnostnom razvitii sub'yekta. - Smolensk: Universum, 2003. – p.312.; Semichenko V.A. Teoreticheskiye I metodologicheskiye predposilki sistemnoy refleksii kak komponenta

Logical operation and idea are on the basis of abstractive thinking. Especially this kind of thinking is noted in activity of scientists in the high degree. The thinking includes reproductive and creative elements. A question arises: why do all of us not always think creatively? What prevents from that thinking? We are able to find answer for these questions in works of Lindsey T., Xalla K. and Tompson R.: we are not men of decision – we do not want to look like funny in our judgment; we seek to imitate behavior of majority and to be like that as all are; we apprehend criticism quickly, politely, tactfully, correctly, but as consequence, we cannot stand for ourselves, express openly, ground opinion, in spite of relation with who surround us; we estimate our idea inadequately and as consequence, we decide not to reveal them before anybody, we remain before us¹¹.

Intellectual activity of a man is connected with various psychological processes directly, too, at which an individual plans his activity, operating images and speech symbols. A man with intellectual activity comes forward as a person, has definite motives and planed aims. Motives can appear as needs, feelings etc. It is necessary to have an object of activity, intrinsic motives and also correlation of motives and aims of a man which he wants to gain them at result of his activity for realization of intellectual activity. For example, personal enrichment (satisfaction of personal needs) or inability of physical existence without activity induces a man to an activity. Intellectual activity is accompanied with more little expenditure of energetic reserves in contrast to physical one but it does not mean that it is easy.

Analytical and synthetically functions of central nervous systems make more active, receiving and remaking of information complicate, functional relations, new complexes of conditional reflexes appear, role of function of attention, of memory, of effort of visual and auditory analyzators and loads increase for them in the process of intellectual activity significantly. Need of a brain in the energy increases and makes up 15-20 % of total volume in the organism at intensive intellectual activity. For this reason, consumption of oxygen of 100 grammas of cortex is 5 times larger than to spend skeleton muscle like the same weight at maximum load.

Effort of attention, of memory, of great quantity of stresses, not liveliness, forced pose are distinctive for intellectual activity. All of this predetermine stagnant occurrence in muscles of leg, organisms of abdominal cavity and small pelvis, provision of a brain with oxygen grows worse, need for glucose increases. Functions of visual analyzators, steadiness of clear vision, keenness of sight, visual capacity for work grows worse, time of visual-motor reaction increases.

Intellectual labour requires 5-10 times greater degree of effort of attention than in the physical labour¹².

professionalnogo mishleniya i jizne deyatelnosti cheloveka // Professionalnoye obrazovaniye: Pedagogika i psixologiya (polsk.). 1999. №1. -pp.209–227; Tixomirov O.K. Psixologiya mishleniya; Ucheb.posobiye dlya stud. vissh. ucheb. zavedeniy. - M.: «Akademiya», 2002. -p.288.

¹¹Povyakel N.I. Mishleniye prakticheskogo psixologa v izmereniyax professionalnoy kompetentnostii professionalizma // Sb. nauchnixtrudov: filosofiya, sotsiologiya, psixologiya. - Kiyev: Izd- vo "Play" Prikarpatya, 2002. - Vip .7. - Ch.2. -pp. 11 - 19.

¹²Galperin P.Ya. Psixologiya mishleniya i ucheniye o poetapnom formirovanii umstvennix deystviy // Issledovaniya mishleniya v sovetskoy psixologii / responsible editor. Ye. V. Shoroxova. - M.: Nauka, 1966. - pp. 236-278; Semichenko V.A. Teoreticheskiye i metodologicheskiye predposilki sistemnoy refleksii kak komponenta professionalnogo mishleniya i jizne deyatelnosti cheloveka // Professionalnoye obrazovaniye :Pedagogikaipsixologiya (polsk.). - 1999. - №1. -pp.209-227; Svetkova L.S. Neyropsixologicheskaya reabilitatsiya bolnix. Rechi intellektualnaya deyatelnost / Regime of access:

Discontinuance of intellectual activity does not interrupt that process at all. Special state of organism – tiredness develops that it induce course can overgrows in overstrain. All of them lead to breach of normal physiological functioning of the organism. People who are busy in intellectual activity even are able to carry out their responsibility without special lowering of level of capacity for work and productivity for long time in state of overstrains. Chiefly people of intellectual activity are not able to turn off mechanism of remaking of information at night; they work not only 8-12 hours round the clock but almost constantly with short switching over. It is corroboration called information theory, in accord which a man makes information received in the period of active being awake in his sleep. Information means facts about environment and processes taking place in it apprehended and interpreted by a man or special arrangements. In the scientific literature information is discussed many times. On the one hand it was discussed as some information, the aggregate of any facts, knowledge and on the other hand it was discussed as one of principle idea of cybernetic. In this case, the scientific conception of information is disticted from interesting side of report; quantitative aspect is takes into account¹³.

At the same time we can choose two fundamental functioning systems, considering the structure of intellectual activity: the system of functioning of brain; the system of environment, surroundings.

Those systems are intercommunicated and independent on each other closely; they imitate intellectual activity of a man in the definite objective sphere and provide (without indication of exact definitions) with shortening of space of searches of alternative decision and also selection of rational decision of that class of tasks, not guaranteeing in common case of its optimum.

Conformity with law of theory of knowledge directs intellectual activity of a man at objective comprehension of surrounding reality, true estimation of events, objects and phenomena in the real, regular connections and relations. Training and intellectual activity are indissoluble ideas in essence and in form. It is point to the same wide comprehension of education and any separate act of training.

It is universally recognized that intellectual activity plays a leading role in the system of social division of labour which becomes defining power of formation and development of human civilization in condition of postindustrial society¹⁴.

Intellectual activity unites two intercommunicated aspects: reproductive is aimed to solve non-standard tasks, achievements of given results, and use of known algorithm sand typical means; creative (productive) is aimed to solve non-standard tasks which require to create new (unrepeated, original, unique) or non-standard use of known means in principle new situation, not having analogy in the past.

<http://mirknig.com/knigi/psihologiya/1181486017-neyropsihologicheskaya-reabilitaciya-bolnyh-rech-i-intellektualnaya-deyatelnost.html>

¹³Golitsin G.A., Petrov, V.M. Informatsiya - povedeniye - tvorchestvo / G.A. Golitsin, V.M. Petrov. - M., 1991. –p. 224.

¹⁴Brushlinskiy A.V., Psixologiya mishleniya i kibernetika. - M.: Misl, 1970. –p.190; Volovikova M.I. Mishleniye kak protsessi poznavatel'naya motivatsiya // Mishleniye: protsess, deyatelnost, obshyeniye /responsible editor. A.V. Brushlinskiy. - M.: Nauka, 1982.-S, 50-80; Xolodnaya M.A. Psixologiya intellekta: paradoksi issledovaniya / M.A. Xolodnaya. - M. -Tomsk: Izd-vo«Bars», Izd-vo T1 U, 1997. –p.364.

The creative (productive) work is aimed at creation and introduction of innovation. Simultaneously, its result is not a new intellectual product, but intellectual development of a person himself. Combining creative and reproductive work, intellectual activity is incarnated and expressed in definite results – intellectual products. It is necessary to notice that there is no absolute creative result, for this reason, there is no any intellectual product gained without minimum creative efforts. Any intellectual activity is not creative work, simultaneously; each creative result is product of intellectual activity¹⁵.

In opinion of Stuart T., intellectual activity carries new important aspects, coming advance as essential base of creation of intellectual product: personified, intellectual capital and intellectual development of a person which come advance as significant motive factors of labour activity, are reproduced in the process¹⁶.

In that way, basic instrument which people use it in order to survive, is intellect. Without intellect, all the other instruments are useless and even they can damage instead of useful.

For this reason, intellectual approach is inherent in a man in any sphere of his activity – in the industrial or agricultural production, military affair, protection of health of people, treatment of animals, organizing their holidays and leisure etc. Exactly, thanks to intellectual activity, humanity turns from one stage to other one in order to provide with necessary means and tools for his existence. Humanity takes part in creation of new tools and means in this process more much, that is, accent carries namely to intellect, mastery, skill. All wealth of society are created by intellectual labour of a man. Humanity never reaches such condition in its development, whenever it would be satisfied by available means of provision of vital activity. A man is always in intellectual search. It is inseparable characteristic of a man which the nature makes each of us.

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