



ABILITY AS AN IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF A PERSON

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the psychological characteristics of ability, the structure of ability, its types, qualitative and quantitative description of ability, and who dealt with the problem of ability.

KEYWORDS

Ability, activity, qualitative and quantitative indicators, mind, mental goals, concept of ability, psychological phenomenon, levels of ability, psychological characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

A person's ability is diverse, it appears and develops as a result of interests and working on oneself. Ability manifests differently in different professions, and some individuals are capable in several areas. Ability is different from skill, qualification. Ability is considered as a name given to a person. The ability improves during the acquisition of skills and qualifications. The basic characteristic for all abilities is observation, that is, the ability to understand a person, to be able to see one or another sign from an object, and to be able to distinguish it. One of the characteristics of the ability is to creatively imagine the essence of things and events. Ability matures in human activity in the process of acquiring knowledge in the process of education, in the process of creating relevant skills and competencies in the creative application of knowledge. For example, to become a musician, it is not enough to have natural abilities and favorable conditions, but it is necessary to study, learn music theory, know techniques and special subjects. In order to become a good pilot, engineer in general, in order to become an expert in any field, you need to get proper education and training. In the process of education, a person acquires special skills and activity techniques, without which neither his talent will emerge nor his abilities will grow. "Only in the shadow of the development of the technique I used," - wrote A.N. Rimsky-Korsakov, "my creativity will gain a new vitality and the way will be opened for my creative activity from now on." Abilities are defined as individual-psychological characteristics, that is, signs that differ from one person. According to the methodological basis of psychology, abilities are made up of a system of possibilities, and it is a necessary skill level in one or another activity¹.

While denying that knowledge, skills, and abilities are the same thing, the science of psychology recognizes the unity of ability and activity, which are important aspects of activity. Therefore, the ability is realized only in activity, but even then, it cannot be realized without this ability, it is reflected

only in the actions of the activity. The differences that arise in the process of mastering the knowledge and skills necessary for the activity allow reflection. To determine this feature, it is appropriate to analyze some factors:

- a) If the set of certain qualities of a person meets the requirements of the activity he has acquired in a specified period of time, he has the ability for this activity;
- b) If a person cannot meet the requirements of activity in such cases, psychological qualities, that is, abilities, do not exist; [2; 236]

According to psychological data, even if the quality that has reached a high level in a person does not have an exhausting priority, he will not be able to meet the requirements. In some cases, a special mental characteristic (characteristic) has the ability to ensure high productivity and efficiency of the activity, it does not justify the assumption that strength is created in the form of strength equal to the ability to achieve it. Therefore, it is very appropriate to say that abilities are a set of mental qualities (characteristics) with a complex structure [3; 23].

Abilities are general and special. In the presence of general abilities, a person can successfully engage in various types of activities. For example: observation, ability to think quickly, etc. to a certain extent, are characteristic of all activities. Students with general ability usually read well and without difficulty in all subjects. Special abilities allow a person to successfully engage in a specific activity.

¹ P.I.Ivanov, M.E.Zufarova "Umumiy psixologiya"- 2008; 390b.

For example: music, technology, mathematics, painting abilities are special abilities [4;298]. In psychology, abilities are defined as individual psychological characteristics and are based on traits and qualities. Therefore, it is impossible to expect the same result, the same quality from each person, because people differ from each other in their abilities to a certain extent. Therefore, there can be many differences between them in terms of quality and quantity.

The qualitative description of the ability means which individual-psychological characteristics of a person serve as an imperative for the success of the activity. Their quantitative description indicates the ability of a person to meet the requirements for activity, that is, it shows how quickly, easily, and carefully he can use knowledge.

According to the qualitative interpretation of ability characteristics, firstly, it is embodied as a set of "variable quantity" that allows to achieve the goal in different ways, and secondly, as a complex set of individual-psychological characteristics (virtues) of a person that ensures the success of the activity. There are many blind musicians, artists, painters, poets, engineers and other such professions in life. Even low or no hearing ability may not drastically hinder the development of low professional-musical ability. This psychological phenomenon (the development of one ability with the help of another ability, that is, the property of complexification) opens up an unprecedented wide range of opportunities for each person in the field of career choice and re-choice (desire to acquire a second or third profession) [2;236]. Russian psychologist A.G. Kavalev was able to investigate the nature of ability and ways of diagnosis in his research. According to his definition, ability should be understood not as a single characteristic, but as an ensemble or synthesis of characteristics that can meet the requirements of human activity. He stated that in the structure of ability, it is necessary to distinguish between supporting and leading characteristics, and finally, specific background or leading characteristics, and finally, specific background or supporting characteristics. A key foundational trait for all abilities is the skill of observation. Its leading feature is creative imagination. A.G. Kavalev

includes memory among the auxiliary characteristics, which has a specific habit in accordance with the requirements of the activity, emotional, i.e. sensitivity to feelings, increases the activity of a person. According to A.G. Kavalev, it is possible to distinguish the following levels of the ability to scientific abstraction, the level of reproductive reflection and creative reflection. A person who is at the first level of the development of his ability very skillfully absorbs knowledge, learns activities and uses them through an example. A person who is on the second level is able to create something new

In the science of psychology, it is emphasized that there are three concepts when thinking about ability. According to the work of A.G. Kavalev, one of them, ability, is explained as biologically completely hereditary, dependent on the foundation. Representatives of the second concept claim that ability is completely determined by the social conditions of life and upbringing. For example, Gelvesiy said in his time that a genius can be created with the help of education. American scientist W.Ashby, during the lifetime of a person's abilities, is formed spontaneously and consciously in the process of education. As a result of this, appropriate preliminary plans and programs are created to solve the issues.

Physiologists note that if there are individual characteristics in the structure of the brain, this hand cannot be reflected in the functions of the brain.

A.G. Kavalev says that supporters of the third concept of ability are in a rather wrong position. According to the latest theory, there should be favorable social conditions for the development of natural forces, mental goals and abilities. The author emphasizes that when he says mental targets, he must understand anatomical and physiological characteristics. The mind is seen in a tendency and aspiration for a specific activity (special ability) or priority interest in everything (general ability) [5; 327].

In conclusion, it should be noted that a number of psychologists' researches on the problem of formation and development of abilities are aimed at determining the abilities of people for various types of activities. An approach to the individual psychological characteristics of each person plays an important role in the development of a person. The growth of abilities in people depends on the environment and the people in their living environment.

Any talent will fade if it is neglected. Its development and extinction depend on the human body and the environment. Taking into account the abilities of a person, it is possible to make plans for the future, to create a basis for the birth of new scientific and innovative ideas after achieving development. K.K. Platonova: "Abilities are personality qualities that determine the success of mastering a certain activity and improving it", and it is this personality quality that manifests itself at every age of a person, it depends on the activity. And by realizing the ability manifested in this activity and after identifying it, by developing it in a positive direction as possible, a person can achieve a certain level of success in the field of his chosen profession and in his direction. In order to develop and stabilize the abilities of a person, it is necessary to create a thorough ground for them to be engaged in the activities that form their basis, to acquire knowledge, skills, qualifications, and to engage in activities in accordance with the purpose.

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