

## **THE ATTITUDE TO MOTIVE AND MOTIVATION IN WORLD PSYCHOLOGY**

Nazokat Amirova

Teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute.

### **Anotation**

This article reflects on the essence of motivation and motivation, its importance in human life, the attitude expressed in World psychology to the problem of motivation.

**Keywords:** motive, motivation, interpretation of motivation in a broad sense, needs, activity.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Motive is a force that prompts a person to act, it consists of a set of reasons and needs. The concept of motive is defined by scientists as follows. According to A. Maslow, motive is a set of needs. S. L. Rubenstein "Motivation is a determination carried out through the psyche."

A.N. Leontiv considers motive to be concrete needs for human activity and the reality that causes it. Motive is a motivating reason for activities related to satisfaction of certain needs. Motivation in a broad sense is considered as a complex multifaceted manager of human activity, his behavior[1]. Motivation is a set of reasons that encourage a person to be active. V.S. Merlin explained some aspects of motive systems in more detail. He imagines the formation process of the motive system as follows: "Different motives gradually become interrelated and subordinate to each other and ultimately create a whole system of motives."

According to V.S. Merlin, in the process of formation of the system of motives, not only the stability of motives, but also the understanding of motives must be met. SL. Rubinstein makes the following comments about the psychological essence of the motive: motivation is a determination formed through the psyche; motive is a subjective reflection of the cognitivist process of a person's behavior directly connecting it with the external world[2].

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

In our opinion, a person has an organic relationship with existence with the help of his motives. Motives, which appear as the driving force of human behavior, occupy a leading place in the structure (composition) of a person. The structure (structural) of the motive includes the direction of the person, his character, emotional state (feeling), ability, inner experiences, activities and cognitive processes.



According to the theoretical data collected in the science of psychology, as well as according to a number of psychologists, character forms the basis of the dynamic aspects of personal motives[8].

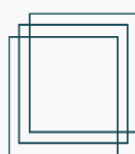
Well-known psychologist A.N. Leontev through his monograph "Activity, mind, personality", Leontev introduced the theory of a new approach to the interpretation of motivation to science, and this approach serves to theoretically justify the manifestation of the harmony of motivation and attitude in the activity of a person. Therefore, the existence of a psychological balance between personality, activity, consciousness and social activity in the interpretation of A.N. Leontev acquires an important methodological importance in the creation of psychological mechanisms of the system of personal relations. By V.D. Shadrikov, connecting the process of motivation of professional activity to the functional psychological model of the activity system, the motivation of the active approach reveals the specific social psychological perspectives of professional training, to a certain extent, it is important in determining the directions of the general development of the individual and the profession[9].

Despite the fact that the motive is defined as a behavioral determination in a broad sense, many foreign researchers interpret personal motives in a very narrow sense and examine it scientifically, even they do not include the amount of unconditional reflex acts, affective, stress and expressive reactions in the motive system. A number of psychologists compare the energetic, spiritual and spiritual aspects of the motive, they interpret the motive as a source of energetic biopower activity in the purest sense, without taking into account its spiritual and spiritual aspects, and they seek to explain. In particular, Z. Freud interprets the laws and regulations of the motive only as a dynamic energetic state. According to a group of foreign psychologists, motivation is the energetic aspect of experiences and reactions[10].

P.M. Yakobsan is one of the scientists who have studied the problem of motivation on a large scale. The author summarizes the study of the problem of motivation in Russian psychology and abroad, the opinions on different views on it in his monograph. The analysis of the issue of motivation within the main characteristics of the person and the relationship between the main characteristics of the individual and the motivation within the framework is of great importance for the expansion of the scope of research in this direction.

B.A. Frolov divides motivation into subject - meaningful, personal and social types. He emphasizes that they are conditioned by the subject content of the activity. It is emphasized that they are related to personal interests, aspirations and needs. Also, motivation is related to social factors that affect the person and activity. is recorded[11].

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subjective reflection of the cognitivist process of a person's behavior directly connecting it with the external world. In our opinion, a person has an organic relationship with existence with the help of his motives. Motives, which appear as the driving force of human behavior, occupy a leading place in the structure (composition) of a person. The structure (structural) of the motive includes the direction of the person, his character, emotional state (feeling), ability, inner experiences, activities and cognitive processes.

G. Allport's theory of functional autonomy of motives occupies a special place among the researches of foreign scientists in the field of motivation. In this theory, the transformation and systematic development of motives is interpreted as a process. In his concept, G. Allport widely used the ideas of the general theory of systems, especially the ideas about open systems. According to the scientist, there are such motives that some closed systems function and develop like nature. G. Allport calls the motives included in one system reactive, motives obeying the laws of the need for external stimuli[7].

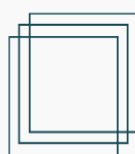
But G. Allport says that the idea that a person is characterized by changing and developing motives like open systems is closer to the truth. The problem of motive and motivation is being studied in world psychology by approaching it from different points of view. In far and near foreign countries, unique psychological schools have emerged, based on which scientific positions and concepts have embodied ideas and trends that differ in essence.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that motivation is a sum of human needs and interests. It encourages a person to be active. It is a set of reasons and needs that move a person. The study of motivation by world psychologists has been carried out on a large scale. The force that urges a person to perform certain actions through external influences causes actions that lead to certain results. In this regard, world psychologists have given their opinions and opinions from the point of view of their views and approaches.

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