

OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY SUBJECT AND TASKS

Valiyev Abdurafik Abduganievich

**Associate professor of the methodological training cycle of the faculty of
military education of the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute**

Before talking about the content of the science of military psychology, let's dwell on the essence of the concept of "psychology" as a whole, that is, on what it "means". The word "psychology" is Greek and Means "-spirit, soul;" -doctrine. Currently, psychology has become one of the very broad-based disciplines. Military psychology is one of the branches of this discipline and has its own object of study-problems, methods and laws. Military psychology is a science about the inner world of military personnel and military communities, the laws of mental development, and is directly related to the activities of an officer. It should be noted that military psychology is closer to practice than theory, that is, the military officer is faced in his activities is focused on analyzing and solving problems. Training and training of individual content forms the basis of Officer activist-Ti. Training and nurturing processes, on the other hand, are based on psychological knowledge. Let's better look. Then it will be easy to understand the above thought. Education or training is such a process in which certain knowledge, skills and qualifications are formed in the educational community-resurrected or developed. The main goal of the training process of education, development of phasic - lats, which serve to improve their activities in military personnel, is perceived. A number of requirements must be met to make officer career psychologically effective taskforce. These requirements were enshrined in the all-military statutes, the domestic law of military communities. According to him, each Coman (officer) must know and be able to control the endive-dual-psychological characteristics of the military personnel under his command, as well as the socio-psychological phenomena that occur in the military community. The human psyche consists of the result of brain activity. Psi-khaki serves as the basis of human behavior and activity. The reflection of the external world in the human mind

constitutes the essence of the psyche. For example, the true assessment of martial law by means of during combat is of great importance. As a result of psychological reflection, subjective images of the objective world are created in the human mind. The human psyche has a bio sociological character, nature: certain signs of the human psyche pass through their parents through a biological-hereditary path, while the rest of the features are decided during life activities under the influence of the conditions of the social environment. Military service to the spiritual world of military personnel, the combat situation affects Kat. That is why young guys who are called up for military service begin to act like Real Husbands in a short time-12 months. Military psychology, as a science, puts before itself certain proverbs. They are: ♦ Study of the psi-psychological conditions of improving the quality and effectiveness of combat, socio-political fatigue of personal composition; ♦ Study of socio-psychological in military communities; ♦ Psychological analysis of military discipline, organization of the team and promotion of ways to strengthen discipline; ♦ Development of psychological foundations of management for combat and military service conditions; ♦ Psychological justification of methods and forms of training and training, development of recommendations for their improvement, etc. Each science has its place and influence in the development of human development, which determines its history and direction. The direction of pedagogy, which is one of the main fragments of human knowledge, is determined by the historical development of human society. In the childhood of mankind, people used nature donations as much as possible. The development of hunting, farming and various handicrafts, and later science, techniques advanced with the consciousness of a person, and as a result of his work, our theoretical and practical life is improving. In the history of mankind, the improvement of Labor began to play an important role in the development of society. Labor brought up people, and it was education that made life necessary. People's labor skills, life experiences began to be inherited by the younger generation. In society, an order arose in which each individual performed his or her duty. Man has evolved as a person. We know that each individual is differentiated by its psychological aspects. In psychology, personality development is studied by dividing it into different periods. According to the most popular theories: infancy, early childhood, play Age,

school age, adolescence, youth, maturity, old age (E.Erickson) into periods. "The child is raised as a mother in infancy. During this period, the baby begins to develop a sense of "confidence" in the external world at the level of unconsciousness. This is mainly done through the affection, care and diligence of the parents. If the baby does not develop confidence, but a feeling of distrust of being, then when the child reaches adulthood, it is also possible that such a danger arises in him as instability, limitation, despair. In early childhood, a sense of relative independence and personal value begins to develop, or the opposite can also happen, the opposite of which is formed a feeling of shame and doubt. The growth of independence in a child, creating a wide opportunity to control his own body, carefully sets the stage for the formation of feelings of order and discipline, responsibility, responsibility, respect, which become personality traits in his future. The playing Age covers children between the ages of 5 and 7. During this period, curiosity, the need for knowledge increases, as well as the passion for doing what adults do and the tendency to do can be made up. If the path to the realization of desire is blocked in it, then in this case the child believes that he is to blame. In this age period, the processes of entering into a round, that is, a group game, communication with peers, become important, as a result of which it is possible for the child to try different roles, to grow his imagination. In the same period, the child begins to have a sense of Justice, a tendency to understand him. At school age, the main changes are characterized by the ability to achieve the intended goal, endurance and a sense of striving for mental knowledge. An important aspect of this period is that children begin to consciously scientific study of the universe. There are also negative aspects of this age period, if positive traits are poorly formed child lazy, beetroot, consciousness cannot cover all aspects of life, lack of intelligence in solving problems, such aspects can develop. During the same period, an individual attitude towards labor begins to form in a person. Adolescence is characterized by its unique trait, that is, the individual independence of the individual and a sharp differentiation from people in other aspects. Adolescence can also have defects such as uncertainty as an individual, failure to complete a certain task, indecision. the darw of youth is characterized by the emergence of love, emotional changes. In addition, in youth, traits such as loneliness and humanity can also manifest. In the period of

maturity, a stable attitude in all areas of life and activity is continuously accompanied and acts as an impetus in the implementation of goals. Also, during this period, a feeling of stagnation may appear.

REFERENCES

- 1.Yuldashev A. G. Metaphonymy as the main cognitive mechanism in the formation of idiomatic compound words //ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies. – 2016. – Т. 5. – №. 7. – С. 30-35.
- 2.Юлдашев А. Г. Идиоматичность узбекской языковой картины мира //Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики. – 2020. – №. 1. – С. 130.
- 3.ЮЛДАШЕВ А. Г. The role of cognitive mechanisms in the words with transferred meanings //Иностранные языки в Узбекистане. – 2019. – №. 3. – С. 49-54.
- 4.Юлдашев А. Г. Культурная коннотация в семантике идиоматичных сложных слов в разносистемных языках //Вестник Московского государственного лингвистического университета. Гуманитарные науки. – 2015. – №. 25 (736). – С. 76-84.
- 5.Kayumov K. N. THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL ORPHAN HOOD //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2019. – №. 10. – С. 11-18.
- 6.Nozimjonovich K. K., Ogli A. K. A. The role of state and civil society institutions in the management and development of social infrastructure in small towns //ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 2. – С. 763-768.