

**PSYCHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONCEPT OF EDUCATIONAL MOTIVES**

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Abstract

The social behavior of a person in society, how he behaves, and the position he occupies does not happen by itself without a reason. The concepts of "motive" and "motivation" are used in psychology to explain the implementation of activity and the behavior of a person.

Introduction

The concept of "motivation" has a wider meaning and content than the concept of "motive". Motivation means a set of psychological reasons that explain human behavior, its connection, direction and activity. This concept is used when it is necessary to explain the behavior of one or another person, that is: "why?", "for what?", "for what purpose?", "for what benefit?" Searching for answers to such questions means searching for motivation. Therefore, it leads to the clarification of the motivational classification of behavior. In modern psychology, the term "motivation" is used as a type (genre) concept that summarizes the sum of psychological updates, changes, situations, and processes. Motivation can be evaluated as a stimulus that directs behavior to natural and social conditions and bodies of vital importance. Because it is a mental reflection that determines goal orientation, selectivity, bias in thinking, as well as a state of managing activity with its help. This broad interpretation of motivation corresponds to the direct understanding of it by people in marriage. The public has the opportunity to explain why a living being performs exactly this behavior, why it does not act in a different way. In other words, the basis of this psychological reality lies in the factor of causal conditioning of behavior. The above opinion about the nature of motivation - the generalized tariffs given to it are absolutely proportional to the considerations: 1) Rubinstein S.L.: "Motivation is a determination carried out through the psyche" 2) Madsen K.B. "Motivation is a set of behavior-oriented, supporting, stimulating factors." The above broad definitions indicate motivation, conditionality, formality and relativity. Also, the variety of definitions makes it possible to distinguish important concepts related to the essence of motivation. It seems that different contextual approaches make it difficult to divide the concept of "motivation" (structural, definitional essence) into specific components. the definitions, in our opinion, are similar to the psychological reality implemented from the point of view of formality, conditioning. Even world psychologists define the concept of "motivation" as "demand", "aspiration", "stimulator", "need", "necessity" they try to replace it with terms like The existence of such



approaches, views, and positions creates a variety of definitions. As a result, it creates confusion in the relationship between the spiritual and formal aspects of motivation. But the study of psychological categories "from the point of view of the internal regulator", enriching them with information, opening new psychological features and aspects, denies any limitation or limitation. Therefore, if the use of terms related to motivation serves to ensure appropriateness, then it allows the use of strictly accepted, sorted concepts. serves, but on the other hand, it creates certain difficulties in scientific research. This psychological reality is worth interpreting as a very controversial factor. Former union psychologist A.N. Leontev objected to the fact that there are different approaches, theories, and definitions about motive, motivation, and he commented on this: There is such diversity in the use of the term "motive" that perhaps it is not possible to organize them. is The use of the term "motive" in this way gives the impression that the concept of "motive" has turned into a big bag in which various things are placed. Motives or motivating factors include appetites, inclinations, impulses, habits, aptitudes, desires, feelings, interests, goals, and even more obvious motives, such as electric tickles, feelings of pleasure or pleasure, it includes building, salary, ideals. Concepts of motive and motivation related to people include all types of triggers and drivers, such as motives, needs, interests, goals, aspirations, motivated institutions and others. Despite the fact that motive and motivation are defined as behavioral determinants in a broad sense, many researchers research and scientifically examine them in a very narrow sense, even researchers include in their system the amount of unconditional reflex acts, affective, stress and expressive reactions. In the psychology of the former union, the motive and motivation system is understood as a manager (regulator) with a complex structure that is continuously directed to human life and activity. In particular, S. L. Rubinstein shows the role of the motivated system in the reflection of human existence and emphasizes the following considerations: first of all, not the objects of observation, but the objects of needs and personal behavior are given. The specificity of the motivated ustanovka regarding activity also has such a structure and it serves to determine the elements and state of being that one wants. In their opinion, it is enough to show the active motivational nature of the attitude to the external world. S. L. Rubinstein writes that "consciousness is not only a reflection, but also a person's attitude towards the external environment." In addition to showing the role of consciousness, S. L. Rubinstein managed to explain the emergence and passing of mental processes at different stages from the point of view of the versatility of the psyche. In psychological explanation of the behavior of any person, it is necessary to consider and see the triggers (triggers) at different stages in a complex interrelationship. In our opinion, this multi-level structure includes unconscious motivational tendencies as well as the conscious level of management. Former union psychologists relied on: 1) that consciousness has a complex system of controlling human behavior with the process of socio-historical development; 2) ontogenesis is the process of individual formation of a person based on genetic evidence, etc. As a result of the analysis of the possibility of formation of motive and motivation structure at the genetic stage, the process of their growth from simple one-stage systems to a complex, multi-stage high level is clearly shown with the help of reliable factors. Generalized information shows that, due to the research of the



problem of the structure of motive and motivation, it is appropriate to proceed from the principle of the unity of their dynamic and spiritual aspects. In the process of approaching the issue of the structure of motive and motivation, all attention is paid to highlighting their substantive aspect and determining the primacy of their spiritual aspects. In order to psychologically explain the structure of human behavioral motive and motivation, their main functional mechanisms, and the problem of developing a strategic plan for the formation process, it is appropriate to take a tactical approach to the analysis of the individual's mental development. The problem of personal motives and the flow of motivation means that it examines both methodological and theoretical relations. Because many of their parts and aspects have not been resolved in the psychology of the former union until now. Among psychologists abroad, the set of views that "human motives are based on biological needs" is widely used. For example, according to B. Damell from the USA, the needs that arise in the tissue are the main source of the stimulus. Commenting on this idea, Dunlen strongly believes that "excitement does not go beyond biological tissues." Guilford says that the primary source of activity is food. But the author tries to express his opinion consistently. does not seek When evaluating this situation, it should not go beyond the scope of consideration of the exchange of places between the flow of psychological problems and the biological flow of motives and motivations. Because the source of activity of the biologically determined plan is manifested as the processes of mutual exchange of places assimilation and dissimilation. Whereas biological states form the material basis of mental processes. For the same reason, they appear as the primary source and basis of psychic activity.

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