

THE PROBLEM OF MOTIVATION AND THE MEANING OF THE CONCEPT "MOTIV"

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the theoretical views of psychologists on the problem of motivation in psychology, the meaning of the concept of "motive".

Keywords: motivation, science, motive, essence.

INTRODUCTION

Psychologists disagree about the meaning of motive. No matter how many differences there are between these views, but under the essence of all views, we can see one thing in common: behind the motive lies a certain psychological phenomenon. That is, scientists with different views on motives interpret this psychological phenomenon in different ways. The characteristics given by psychologists can be viewed in the form of a specific context.

As for the analysis of the motive in the form of a need, in many scientific sources the need is interpreted as a trait that has the power to induce a person to action, to activity. The need motivates a person to be active. According to the great Russian psychologist S.L. Rubinstein, that an active attitude is hidden at the basis of needs, and it directs a person to realize his potential.

This means that the need explains where a person draws energy for activity [Leontiev AN].

Based on the definition of needs as stimuli (pathogens), we can observe the following two cases:

- when the subject is in a state of necessary excitement, the body begins to produce and consume energy;

- the stronger the need, the stronger the excitement.

Consequently, it is necessary to increase the power in the case when the existing conditions do not allow satisfying the need, and this leads to a non-target general state of activity of the subject.

It should be noted that, according to D.V. Kolesov, who developed a unique concept for the development of the psyche, the driving force of the psyche is need. Relations with the external environment, in his opinion, are relationships associated with needs. They have different levels of stress, for example - activity and passivity, excitement and inhibition. At the same time, he also introduces the concept of a necessary cycle into science. According to him, the need for a cycle is associated with a unit of vital activity that occurs in the body with a lack of energy and substances. In turn, satisfaction of the need leads to the completion of the demand cycle. According to D. V. Kolesov, satisfaction of a need is the possession and use of an object of need. There are also ways of owning and using the item of need, which depend on the specific conditions associated with satisfying the need.

Psychologists S.L. Rubinstein, K.K. Platonov, L.M. Borisovich, V.A. Ivannikov expressed the following views on the relationship between needs and motives:

- there may be an indirect connection between need and motive;
- the need is the reason for the emergence of the motive;
- the need is part of the motive;
- the need itself is initially a motive.

There are a number of circumstances that do not justify equating the motive with the need, firstly, the need cannot fully explain the reason for a certain action. In other words, one need can be met by many means and ways. Secondly, the need-motive is separated from the ideal goal, and therefore it is difficult to understand why the motive is purposeful. A.N. Leontyev commented on this topic in the following way: "Subjective perceptions, desires and wishes cannot be a motive, because they do not create purposeful activity by themselves. We cannot explain the meaning of activity if we consider it as a motivator for activity. "

Thus, different interpretations of the meaning of the concepts of motive and need by different scientists have also led to the emergence of the aforementioned different ideas. In our opinion, the aforementioned discussions would have been terminated only if a deeper analysis of the linguistic meanings of the concepts of motive and need had been carried out, and if scientists had come to a common solution.

When we analyze the concept of motive in the form of a goal, we mean realizable things. A certain object, subject, actions can also act as a goal.

S.L. Rubinstein considers the goal as the object of satisfying the need. Only when objects become objects of desires, they become the object of the subject's possible actions. In this sense, the idea of A.N. Leont'ev to call a motive an object capable of satisfying a need.

However, he does not deny that the goal can become a motive. In his other work A.N. Leont'ev uses the term "motive" not to express a feeling of need, but to express this need in certain circumstances and conditions. Activities will focus on this objectivity. The perceived (imaginary, mental) object becomes a motive, performing its excitatory function. For example, money or valuables may be the motive for theft.

According to S.L. Manukyan, a certain object and events (objects) generate a need that has a specific objective meaning. If a person meets this object or for some reason comes to life in his imagination, then the content activates the need every time. Therefore, S.L. Manukyan believes that the need does not cause activity, but the object of the need or its image causes activity.

L.I. Bozovic criticizes the idea that objects generate need. In his opinion, S.L. Manukyan does not think about why this or that image appears in a person, inspiring needs. Therefore, it is important to study the reason for the appearance of objects in the human mind.

L.I. Bozovic admits: "... when objects have a certain meaning for a person, and this meaning is reflected in the human mind, they cause a need." However, the author does not explain why a particular object became important at a particular time, but only that the object becomes significant in a particular situation when there is some need for it. Because a person has the ability to satisfy such a need. The appearance of the desired object increases the strength of the need, determines its specific direction. But this object also may not have a driving force in relation to the activity.

In this regard, the following opinion of I. M. Sechenov can be cited: "The needs of life give rise to desires, and they now follow actions, desire becomes such a motive or goal, an action becomes a means to an end ... A desire or impulse that becomes a motive would be meaningless. "

L.I. Bozovic argues that it is impossible to define the purposeful movement of a person by a need, but only by a call to unorganized activity (with the exception of instinctive biological needs associated with innate mechanisms of satisfaction). He embodies this or that need in us. As a result, the ability to stimulate human activity and behavior is formed. At first, these objects are only realized, and then they cause a similar need, so that the objects are stimuli of needs, and not of actions and activities. Under the influence of the object, human activity cannot occur without the revival of need.

Thus, a stimulus (causative agent) indirectly causes an action, that is, it causes through a motive; if a stimulus is the causative agent of the motive, the stimulus for action is an internally perceived stimulus. Many psychologists call this a motive. Here the assertion of H. Heekhausen is appropriate: motivation, as he writes, is to induce a person to act with the help of a certain motive (note, this is called not an incentive, but a motive).

The opinion of V.I. Kovalev on this matter. He also evaluates motive as a conscious movement. Excitement is viewed as a separate independent psychological phenomenon. In this sense, he separates motive from attitudes, goals, relationships, situations, inclinations, desires. However, a number of psychologists, including A.A. Faizullaev (1985, 1987, 1989), do not add a motive to arousal and do not even separate arousal from a motive.

We can express the above ideas in the following diagram. Motive - drive - action (H. Heckhausen); excitement (motive) - action (V. I. Kovalev); excitement - motive - action (A.A. Fayzullaev).

While our psychologists emphasize the motivating power of motive, they have of course also investigated where this motivating power came from. Their views on this issue also differed. Some psychologists believe that arousal is called needs, while others believe that it arises from an object that satisfies a need.

Thus, the interpretation of arousal as a motive also has its own characteristics and plays a certain positive role in explaining an important psychological phenomenon called "motivation". The interpretation of the motive in the form of a stable personality quality can be found mainly in the works of Western psychologists.

They point to stable and changeable factors of motivation (M. Madsen), stable and functional changes (H. Murray), personal and situational determinants (J. Atkinson) as criteria for distinguishing between the concepts of motivation and motivation. According to the authors, the stable qualities of people determine and ensure activity and behavior at the level of external stimuli. A number of Russian scientists (K.K. Platonov, V.S. Merlin, M.Sh. Magomed-Eminov) suggest that stable human qualities can be involved as a motive.

However, it should be noted that having a personality trait in the form of a motive does not solve the problem. In particular, many personality traits are really necessary. For example, the desire for activity, the desire for satisfaction, the need for new experiences, the need for creativity, and so on. At the same time, stable human traits, such as interests, inclinations,

ideals, attitudes and worldview, actually influence a person's decision-making, and in this sense, they are close to motives.

The position of the Uzbek psychologist P.I. Ivanov regarding the motive in a sense corresponds to the views of K. Obukhovsky. According to P.I. Ivanov, motive is a psychological factor that explains why a person chooses this particular goal and not another, and why he did so.

Thus, we briefly examined the interpretation of the above motive as a formulation. In a sense, this interpretation is characterized by the fact that it reflects a specific aspect of an important concept called "motive."

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