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PERCEPTION AND UNDERSTANDING OF MAN AND MAN

The socio-economic changes taking place in the modern world, dynamic progress in various spheres have a comprehensive impact on social relations, as well as on a change in the perception of a person by a person, i.e. on the nature of social perception. This, in turn, requires considering human relationships in a new context.

Since the middle of the last century, the study of social perception in psychology began with clarifying the characteristics of the subject and object of perception. Despite the fact that this approach revealed many aspects of social perception, taking into account the individual and psychological characteristics of a person in this system does not contribute to a complete definition of the social mechanisms of social perception of the subject and the object of perception.

Along with this, violation or neglect of the personal aspect of social perception in social relations, the process of communication, etc. can cause various problems. In general, the study of the problem is of particular relevance in several aspects.

Therefore, the study of social perception always retains its relevance. As Roy F. Baumeister writes: No subject is more interesting to people than themselves. Painfully, for most, there is nothing more interesting than themselves.

The term "social perception" comes from the Latin "perseptio sociali", which means "public perception." But this is not only perception proper, but also understanding and assessment of social objects by a person. These include the individual himself, the environment, groups, small and large collectives, social communities and nationalities with a set of inherent features of national mentality.

For the first time this term was introduced into scientific circulation by an American psychologist J. Bruner (1947). By it he understood the perception of social objects, that is, a person or a group, a community as a whole. The researcher also identified them with individual facts of the social conditioning of the process of perception as a whole, setting the dependence not only on the characteristics of psychological stimuli, but also on the subject's past experience, taking into account his goals, desires, intentions, motivations, and the significance of a particular event or situation. Following him, the prominent psychologist Ya. L. Kolominsky in the 1950s considered in social perception "the ability of a person to perceive and evaluate the main parameters of the relationship of group members" (4, p. 74) A. A. Bodalev (1.p.31) uses two related terms "people know each other" and "human perception and understanding".

In the structure of any perceptual act, the subject and the object of perception, its process into the result, are distinguished. In social psychology, the study of social perception began with clarification of the characteristics of the subject and object of perception, as well as the role of social perception in the regulation of the behavior and activities of an individual and social groups "(4.c .273-274). It is also important that the individual in the theory of social perception is studied by dynamics. His attention is most often focused not on the act of generating real or artistic images, as a result of the reflection of social life, but primarily on the evaluative interpretation of the object of perception. The perception of a person by a person in all cases is characterized by a close cohesion of two components: cognition and emotion (affects), which makes the activity on the part of the perceiving subject filled with a complex and branched motivational-semantic structure.

Thus, human perception and understanding is the cornerstone of the general psychological process of the individual's interaction with the social environment, including social activities in the household and professional spheres

From what positions personality traits are revealed, according to what psychological parameters his behavior is assessed, our attitude towards him is accordingly established. Moreover, this formal search for a hypothetical plan is associated with the perception of only one object or a specific group, while the rest of the objects are only an additional background for general perception, and they are most often not reflected in consciousness.

Obviously, the perception and understanding of a person by humans is outlined by a circle of certain concepts. Let's dwell on the most important ones. Perception is primarily the result of the activity of a set of analyzers that initially arise on the basis of sensations. However, perception in comparison with sensation is a more complex and least studied process of reflecting reality today. However,

perception in comparison with sensation is a more complex and least studied process of reflecting reality today. Unlike sensations, objects of perception are not localized so strictly and categorically. In addition, a person certainly takes into account both his own and the previous experience of the subject of perception. This means that mental processes of memory are connected on a conscious level. And already at the real level, they find themselves involved in thinking and memory representations. Moreover, the perceptual experience of past years in the process of human perception of a person in general may turn out to be one of the dominant factors, because it is closely timed to the vital balance of energy, practical skills and professionalism. After all, the real process is inseparable from any kind of activity. Therefore, the majority of domestic and foreign researchers call perceptions in the meaning we are looking for as the perceptual system of a person.

Perception is such a capacious concept that "reflects the essence of the process of forming a subjective image of an integral object, based on the active actions of the individual and the direct impact on the analyzers of the individual"(1.p.95).

Perception and understanding of a person by a person is an integral part of this single problem. Its conceptual apparatus consists of several specific features: objectivity, subjectivity, integrity, structure, constancy, meaningfulness, activity, and others. The objectivity of perception, according to our assumption, is perhaps more closely related to sensations than other properties. After all, it is a person's ability to classify individual objects on the basis of a complex of sensations. Perception is a subjective factor in relation to reality. At the same time, the perceived personality traits are all-encompassing, they do not disintegrate into a set of separate elements and therefore are an objectified property of perception. Perception covers a holistic image of an object or person. In the process of gradual study of the object of perception, the observer receives versatile, sometimes contradictory information about individual signs, qualities and properties of character. However, the information received, depending on the reliability of its source, is not strictly standardized. Its localization is manifested only at the individual level. The individual components of perception are interconnected to such an extent that the image of a person, if necessary, is, as it were, completed in the consciousness of the subject. Thus, the information about the person being studied is supplemented with new facts, and this "architectural completion" ultimately most often comes to the perception of a holistic image.

The next important property of perception is constancy. The psychological property of perception coincides with its geometric terminology. Constancy - the relative constancy of certain properties of an object about their shape, size, color,

some physical parameters, biological and chemical perception of the object still remains relatively constant.

The core of this mental process is the reproductive experience of previous years. Only in apperception is he especially enriched with the knowledge and practice of professional activity. For example, if the task is to classify certain objects of the material world, then the perceiver, most likely, will put forward separate versions about their assignment to a certain category. Moreover, this formal search for a hypothetical plan is associated with the perception of only one object or a specific group, while the rest of the objects are only an additional background for general perception, and they are most often not reflected in consciousness. This suggests that the process of perception is active.

Let's give an example related to the perception of a literary text. With a calm and thoughtful reading, a person, as a rule, "withdraws into himself" and does not notice what is happening around him at all, from conversations to actions. Incidentally, psychologists who train top-class chess players call this phenomenon "the syndrome of complete distraction from external stimuli." Something similar can be observed in our case. In the process of careful acquaintance with fiction or scientific literature, perception is directed exclusively to the text of the book. And this is quite justified, since the factor of the activity of perception is due to the very natural consciousness. The nature of this term is easy to deduce from its etymology, namely: perceptual images have a semantic content closely related to thinking. The nature of this term is easy to deduce from its etymology, namely: perceptual images have a semantic content closely related to thinking. Initially, a complex of corresponding psychological stimuli is isolated from the general flow of information. Among them, those that relate to a single object stand out. At the next step, a search for a similar complex of traits and features is noted, on the basis of which a specific object is identified. At the third stage, psychologists propose to carry out a comparative analysis, designed to confirm or deny the accuracy and correctness of the decisions made. And, finally, at the fourth, final stage, the final conclusion is made which object is in front of the observer and to which class it belongs. Therefore, perception is primarily an intellectually directed process.

We got acquainted with the main properties of perception. Now let us point out the concepts, in our opinion, accompanying them in the theory of social perception. Among them, a well-known place is occupied by intuition and emotional empathy. Practice shows that in the process of cognizing a person by a person, far from everyone's "intuitive apparatus" works with approximate and even more extreme accuracy. Intuition depends on the subjective systematization of a person's experience of communication with others.

So, some, even intellectually developed people and who know how to easily come into contact with others, do not have a sufficient degree of intuition. In some cases, they may have developed spatial imagination, however, observations that do not bring the subject closer to adequately assess the emotional experiences of those people with whom they directly interact.

At the same time, there are those who have a pronounced ability to penetrate deeply into the inner psychological world of other people.

First, intuition in social perception acts as a sign from above. Secondly, they discover in some people the ability to empathize with others, the ability to put oneself in their place. The latter develops as the experience of communication or joint household and activities with people is enriched, as well as in the course of their generalization of this experience. It is noted that people of creative labor are most often distinguished by their intuition.

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