
ADVANTAGES OF ICT IN UZBEKISTAN

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The psychology of the act is the psychological concept of F. Brentano, declared in 2020 in his work "Psychology from an empirical point of view".

It was announced in 2020 in his work "Psychology from an empirical point of view". It proceeds from the priority of the objectivity of consciousness. The soul was understood here as a substantial bearer of spiritual acts lying beyond the possibility of research, among which were singled out acts of representation, judgment and feeling, which are the subject of empirical study. Each such mental act has intentionality (focus on the object) and evidence (direct self-experience). Due to this, the study should be transferred from consideration of the content of consciousness to the process of filling it. K. Stumpf, A. Meinong, S. Vitasek and others can be referred to this direction. These ideas had a significant impact on the development of the Würzburg school and Gestalt psychology. The soul is understood here as a substantial bearer of spiritual acts lying beyond the possibility of research, among which acts of representation, judgment and feeling were distinguished, which are the subject of empirical study. Each such mental act has intentionality, focus on the object, and evidence, direct self-experience. Due to this, the study should be transferred from consideration of the content of consciousness to the process of filling it. These ideas had a significant impact on the development of the Würzburg School and Gestalt psychology.

Brentano saw the essence of the mental act: 1) in its focus on the object (intentionality) and 2) in its immediate self-experience (evidency): we are not only conscious of the object, but also directly know about this awareness. Brentano called for the study of consciousness not in its content, but in the procedural aspect (for example, not a visible object as a result of perception, not a sensation of green, red, etc. colors, but the very acts of seeing an object or color; not representation, but "representation" etc.). Brentano considered the content of consciousness to be not mental, but physical phenomena (in the understanding close to Kant). Brentano considered the method of "internal perception" of acts in their unity (integrity) to be the method of studying the so-understood consciousness, which was opposed to them by the method of "external perception" in the sciences of the physical world as a method of dividing the studied into elements. P. a. influenced the ideas of the Würzburg school, which studied the procedural side of thinking, and - more broadly - on it. Functionalism, on the method of phenomenological observation in holistic psychology and especially on the phenomenology of E. Husserl. (E. E. Sokolova.)

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