

Thinking in Medicine and its Essence in Profession

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Abstract: The first important sign of thinking is generalization. As a result of thinking, a person acquires such information that this information consists of the processing of a large amount of information received from various objects and the summary of the most important features of this subject in a concise form. Thinking is a subjective psyche unique to a person. is an event.

Keywords: Thinking, subjective, subjective, psychology, thinking and reasoning.

Thinking is a form of generalized and abstracted reflection that ensures the presence of complex all-round connections between the objects and phenomena of the human mind. For a long time, the problems of thinking, with their complexity, eluded psychologists, and it was considered a matter for philosophers and logicians to think about. German scientist Wilhelm Wundt, one of the founders of the science of psychology, also divided psychology into two parts: physiological psychology, a science that studies cognitive processes experimentally, and psychology of peoples. These conclusions actually indicate that thinking and thought processes have a complex nature. They are as follows:

- First of all, thinking and thinking processes are cognitive processes;
- Secondly, they are indirect reflection by summarizing the form of reflection of existence by the individual presentation form
- Thirdly, these processes are also studied by experimental psychology
- Fourthly, thinking is the highest and highest form of knowing

The organ that allows us to think is our brain. All calculations, from planning the most elementary actions to proving complex abstract theorems, take place in the brain.

If you ask a person to express his opinion on a difficult issue, he will answer that he has a headache now, he is very tired, we will think about it later.

Types of thinking When analyzing the human thinking process, it is important to consider what forms it takes, which is a matter of its types and, accordingly, individuality in thinking. The thinking process that we carry out based on the knowledge and ideas that we have observed during our lives, based on certain facts and theoretical knowledge under certain conditions, is theoretical thinking. In contrast, practical thinking is our thinking based on our thoughts that are formed directly in life and during our actions.

Forms and operations of thinking Forms or forms of thinking include concepts, judgments and conclusions. Concepts are a form of thinking that reflects the most general and characteristic features inherent in things and phenomena. They can be general and partially specific or abstract: For example, if we take the concept of consciousness, we need to distinguish its most important and different aspects from other concepts, only human-specific is that it is a mechanism for knowing the world at a higher level of reflection, etc. Judgments reflect the connection between the objects and phenomena around us. For example, the judgment that a person is a conscious being expresses the connection between the

concepts of thought, person, consciousness, and being. Such judgments are used very often in our speech every day, and they naturally either confirm or deny various connections, are true or false.

Thinking is a mental process that indirectly, generally reflects the reality in the environment with the help of speech, is a mental activity aimed at understanding social causal connections, discovering new things and predicting.

Synthesis is a thinking operation in which we combine, either mentally or practically, the parts and fragments of things and phenomena that have been divided and separated in analysis, and bring them into a whole. It is clear from the definition that synthesis is a mental activity consisting of combining parts and fragments of elements, things and phenomena into a whole. Just as analysis is practical, synthesis also has a practical character.

The operation of comparison can be carried out in two ways: practical (direct comparison of concrete things) and theoretical (comparison of imagined images and things in the mind in thought). If a person carries two bundles of loads with his hands and compares the taste of several different dishes, or compares the productivity of two cotton fields, this is a practical comparison. Also, if students compare two pencils or rods, a ruler to wood or paper, it can be an example of an analogical case. In addition, the process of comparison also occurs when measuring distance (gauge) with a meter, weight with a thermometer with a scale, temperature with a thermometer, and celestial bodies with a telescope.

In psychology, more attention is paid to two widely used types of generalization: conceptual generalization and sensory-concrete generalization. In conceptual generalization, objects are generalized based on objectively significant signs. In sensory-concrete generalization, objects are generalized by external signs according to the requirements of the task.

Depending on the activity of thinking, it is divided into involuntary (intuitive) and voluntary (analytical) types of thinking. Intuition is the process of sudden, unexpected resolution of mental tasks that have not been solved for a long time using logical thinking. It consists of a person's intellectual sensitivity based on his life or scientific experience in a particular field.

With the help of language, each person achieves knowledge about unfamiliar phenomena, situations, situations, and conditions that he has never personally encountered. For this reason, language enables a person to report to himself many emotional and intellectual influences and impressions.

With the help of language, a person can communicate to other people things, realities, past, present and future can transfer and transfer information, messages, and knowledge to them, the essence of social experience, skills, and competencies.

Periods of speech development.

1st period from 2 to 11 months.

2nd period from 11 to 19 months.

3rd period from 19 months to 3 years.

➤ Speech development has the following features

- a) babbling.
- b) babbling (false words).
- c) paradigmatic phonetics (up to 1.3-1.5 years old) grandma, grandma, sit, sat, sat.
- d) situational speech (J. Piaget-situational speech).
- e) egocentrism of speech (J. Piaget egocentric speech).

➤ Functional elements of speech:

➤ Strength of respiratory vessels, muscles.

Lung capacity.

- Tracheal movement.
- Vibration or movement of the vocal cords..
- Function of the larynx.

Organic function of the larynx.

Condition of the soft palate (narrowing, expansion, mucus).

- Oral cavity (its contents, organs: teeth, air movement, amplifiers, dampers, etc.).
- Nasal cavity and its components (cells, hairs, moisture, dryness). Entry of light (light) through the mouth, i.e. radiation.
- Entry of light through the nose.
- Entry of air flow through the mouth and nose.
- Exit of air flow from the internal organs.
- Equivalent block diagram of speech:

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