

**PATHOLOGICAL SIGNS THAT OCCUR IN COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND THEIR ANALYSIS**

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**Annotation:** this article provides information about the pathology of cognitive processes. According to him, the causes of the origin of several psychological diseases. The fact that they can be congenital or acquired. A number of guidelines are given to alleviate and prevent their causes and consequences. Violation of the senses is known more than everyone when the activity of the peripheryc sections of the analyzers is lost. At this time, it is necessary that we all have enough information about who to contact and what measures should be taken.

**Keywords:** Hypesthesia, Hypomnesia, Oligophrenia, dementia.

Violation of the senses is known more than everyone when the activity of the peripheryc sections of the analyzers is lost. Sensory disorders are very diverse these are:

Hyperesthesia (extreme irritability), hypesthesia (low irritability), anesthesia (loss of sensitivity), paresthesia (nausea, stinging pain, friction).

Such disorders can occur in organic and functional disorders of the vascular innervation of nerve fibers in particular. It is pain that causes the most pain among the senses. In the formation of pain, crusts are involved, as well as crustal dressing.

The signal importance of pain is the awareness of the disease that is at stake.

In some pathological cases, the act of perception can be impaired, especially in mental and nervous disorders.

Disorders of complex cognitive processes are called agnosias. Kurish, auditory and tactical agnosias are distinguished. They appear in local damage to the cranial shell in vascular diseases, trauma, the process of edema and other pathological conditions.

Derealization-type perceptual disorder can occur when the brain is organically damaged, and in low-hall cases, in venerations and somatic diseases.

This is a complex pathological disorder, in which there is a perceptual disorder accompanied by a specific disorder of consciousness. In various diseases, certain processes of memory; memory, recall can be impaired. The most common types of disorder are hypomnesia, amnesia, and paramnesia.

Hypomnesia is a decrease in memory that occurs after a severe illness during fatigue. When a person recovers, he comes to the place of memory.

Complete amnesia (in which the events that have occurred between some time are forgotten) is observed in psychoses in old age, severe brain damage, poisoning with carbon monoxide.

There are amnesia-retrograde and anteregrad types.

Retrograde-illness, the events before the injury are forgotten.

Anteregrad amnesia-events after illness are not remembered.

Paramnesia (impairment of consciousness).

The types of confabulation and false reminiscence of paramnesia differ.

Confabulation-an event and facts that are not in reality are inappropriate in memory, which patients carry out without the desire to deceive those around them. (patients with alcoholism, psychoses occur).

False reminiscence (false memories) from confabulation differs in stability.

The main classifications of thinking are as follows:

1. Pace, speed
2. Consistency (grammatical and logical)
3. Stability.
4. Efficiency.

Thinking disorders occur only in organic brain damage and not in psychic patients, but also in a number of somatic diseases. The main forms of intelligence disorder are oligophrenia (congenital immaturity of intelligence) and dementia (acquired mental retardation). Oligophrenia is expressed to varying degrees. It is divided into degrees of severity into debility, imbecility, idiotism.

Debility is a mild degree of oligophrenia. In debility, some shells of those who received education in a special school are preserved.

The generalization and abstraction Shell will be reduced.

Debiles will be eligible for a physical cocktail as uninitiated.

Imbecility is an intermediate level of mental retardation. Imbecill's speech is poor and stuttering. In practice, they cannot be trained.

Idiotia is a severe degree of mental retardation. In this, the psyche and speech of patients practically completely disappear.

Dementia is divided into acquired mental retardation, global (gross, interleaved), and volatile (lacunar) mental retardation.

In gross mental impairment, mental capacity is grossly impaired memory is dramatically impaired. Globular dementia can be caused by severe brain damage, stroke, hypertension, exacerbation in old age.

In lacunar (partial) mental impairment, intelligence is partially derailed, but thought processes slow down memory declines. Lacunar weakness occurs in severe somatic diseases before old age. Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.

In conclusion, any person who is familiar with the pathological signs of all the diseases given above will be able to enter into the necessary level of communication with any person with limited opportunities that exist in society. In addition to um, there is also the possibility of reducing the origin of such pathologies to some extent.

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