



ASIC PROPERTIES OF PERCEPTION

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Annotation: *This article describes the essence of the features of the mental process of perception.*

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People perceive the same information in different ways, subjectively, depending on their interests, needs, abilities. The dependence of perception on the content of a person's mental life, on the characteristics of his personality is called apperception. The influence of a person's past experience on the perception process is manifested in experiments with distorting glasses: in the first days of the experiment, when the subjects saw all the surrounding objects upside down, the exception were those objects whose inverted image, as people knew, was physically impossible. So, an unlit candle was perceived upside down, but as soon as it was lit, it was seen to be normally oriented vertically, i.e. the flame was directed upwards. Properties of perception:

Integrity, perception is always a holistic image of the subject. However, the ability of holistic visual perception of objects is not innate, this is evidenced by the data on the perception of people who went blind in infancy and to whom vision was restored in adulthood: in the first days after surgery, they do not see the world of objects, but only vague outlines, spots of varying brightness and magnitude, i.e. there were single sensations, but not there was perception, they did not see integral objects. Gradually, after a few weeks, visual perception is formed in these people, but it is limited to what they learned earlier by touch. Thus, perception is formed in the process of practice, i.e. perception is a system of perceptual actions that must be mastered.

Constancy of perception — due to constancy, we perceive surrounding objects as relatively constant in shape, color, and size. The source of constancy of perception is the active actions of the perceptual system. Repeated perception of the same objects under different conditions makes it possible to distinguish a relatively constant invariant structure of the perceived object. Constancy of perception is not an innate property, but an acquired one. Violations of the constancy of perception occur when a person gets into an unfamiliar situation, for example, when people look down from the upper floors of a high-rise building, cars and pedestrians seem small to them; at the same time, builders working constantly at height report that they see objects located below without distorting their size.

The structure of perception — perception is not a simple sum of sensations. We perceive a generalized structure actually abstracted from these sensations. For example, when listening to music, we perceive not individual sounds, but a melody, and we recognize it if it is performed by an orchestra, or a single piano, or a human voice, although individual sound sensations are different.

The meaningfulness of perception — perception is closely related to thinking, understanding the essence of objects.

Selectivity of perception — manifests itself in the preferential allocation of some objects compared to others.

The Swiss psychologist Rorschach found that even meaningless ink spots are always perceived as something meaningful and only some mental patients tend to perceive random ink spots as such.

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