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# Representations are Emotional-Psychological Visual Images of Reality

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**Abstract:** This article highlights the role of environmental consciousness in the mental development of man. In addition, the psychological phenomenon of ecological representations is revealed. The article focuses on the signal, control function and perceptual experience of representations.

**Keywords:** spiritual ecology, ecological consciousness, representation, perception, thinking processes, schematization, phenomenon.

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Today, the issue of meeting people's needs under normal conditions that do not harm life is very relevant. These include not only the needs for food, water, air, and housing, but also the maintenance of a moral and spiritual climate. Indifference to natural ecology leads to a violation of body ecology. Denial of the requirements and laws of mental, spiritual ecology - can lead to moral, cultural, and ultimately intellectual decline. At present, one of the central problems is the ecologicalization of the human mind, the formation of an ecological culture and the development of a fully developed personality.

When we study ecological consciousness, we must not lose sight of the fact that consciousness is the sum of representation of the universe. Therefore, we must first shed light on the psychological nature of representation. We receive information about our surroundings, both the material and spiritual worlds around us, through intuition and perception. The disappearance of the stimulus effect does not mean that the stimulus generated in our sensory organs has disappeared without a trace. After the impression, specific consistent images appear which preserved for a certain period. These images themselves are not of great importance for human psychic life. More importantly, even long after we perceive an object, event, or phenomenon, we are able to recreate the image of that object, event, or event, either voluntarily or involuntarily, and this phenomenon is called "representation".

Representation is a mental process that reflects objects or events that not currently being perceived, but whose image is being reconstructed from experience.

Representation do not form spontaneously; they are the result of our practical work. Representation are essential not only for the process of memory, but also for all the mental processes that enable a person's cognitive activity. Representation, thought processes and written speech always related to representation, as is memory, which stores information and creates images based on it.

Representation have their own characteristics. First, it can be said that they are showy. Representation are emotional-visual images of reality, which show their closeness to

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cognitive images. However, while perceptual images are a reflection of the objects of the material world that are currently being perceived, Representation are reworked and reconstructed images of objects that were perceived in the past.

The next feature of representation is their fragmentation. While some parts of the cross-section are clearly visible, some parts are blurred, and other parts may not be present at all.

Instability is another important aspect of representation. The representation are so variable that sometimes one aspect of the recreated image comes to the fore.

It should also be noted that representations are not merely manifestations of reality, but in a sense are generalized images. In this respect, they are close to concepts. Generalization is not only in the representation of a number of similar objects, it is also present in concrete objects and events. We do not observe every familiar object or event once, each time we have a new image of that object or event. Nevertheless, as we try to recreate it in our minds, the resulting image will always have a generalized character.

Our representation will always be a generalized product of perceived individual images. The degree of aggregation generalized in the assumptions may vary.

Representation, like other mental processes, performs a number of functions in the mental management of human behavior. Most researchers distinguish three main functions of representation distinguished: signal, control, and preparation.

The essence of the signal function is reflected in each specific situation not only in the image of the object and event that previously affected our sensory organs, but also in the reflection of different information about the specific effects that control the behavior associated with this object or event.

The control-related function of representation is inextricably linked to their signal function, manifested in the selection of the necessary information about an object or event that previously affected our sensory organs. This selection process is not abstract; it is based on the real conditions of future activities.

The next function of representation is to direct human activity in the light of the effects of the environment. IP Pavlov, studying the physiological mechanisms of voluntary movements, found that the resulting moving image enhances the readiness of the behavioral apparatus to perform specific actions. The imaginative preparation function provides the effect of imaginative exposure to a certain level of motion, which helps to shape the algorithm of our activity.

While the perceptual experience of the past underlies imagination, the classification of representation can be created based on the classifications of perception and perception.

Accordingly, representation are related to sight, hearing, movement (kinesthetic), sensation, smell and taste, temperature measurement, and have organic views.

Classifications of representation can be made according to the following criteria: 1) according to the content (mathematical, geographical, technical, musical, etc.); 2) according to the degree of generalization (general and specific cross-sections). It is also possible to classify representation according to the level of volitional endeavors.

When representations were classified according to the degree of generalization: we mentioned that they differ in particular and general. This aspect makes it possible to distinguish imaginary images from cognitive images cognitive images are always transient and provide only information about a specific object. Transient representations are

representations based on the observation of an object. General notions are those that generalize the properties of a number of similar objects.

It should be noted that representations that differ according to volitional tension are voluntary or involuntary. Involuntary representations are those that arise spontaneously without activating one's will and memory, while voluntary representations are those that arise because of one's volitional tension in pursuit of the interests behind one's goals.

All human beings differ in one way or another in terms of the place and dominance of representations in their lives. The existence of qualitative differences in representations between people reflected in the doctrine of "types of representations". According to this theory, people can be divided into several categories according to the predominance of their imaginations.

It must be admitted that people who find a clear expression of this or that image are extremely rare. Most people have different types of imaginations to a certain extent, and it is difficult to determine which one will lead. Individual differences can be expressed not only in the predominance of certain forms of imagination, but also in the characteristics of imagination.

The main condition for the formation of representations is the abundance of perceptual information. The essence of this emphasis is that our representations depends in many ways on the usual way of perception, so there is a need to consider them when solving specific problems.

An important stage in the formation of representations is the acquisition of the skills voluntarily evoke the necessary representations from the involuntary emergence of representations. It is only necessary to remember that any imagination contains an element of generalization, and the formation of representations must go by multiplying the elements of generalization.

The increase in the generalizing content of the representations can be made in two directions: 1. Schematic. Because of the schematization, the cross-sections lose a number of individual features as they approach a certain pattern; 2. The way to develop typical images. At this point, the representations becomes more concrete and clear, without losing its individuality, and begins to represent a whole group of objects and events.

Man is constantly interacting with the external environment. Every moment, dozens and hundreds of different stimuli, most of which are imprinted in human memory for a long time, affect our sensory organs. An interesting aspect of this phenomenon is that the effects of real-world objects and events obtained through experience are not only imprinted in memory for a long time, but also undergo certain processing. The existence of this phenomenon has also opened up the possibility for people to change the environment in a purposeful way by influencing it.

We must also acknowledge that there are sharp differences between the impact of the animal world on the external environment and the impact of humans on the external world. Unlike animals, humans have a planned impact on the environment in accordance with the goal they have set for themselves. Such a way of changing the reality of the labor process requires that a person consciously anticipate in advance, what he wants to get in the course of his activity, that any labor should develop such a project, and only then put it into practice.

Hence, it can be concluded that representations play an important role not only in the regulatory processes of the human body, but also in the management of its motivated behavior.

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