



The history of the development and stages of development of Psychological Science

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Annotation: In this article, the concept of psychology, the history of the development and stages of development of Psychological Science information is provided.

Keywords: psychology, development, scientific psychology, behavior, reflex, imperism

Psychology is the science of the psychic reflection of reality, mental processes, States, phenomena, characteristics in the process of human activity and animal behavior. The subject of research in psychology includes such psychological processes, categories as perception and perception images, thinking and emotion, activity and behavior. The main tasks of psychology are to open the laws of the psyche, the formation of human mental states in a unit of phylogenetic and ontogenetic progress. On the following pages, a look at the history of the subject of some psychology is carried out:

- A. Early age to scientific psychology.
- B. The modern era of scientific psychology.
- C. Recent trends in modern psychology.

From early age to scientific psychology-how we behave and why we spread as issues that have aroused interest since ancient times. In the early period of the history of psychology, they gave a very scientific answer only on the basis of assumptions and prejudices:

1. Human behavior believes that the planet is the result of its fate, which was supposed to be under the influence of motion. If we knew in advance the position of the planets at any given time, human behavior, which we can say and do not appreciate his horoscope. In addition to the role of planets, demons, spirits, ghosts and other supernatural forces were also responsible for changes in human activity. Thus, the causes and forms of human behavior were located something outside the human being.

2. The behavior of the Greek philosopher credited to look inside the keys of man. Socrates is useless to study the nature of space. As a result, he tried to get to the method of the question and give an answer to peeping in human nature. Plato drew a clear distinction between mind and body, assigning the main role in the formation of behavior of the former course. the concept of John Aristotle for many centuries turned the main stone in psychology. It is considered "soul" or "psyche" as meaning "life", and considered your mind as a living phenomenon that directs the activity of the body movement. Nevertheless, he considered the mind and body as a person, and thus brought psychology to biology. The history of the development of the concept of psychology:

Stage 1: psychology is a science that studies the soul (mill.avv.6 Century-16, respectively). Due to the presence of the soul, an attempt has always been made to explain incomprehensible phenomena in life. The initial concepts were conceived as having an animistic character , that is,



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each body is separated by its own spirit. In vitality, the causes of phenomena and actions were considered. Aristotle introduced the concept of psychology in all organic processes, and also defined plant, animal and conscious beings.

The idea that in a person, in addition to the physical body, there is something else that differs from it, has long existed. As early as the earliest times, man sought to explain the causes of death and other phenomena by the unique abilities of certain people (for example, successes in hunting) through the phenomenon of dreaming. But the initial views were of a mythological nature. They were not possessed by thinking, but by means of blind trust. Views on the soul were often associated with breath, while the soul was conceived as a flying creature. Thoughts about psychology have existed since ancient times. In the early days, psychological characteristics were explained as the work of John. And John himself was considered a special secondary body in the human body. Such visions are called "animism". The word animism-anima means "soul". The fact that the soul in its essence consists of a fiery spark is emphasized by Heraclitus, or by Democritus, which consists of a fiery atom.

During these periods, the first psychological views also arose in the East. The role of thinkers of the Great East was great in the emergence of psychological views in the East. Among them, such as Al-Khorezmi, Al-Farabi, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mirzo Ulugbek left as a legacy their rich thoughts and views on the human psyche and the upbringing of the younger generation. Among them, especially the thoughts of Abu Ali ibn Sina about logic, metaphysics, natural sciences, especially medicine, made a significant contribution to the scientific progress of that time. He is one of the scientists who dealt with special psychological problems. His views on the soul, nervous system are of great importance. Especially the opinion of Abu Ali ibn Sina about the need to approach depending on the characteristics of temperament has not lost its value in modern psychology even after a thousand years. Abu Ali ibn Sina is one of the first scientists in the world to support psychotherapeutic methods. Gradually, the concept of the soul began to be applied not to all manifestations of life, but only to the level at which we are now called psychics. On the basis of the category of the psyche, the concept of consciousness arose, in addition to perception and thinking, as a result of which volitional actions and the possibility of their control were born. Galen (2nd century BC), for example, summarized the achievements of Physiology and medicine, further enriching his vision of the physiological foundations of the psyche. The ideas put forward by him approach the interpretation of the concept of "consciousness" to a certain extent.

The seventeenth century is considered an important period for the sciences of biology and psychology. In particular, the discovery by the French scientist Descartes (1596-1650) that behavior has a reflector (inhumane) nature, explaining that the work (activity) of the muscles in the heart is controlled by an internal mechanism of circulation, is important. In particular, reflex (from the Latin reflexus reflection) has become a means of objectively knowing neuromuscular activity, being interpreted as a response reaction of the body to external influences in a legal way. It was made possible to interpret the occurrence of intuition, Association, passion.

In the construction of Psychological Science on a scientific basis, the English scientist Gobbs (1588-1679) completely rejected the spirit and recognized mechanical action as a single reality, noting that its laws are also the laws of psychology. On its basis - epiphenomalism (Greek Eriē – extreme, rhainominon-supernatural phenomenon) arose, that is, psychology became the doctrine of spiritual phenomena that give ruy, like the shadow of processes in the body -. The Dutch



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scientist Spinoza (1632-1677) explained that consciousness is a reality that does not remain row from matter with a large scale, that is, something obvious. He was a propagandist of the doctrine of the principle of determinism (Latin demmerminara - I designate), that is, the determination of the phenomena of nature, society, including psychic phenomena, by objective reasons.

The doctrine of Leibniz (1646-1716), a major German thinker of the 17th century, had influenced the discovery of mathematics, including integral and differential calculus. The picture of the psyche life is manifested not as an arithmetic sum, but in an integral way. Leibniz, relying on the idea of a continuous delimitation of imaginations, had differentiated persepsia (direct unconscious perception) from perceived perceptions that apperepsies included Attention and memory. Leibniz brought to Psychology the idea of \ u200b \ u200bThe nature and continuous development of the activity of the psyche, as well as the complex ratio between the manifestations of consciousness and the unconscious of the psyche.

In the seventeenth century, it led to the rise to the previous finish of the doctrine of the advantage of imperism and sensualism over "pure" intelligence of experience and perceptible knowledge, that is, that there can be no innate ideas and principles in the mind. This doctrine was diligently defended by the English philosopher and pedagogue John Locke (1632-1704). It is accepted to consider him as the founder of empirical psychology. The doctrine of the origin of all knowledge from experience was important for Psychology. Because it dictates that the exact facts of spiritual life are carefully studied ways of transition from simple events to complex ones. J. Locke believes that there are two sources of experience, one is the activity of the external senses (external experience) and the other is the internal activity (internal experience) of the mind, which perceives its own private brain. A person comes into the world without having any ideas. His soul is a " clean board", which later ends with notes of experience. Experience is composed of simple and complex ideas. These ideas are formed either from sensations, or from internal perception (reflection). In the latter case, consciousness is directed not to real things, but to its own private product, remaining with itself. J.Locke's doctrine of reflection was based on the assumption that a person would know psychological facts in an introspective way. With this, the doctrine of dualism is put forward again. Even in terms of the possibility of knowing the mind and the outside world using fundamentally different methods, they would be placed opposite each other.

J.The fact that Locke's doctrine of external and internal experience was of two different character spurred the development of both materialistic and idealistic doctrines. The materialists Gartley (1705-1784) was the head of the French, A.N.Russian materialists, led by Radishchev (1749-1802), said that on the basis of external experience in the knowledge of the universe, the interaction of a person with the environment lies on the basis of the internal content of the taking human psyche.

The word " psychology " was first coined in 1590 by the German theologian R. It was used by Goklenius. And in the XVIII century, the German scientist X. Wolff first coined the term "psychology" among scientific terms. He created the first major scientific and psychological works: "empirical psychology" (1732) and "rational psychology" (1734).

Psychology is both an ancient and to some extent a new science. As an ancient science, it appeared two thousand years ago.

The first scientific ideas about the psyche appeared in the ancient world (India, China, Egypt, Babylon, Greece)in the bosom of philosophy and arose from the needs of practice, treatment and upbringing in society.



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In the 70-80s of the XIX century, psychology was distinguished as an independent science. As the founder of scientific psychology, in particular experimental psychology, the German researcher V., who opened the world's first experimental psychological Laboratory in Leipzig in 1879. Wundt is recognized. In line with this, this year is considered to be the date of the emergence of psychology as a science. Sensations and exposure time as the main themes of Experimental Psychology at first (F. Donders), and later-associations (G. Ebbinghaus), attention (Dj. Kettel), emotional state (U. James, T.A. Ribot), consciousness and will (Vyursburgskaya scale, A. Binet) served. In the first half of the XX century, many special sections of Applied Psychology arose – this is labor psychology, pedagogical psychology, medical psychology, etc., along with which many special branches of scientific psychology were distinguished – Psychophysiology, family, age, differential psychology, etc. Scientific Applied Psychology developed in different directions, although the crisis was to some extent overcome, many issues were not resolved. In the second half of the XX century, the scientific and technical revolution had a huge impact on psychology. In science, methods of theories of mathematics, cybernetics, computer science, as well as electronic-computing techniques began to be used more widely. Psychology began to actively use the latest achievements in the fields of Medicine and biology.

Thus, psychology went a long historical path along the path of development, changing its name as a subject of study and science. L.D. Stolyarenko divides the development of psychology as a science into four stages.

The first stage. Psychology is the science of the soul (Aristotle). Such a definition of psychology was given two thousand ago. With the presence of the spirit, they would try to explain all the unknown phenomena of human life.

Second stage. Psychology-the science of consciousness (R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, D. Locke, G. Leibniz, D. Gartli). It arose in the XVII century with the development of Natural Sciences. The ability to think, feel, desire was called consciousness. The main method of study was considered to be the observation of a person himself and the statement of reality.

Third stage. Psychology as a science of behavior appeared in the XX century (D. Watson, E. Thorndike). The tasks of psychology are to put experiments and observe those that can be seen directly, namely, human behavior, actions, responses to exposure (the motives that cause actions were not taken into account).

Stage four. Psychology as a science that studies objective laws, the mechanisms of activity and expression of the psyche, as well as facts.

In short, psychology, on the one hand, comes into contact with areas of biological science, including physiology, and on the other hand, chips with sociology, pedagogy, cultural history, logic and Social Sciences. Psychology first of all studies consciousness and self-awareness, which is a human-specific form of the psyche.

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