

## THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY

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### **Annotation**

*This article provides information about the emergence of the science of psychology, the history of its development, and the relationship between the science of psychology and other sciences.*

### **Key words**

*Psyche, Consciousness, development, development, psyche, method, laboratory, physiology*

Man is born interested in learning the mysterious wonders of this bright world and the rules of the law. The science of psychology helps a lot in this. First, since psychology is a special field of events, it studies the mentality and attitude of a person to nature and animal world in life. From a long time ago, interest in this science began to appear. In particular, psychology is given a special definition in the works of Aristotle, and Plato's theory that "Ideas are innate" became a great theory for the development of the science of psychology. Different psychological schools have started to open in our country and in the world. For the first time, the famous German psychological scientist Wunolt opened the 1st laboratory in Leipzig. Aristotle is considered the "father" of the science of psychology, because the doctrine of the human psyche was first described by Aristotle in the book "On the Soul".

Psychic consciousness is only a property of highly organized matter. Animals are different from humans, they have thinking, but the consciousness is not formed. There have been periods in history when the development of a scientist was not conscious. If we look at the history, even though the consciousness of ancient people was formed, it was not developed as it was in this period and started to have a small place in the society. At the present time, the interest in psychology is extremely strong, because people want to find answers to all these questions: how

the events affecting the human psyche are reflected in the psyche, how the psyche is developed, how strong is the memory, whether sleep is beneficial or harmful to a person. There was always a process of interaction between man and the world around him, and in this process man reflected the world with his psyche. Psychic and physiological phenomena are connected as a whole. Psychic and physiological phenomena are qualitatively different phenomena, but if there is no physiological phenomenon, i.e., if the nervous system does not work, then a psychological phenomenon cannot occur. The activity of analysis and synthesis of the brain post determines how wide and deep adaptation and coordination of the organism with the surrounding atmosphere. The services of scientists like Ghaziyev, Vohidov, Tokareva, Karimova, Nishonova, who made small contributions to the science of psychology, are great. The word psychology comes from the Greek word "psyche" - soul, "logos" - teaching. The main methods of psychology:

The method of observation is to observe how a person behaves in psychological phenomena, in life-health conditions, in various local events.

External observation is a method based on perceptible facts directly perceived by our senses of mental life.

The role of psychology in our life is incomparable to learn the pages of life, its difficulties, to perceive and learn experiences. A child acquires its own psyche in infancy, and the mother takes care of the child until it grows up with the help of perception and thinking.

Here the concept of personality comes to us. A baby born now is considered an individual, later it becomes a person under the influence of the social environment.

Since psychology entered the scientific community, people began to have a desire to learn the basic principles of this science. In various difficult situations of our life, some people turn to psychology. Even people who psychologists say are comfortable with the cliff have a positive effect on their lives.

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