

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN PEDAGOGY

Abduraxmonova Feruza Muxiddinova

Economics and Pedagogy Samarkand Campus

Annotatsiya: Pedagogika, ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etish va boshqarish bilan shug'ullanadigan fan bo'lib, psixologiya esa insonning ruhiy holatini, xulq-atvorini va rivojlanishini o'rganadi. Ushbu ikki soha bir-birini to'ldiradi va ta'lim jarayonida muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun zarur bo'lgan asosiy elementlarni taqdim etadi. Psixologiya yordamida o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarning ehtiyojlari, motivatsiyasi va o'z-o'zini anglashini yaxshiroq tushunishlari mumkin. Bu esa ta'lim jarayonini yanada samarali tashkil etishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagogika, psixologiya, ta'lim jarayoni, o'qituvchi, o'quvchilar, motivatsiya, individual xususiyatlar, rivojlanish, ta'lim metdolari, o'qitish strategiyalari, o'qitish uslublari.

Аннотация: Педагогика — наука, занимающаяся организацией и управлением образовательным процессом, а психология изучает психическое состояние, поведение и развитие человека. Эти два направления дополняют друг друга и обеспечивают ключевые элементы, необходимые для успеха образовательного процесса. С помощью психологии учителя могут лучше понять потребности, мотивацию и самосознание учащихся. Это поможет более эффективно организовать образовательный процесс.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, психология, образовательный процесс, учитель, ученики, мотивация, индивидуальные особенности, развитие, методы обучения, стратегии обучения, стили обучения.

Abstract: Pedagogy is a science that deals with the organization and management of the educational process, while psychology studies the mental state, behavior and development of a person. These two areas complement each other and provide the main elements necessary for success in the educational process. With the help of psychology, teachers can better understand the needs, motivation and self-awareness of students. This helps to organize the educational process more effectively.

Key words: pedagogy, psychology, educational process, teacher, students, motivation, individual characteristics, development, educational methods, teaching strategies, teaching methods.

Nowadays, it is becoming clear that the field of psychology is needed not only in the field of pedagogy, but also in all fields, and that this field needs to be further developed in our country. Initially, the term Pedagogy is a Greek word meaning "child-leading". People who have been specially trained and have mastered pedagogy are called pedagogues. Pedagogy (Greek: Paidagogike) is a complex of sciences that studies the theoretical and practical aspects of upbringing, education and information. Pedagogical. The subject studied on the basis of a specialization program in institutes and some other educational institutions is also called pedagogy. Pedagogy as a science deals with the theoretical foundations of child education. A modern pedagogue, together with children, is engaged in the educational, educational, cultural and spiritual-enlightening education of adults. The main function of a pedagogue is to educate, train and form a person. If we look at the history of the field of pedagogy, we can see that in the 4th century BC, Plato lectured to his students at a place called the Academy near Athens, and later the educational institution began to be called the Academy. Psyche is a state of the human psyche that enables us to consciously (sometimes unconsciously) reflect the external world (including the internal spiritual world), that is, to know, feel, imagine, and understand. The psyche is divided

into groups with such concepts as sensation, perception, thinking, emotion, will, memory, and other similar concepts, and all together they form concepts that are also called the psyche of a person, his inner world, and spiritual life. In his book "Introduction to Psychology," W. James presents the idea of "Freedom versus Determinism" in the section on problems in psychology. In the history of psychology, there are several other different ideas about the emergence of the psyche. For centuries, the issues of the psyche and its emergence and development have been approached from different perspectives. The following 4 main stages can be distinguished in the formation of psychology as a science of the soul:

1. Psychology as a science of the soul - 2.5 thousand years ago, those who tried to explain the abstract properties of human life through the soul.
2. Psychology as a science of consciousness - 17th century. Thinking, feeling, desires are called consciousness. Study methods - introspection (self-observation).
3. Psychology as a science of behavior - early 20th century. Observable phenomena were observed - behavioral actions, reactions. Motives were not taken into account.
4. Psychology as a science that studies psychic laws and mechanisms - modern stage.

In the history of psychology, there are many different views on the psyche and its development. The famous Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322 BC) made a great contribution to the materialistic interpretation of psychic phenomena. Aristotle was the first of the ancient philosophers to consider psychology as a separate science, approaching psychic phenomena from a materialistic point of view. His works such as "Ethics", "Rhetoric", "Metaphysics", "History of Animals" contain many views on various psychic phenomena. The first scientific work on psychology is Aristotle's treatise "On the Soul". The main task of a teacher is not only to provide knowledge and education to adults and children, but also to teach them spirituality, culture and aesthetics. Every young generation who chooses the field of pedagogy must also know the field of psychology. Because some children do not want to study or sit quietly in class without studying, or even make noise during class, disrupting the teacher's teaching. In such cases, a school psychologist is consulted to find out why children are doing this.

Each student has unique individual characteristics. Psychology can help identify students' abilities, interests, and needs. Based on this information, teachers can personalize their lessons and maximize the potential of each student. Psychological theories deeply study the concept of motivation. Using psychological methods to increase students' interest in learning, for example, through a reward system or positive feedback, can help teachers. Emotional development is of great importance in the educational process. Students' emotions, stress levels, and social relationships directly affect the educational process. Psychology helps to understand these aspects, and also encourages teachers to develop emotional intelligence. Through psychological knowledge, teachers learn how to identify and solve behavioral problems. This helps maintain order and create a positive atmosphere in the classroom. Various methods used in pedagogy are based on psychological theories. For example, helps to understand students' thinking processes. Based on this theory, teachers learn how to present complex issues in an understandable way. Studies social relationships between students. Plays an important role in developing cooperation and teamwork skills. Helps to understand the development of students according to their age. Based on this theory, lessons can be planned according to age groups. The role of psychology in the field of pedagogy is invaluable. Psychological knowledge helps to make the educational process more effective, allows you to meet the individual needs of students, and supports their emotional and

cognitive development. Teachers will be more successful in their work through knowledge of psychology, which will ultimately lead to an increase in the quality of education. Thus, pedagogy and psychology should be viewed as complementary and reinforcing fields.

References

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