

RESEARCH METHODS OF YOUTH PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information about research methods, types, task and organization of the science of youth psychology.

Key words: Method, observation, experiment, questionnaire, longitudinal, comparison, biography.

Method - (Greek , methods-research, examination)- theoretical and knowledge practical mastering methods. According to the Russian psychologist BG Anan'ev, research methods are divided into 4 groups:

I. Organizational methods: include comparative, longitudinal and complex methods. Comparison is widely used in general psychology, social psychology, patho-psychology and defectology. It is used to determine the dynamics of mental processes studied in youth and pedagogical psychology.

Longitude – (continuous) the same people are studied over a long period of time. Complex - psychological research is conducted with the participation of methods of other sciences. (a person's physical, physiological, mental and social development is determined).

II. Empirical methods: observation and self-observation; experimental

psychodiagnostic methods (test, questionnaire, conversation, sociometry, interview); analysis of activity results; methods of biography.

III. Data processing methods: divided into quantitative (statistical) and psychological or qualitative analysis types.

IV. Interpretation methods: Genetic and "seeding" methods. In the genetic method, stages in development, steps, crisis situations are distinguished (vertical communication). The " horizontal" relationship between all characteristics of a person is defined in the method of classification.

Youth and pedagogical psychology

Basic methods			
Follow up A research method that scientifically explains the causes of psychological conditions.		Experiment Active intervention of the researcher in the investigated activities in order to create conditions aimed at determining psychological data	
Limited to the recording of vital observation data, it is random in nature.	Scientific observation is the transition from the recording of data to the explanation of their inner essence, its prerequisite is a clear plan and recording of results in special diaries or reports.	The laboratory experiment is conducted in specially created conditions, with the help of special equipment. Controlled behavior is determined by instruction.	A natural experiment is conducted under normal life conditions and is used to study cognitive abilities at different ages
		Psychological-pedagogical experiment	
		Determinant	What about Control formation
Auxiliary methods			
Analysis of the activity product Biography method		Sociometry Questionnaire Conversation Gemini method Test	

1. Observation method. A person's daily mental activity is normal life and consists of analysis in the conditions .

There are objective (external) and subjective (self) observation types of this method in the psychology of youth and pedagogical psychology. To observe changes in the human psyche, the following is done:

- a) the purpose and task of observation is defined;
- b) the monitored object is selected;
- c) information about the age and gender of the examinee is collected;
- g) the time of research is planned;
- d) how long the observation will last is determined;
- e) it is recommended to observe in which activity of a person (play, study, work, sport);
- f) the form of observation (individual, group, team) is assigned;

g) tools for recording the observations (diary, interview notebook, observation sheet, tape recorder, video recorder, etc.) are installed.

Follow-up intervals should be age-appropriate .

From birth to 2-3 months - every day

From 2 - 3 months to 1 year - every week

Early childhood ie 1-3 years old - every month

From 3 to 6-7 years old - once every six months

At the age of 7-11 years, it is necessary to observe once a year. Observation is a universal method used in various situations. Scientific observation is vital (scientific which is not) is fundamentally different from observation. Life observation - in everyday life, unplanned and depends on various coincidences. In order for observation to be scientific as well as psychological and pedagogical observation, it must meet several requirements:

Goal orientation. Not the student in general, but his personal qualities

concrete manifestation in different situations and in different types of activity -

observation in the process of play , study, work, communication.

2. Plan. Before starting observation, specific tasks should be defined (what to observe), plan structure (time and tools), indicators determined (what to record), possible errors and ways to prevent them, expected results. should come up with. In this case, the monitored feature should be clearly defined (there should not be many of them). The goal of observation should be to develop ways to correct the observed deficiencies in behavior .

3. Independence. Observation should not be done on the go

should be a task that should be carried out independently .

4. Naturalness . Psychological-pedagogical observation for students in natural conditions

be conducted . It should be conducted without the participation of the teacher, the student you're being watched .

5. Systematicity. Observation is not at the whim of the teacher, but a permanent plan on the basis of , systematically or after a certain planned interval

Necessary.

6. Objectivity. In the process of observation, not their assumptions, objective fact, action, student behavior and on this basis a conclusion .

7. Note. All the received information should be recorded in a certain system.

The obtained results are recorded during the observation process or immediately after it is carried out do.

Through observation, different people's attention, emotions, external expressions of the nervous system, temperament characteristics, gestures, sensitivity, speech activity, etc. are studied.

However, this method is not capable of researching highly complex inner psychological experiences, high emotions, thinking, logical memory and intelligence.

2. Experimental method. Manifestation in artificially created psychological conditions is the analysis of mental activity . Experimenter or experience

the conductor creates the desired phenomenon of mental activity in a special way, and determines the condition and character of its manifestation. The experimental method, in turn, is divided into natural and laboratory methods.

Natural method. Production teams using the natural method it is intended to solve the problems of working abilities, mutual relations, suitability for specialization of members, employees of scientific institutions, teachers. When studying the human psyche in natural conditions, the subjects themselves should be ignorant , and the knowledge given during the education process should be coordinated with the purpose of the research.

The laboratory (clinical) method is often individual (sometimes group or team) special psychological tools, guidelines, recommendations are carried out using indicators and applications. He is now human in the psyche , sophisticated electronic computing machines , devices, devices. Mostly electronic and radio

meters , stopwatch, reflexometer, electroencephalogram is used .

Using the laboratory method, the qualities of attention, intuition, perception, memory and of thinking , such as emotional and volitional and mental stress

complex mental states are investigated. Often people in laboratory conditions

(pilot , driver, operator, electronics) and unexpected random situations

(crash , explosion, derailment, noise rise) models are created.

Instrument indicators , development dynamics, physical and mental exhaustion, emotional-volitional tension, seriousness, seizures occur information is obtained that represents what is happening .

3. Psychological-pedagogical experiment is to study the psychological characteristics of students in natural conditions using special methods.

This experiment takes students in a specially organized educational environment

as appropriate, requires them to monitor changes. This experiment consists of exploratory and formative stages, and specially organized learning is carried out during the formative experiment. It has the following structure: experimenter or researcher, test subjects, hypothesis, plan, direction, dependent and unrelated aspects of the experiment , variable, controlled and consists of parts that cannot be made. The main stages of experimental research are: putting forward a hypothesis, choosing a methodology, planning an experiment, developing, analyzing and interpreting the obtained data. The psychological-pedagogical experiment consists of three parts. Determinative, formative, control experiments.

4. Questionnaire method. Study of the psyche of people based on public inquiry means. Using this method, the psychological of people of different ages

properties, relations of things and events are studied. The questionnaire is usually conducted in three rounds.

Their first type is designed to identify perceived motives of questions.

In the second type, several ready-made answers are given to each question. In the third type of questionnaire, the examinee is recommended to evaluate the written correct answers with points. The questionnaire is used in order to determine the abilities of people of different ages, their interests and abilities in a certain field, their relationships with themselves, their peers, and adults and children.

Distributed questionnaires are collected and on electronic calculators is calculated, thoroughly quantitatively analyzed, and then the research is concluded, scientific and practical conclusions are made. Questionnaire method of human psyche allows for rich data collection for learning. However, the information obtained in it is not always objective. In order to avoid such a shortcoming, it is advisable to carefully develop the control questions in the questionnaire.

5. The conversation method is free, the person who is acquired due to the speech attitude is psychic of the activity. A person using this method

of the psyche, the purpose and task of the interview is determined, its object and subject are selected, conducting with individuals, groups and teams planned, question-and-answer procedure that is integrally related to what is being studied

is prepared. The main purpose of the conversation is to solve a specific situation or problem of making. Through conversation thinking, intelligence, behavior, interest, knowledge of people of different ages the level, faith, worldview, will is obtained.

6. Test method. Test - means "test", "check" in English. A short standard problem, task, example or puzzle used to check a person's mental growth, ability, willpower and other mental characteristics is called a test. The test is widely used to determine what kind of profession a person can take, whether he is suitable or unfit for a profession, to determine the talented and mentally retarded, and to sort people. The value of the test method depends on the scientific level of the experiment, the skill and interest of the examiner, the objectivity of the collected data and their scientific analysis.

On knowing. In 1905, after French psychologists A.Bine and A.Simon put forward the idea that it is possible to measure the level of mental growth and talent of a person, the test method began to be used in psychology.

And others can be included among the rare modern tests. Among the most common tests are achievement tests, intelligence tests (designed to measure the level of mental development), personality tests (consists of diagnostic methods aimed at evaluating a person's will, emotion, interest, motivation and behavior), personality "project" (projective) tests (one specific answer to the questions is required, a "project" of personality characteristics is developed by analyzing the answers).

Projective methods. Projective methods are a type of test method in which vague items that are not clearly visible to the examinee are suggested and asked to interpret them. For example, the examinee is given pictures that can be interpreted in different ways, unfinished stories, objects that do not have a clear appearance, and the examinee is expected to evaluate them in terms of his emotional experiences, interests, and worldview.

Projective methods include Rorschach's "Ink Spots" test (1921). It consists of 10 different ink spots arranged in a 2-sided symmetrical pattern, each spot is displayed on a different colored background. The examinee is asked to recall the shape of each "spot". Here: 2 spots are red stripes, 5 spots are gray - black, 3 spots - non-bright colors. Based on the images and associations described by the examinee, a conclusion is made about his personality characteristics.

The warrant of the Rorschach test used in youth psychology Ye.T. Test modified by Sokolova. This test is used to diagnose family communication. For this purpose, an additional methodological method was included in the experiment. Experiment participants must agree on several cards . Based on the quality and quantity of joint (agreement) responses, the researcher obtains information about the cohesion and compatibility of the subgroup (or family) .

7. Biographical method. In order to study the human psyche, oral and written information about his life, work, creativity is studied through the biographical method. In this regard, biographies, diaries, letters, memories, evaluations and reviews of other people's works occupy a special place. At the same time, biographical materials collected by others: memories, letters, pictures, descriptions, evaluations. , tape recorder voices, photographs, documentaries, reviews serve to give a complete picture of the person being studied.

Biographical information helps to observe changes in the human psyche, to reveal aspects of it that cannot be studied by interview and experimental methods.

Biographical information in the process of self-discipline, control, control (creating one's own style), reaching the peak of maturity serves as an example .

8. Sociometric method. This method is direct between the members of the small group emotional relationships and measuring their level

is used , it was founded by the American sociologist John Moreno. This method

to determine the relationship of each member in a particular group

for which activity he is asked to participate with. Research sociometric method is a method of measuring interpersonal relations in small groups adapted to the conditions. In this method, the examinees are asked questions directly and by answering them in sequence, a process of mutual selection of group members is created. Relations between the student body in preschool educational institutions, labor camps, higher schools, labor unions and employees of various institutions

characteristics , dynamics, the cause of interpersonal conflicts are studied using this method. In general, the method of sociometry can be effectively used to apply psychological laws in groups of people of different ages, two genders, and different levels.

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