



THE STUDY OF PROJECTIVE METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY

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Annotation

This article is about the scientific and practical issues of personality psychology, and provides information on the level of study, convenience, capabilities, effectiveness of projective methods in psychology.

Keywords: Psychodiagnostics, projection, projective methods, personality, personality psychology, sublimation, rationalization, catharsis, need, motive, mental state and others.

Introduction

It is known that one of the important goals of the education policy pursued in our country is to make the younger generation well-rounded people. is upbringing. Of course, to be a perfect person is to be spiritually mature caring for the history, present and future of the homeland, as well as has contributed to the economic development of society, is eager to contribute understanding the Burning Person is in line with today's demand. Highlight the future of any society depends on how the younger generation is educated and depends on how you are brought up. Only such a generation is in front of the country able to perform tasks of national importance determines the historical destiny of its people.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan expressed the following views "We have all the links in the education system today," he said it is our priority to improve in line with modern requirements we know. Speaking about the upbringing of the younger generation, Abdurauf Fitrat is our ancestor I would like every one of us, especially our sons and daughters, to follow this idea. This is our great ancestor "The people must strive for a clear goal, to become rich, to be happy, to be honored, to be a warrior, or to be humiliated by being weak to fall, to bear the burden of unhappiness, to be neglected, to be enslaved and enslaved It depends on the upbringing he received from his parents. " The issue of educating a comprehensively mature, harmoniously developed generation is becoming an important object of study in all areas of science that exist in our lives today. This, in turn, raises a number of pressing theoretical and practical issues for each science and its experts.

Therefore, this process does not bypass the science of psychology, on the contrary, it also applies to the modern science of psychology, which determines its research areas according to the daily needs and orders of society. Projective methods of studying the individual in the science and practice of psychology has a special place. The person in



his emergence and development, his inner psychological views on the idea of the possibility of knowing the world evolution.

Projective psychology with a history of half a century of development is one of the fields of psychological knowledge about man today it is impossible to form a holistic view of the Person without mastering it. The projective method of personality research is to identify and describe projections based on.

The concept of "projection" was first introduced by Z. Freud to the subject's consciousness and unconsciously copied personal properties in relation to external objects used to describe the content of cases. Projection Latin Derived from the word "proektio", which means to throw forward, to throw. The projective method of studying the person is based on the results of the experiment identifies projections and then analyzes them. The description of the concept of projection is inextricably linked with the protective mechanisms of the "I". Projection sublimation, rationalization (reasoning to justify one's actions, reasoning) find), catharsis (cleansing) as well as one of the protective mechanisms considered.

Projective methods put the subject in a position where he or she can His personal needs, his unique perceptions, descriptions, and many personalities properties. Projection word associations, incomplete sentences, pictures and spots, verbal as well as drawings drawn by the examinee observed using all pictorial methods. To projective methodologies The most important features are:

- A relatively unstructured and varied response consists of staging tasks;
- Non-uniform, scattered, unordered stimuli act as a "screen" for personality traits, status and problems;
- To identify and evaluate the hidden, misunderstood aspects of the person the breadth of the approach.

Projective methods to measure personality traits and intelligence oriented material from standardized methods the nature of the respondent, i.e., the task set before the respondent, and the difference in the nature of the processing and interpretation of the results does.

Projection Perception of reality, people, manifested stimuli is to some extent based on the mental state, needs, motives, attitudes of the person. In this case, the reality depends on the mental state, needs, characteristics of the person there is a tendency to describe accordingly. The projection is psychologically misunderstood is a mechanism, that is, the elements of projection are perceived unconsciously. The main feature of projective methods is that they are used that stimuli are ambiguous and ambiguous. However, it is recommended to the examiner stimulus (regardless of image, color, spot, verbal information) vague, ambiguous, yet objective in nature and subjective an image created by or a specific that is included in the situation that has arisen features. The results obtained are the knowledge of the person being examined, it based on in-depth



psychological study, as well as psychodiagnostics should be described using other methods.

The history of projective methods was created by K. Yung in 1904-1905 based on the verbal associations test. By creating this methodology, K. Yung Associative diagnosis of a person's experiences of unconsciousness showed that it is possible. Later, different variants of the associative test were used to identify guilt (lie detector, M. Wertheimer and L.R. Luria), used to separate the norm from pathology, and so on.

Incomplete that the story or speech test is also derived from K. Jung's associative test is The Origins of Projective Diagnostics in 1921 by G. Rorschach Bernda is associated with the publication of Psychodiagnostics in German. Despite being an artist himself, German Rorschach has a history of art and painting more interested. It turned out that the great Leonardo da Vinci was his own imagining the clouds in the sky, the various shapes in them for a long time and trained them by analyzing them. It's a feature that surrounds us "reviving" the subject world to everyone, especially artists and young children feature.

Projective methodologies are diverse. They are radically different from each other. However, it should be noted that the description of the projective methodology is specific psychological practical application of knowledge, special theoretical training and methodology requires experience.

There is a growing focus on projective methods The number of scientific articles devoted to it has exceeded 6,000. But also they have become a constant target for criticism. Other than psychodiagnostics Unlike methods, projective methods quantify personality traits rather than qualitative analysis. That's why no methods have been developed to verify their reliability and validity. L. Frank (1939,1948) was one of the first to use projective methods as follows classified by:

1. Constitutional methodologies - what the subject is presented to him giving subjective content to amorphous, disordered, unstructured material will need This group uses projective methods such as Rorschach's "Ink Spots methodology", Varteg's "Circles" methodology.
2. Constructive methodologies - recommendation to the examiner during the experiment has a specific meaning using the individual parts (shapes, cubes) provided must form a whole object and interpret it;
3. Interpretive methods - the proposed sheet, the event to be examined or asked to comment on the incident;
4. Cathartic methodologies. The word cathartic means "cleansing." In psychoanalysis, using the catharsis method, the individual has an existing negative protected from re-experiencing experiences. This of projective methodologies various life situations that are examined in the form of a game or psychodrama managed to bring out his inner experiences through reflection ("Psychodrama").



5. Expressive methods - hidden through the visual activity being tested, expresses motives and relationships under pressure (writing, drawing images are analyzed). The secret of the person using these methods changes in the text or letter by the subject of the motives determined on the basis of ("Non-existent animal", "House, tree, man", "Man drawing a picture", "Kinetic picture of a family")

6. Impressive methods are recommended for the subject will have to choose between the pleasant and the unpleasant from the stimuli. For example, turning on the 8 colored squares recommended to him by the subject in the Luscher test will need to be placed in order according to the level. The colors are selected instead; a conclusion is drawn about the most important needs of the individual. ("Zondi tests")

7. Additive methods. Additivity - a whole object or property is a characteristic of size, even if it is divided into smaller components or the property remains its own. In this type of projective methodologies, the examinee is required to complete the sentence or story that began. This methodologies ranging from changes in a person's life to behavioral motives as well to the attitudes of young people towards sex education. ("Incomplete sentences", "Incomplete pictures") There are many methods used in modern projective psychodiagnostics a lot. M.K. According to Akimova, these methods are widespread their structuring, constructing, interpreting, supplementing, catharsis, expression, and impression. The number of publications on the technique of using this or that projective methodology and more than 6,000.

However, in most cases, the objectivity of projective methods is sufficient criticize for not. Projective methodologies despite the presence of certain shortcomings The reason for its growing popularity is, firstly, by the examiner lack of possibility of falsification; second, the effectiveness of the subject's communication (especially with children) In conclusion, the introduction of the ideas of experimentation and measurement in the field of psychology in the composition of the scientific Testology, in particular, on the scientific and practical issues of personality psychology, can be considered a major step in the field of research. A clear example of this can be seen in the long-standing research of the German scientist Wolf in the 1930s on the identification of attentional features. Projective methodologies focus on measuring personality traits and intelligence, and vary in the way they process and interpret results.

List of used Literature

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