

THE STUDY OF PROJECTIVE METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on the possibilities, conveniences, and peculiarities of using projective methods in the study of personality in psychology.

KEYWORDS: Respondent, interpretation, projective method, mental state, verbal, projection, sublimation, rationalization, catharsis, individuality, clinical diagnosis, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Today we are living in a historic period - our people are setting noble and great goals, living in peace, relying primarily on their own strength and capabilities, achieving great results in building a democratic state and civil society. we live in a time. We take our destiny into our own hands, based on our eternal values. However, given the experience of developed countries, we live with such noble aspirations, our people for centuries we are on the path to building the long-awaited free, free, and prosperous life. Today, we all know that our achievements are recognized by the international community - all these opportunities are given by independence. we understand. To shape the young generation today with high spirituality, as reliable and intellectually capable citizens of our independent country upbringing is an urgent task of the system of continuing education. It is known that the education policy pursued in our country is important. One of the goals is to bring up the younger generation as well-rounded people. Of course, a perfect person is one who is

spiritually mature caring for the history, present and future of the homeland, as well as contributing to the economic development of society, eager to contribute understanding the Burning Person is in line with today's demand. Highlight the future of any society depends on the education of the younger generation 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, it is worth noting the following words of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: "We consider it our primary task to improve the activities of all links of the education system in accordance with modern requirements. . Speaking about the upbringing of the younger generation, I would very much like each of us, especially our sons and daughters, to follow this idea of our grandfather Abdurauf Fitrat. Here is what our great ancestor wrote: His dependence on others and his enslavement depend on the upbringing he received from his parents as a child. " The issue of educating a comprehensively mature, harmoniously developed generation is an important study of all the existing disciplines in our lives. is becoming an object. It is both fundamental and social in Uzbekistan if we focus on the development of the sciences, their vitality and longevity and how much it can contribute to improving the well-being of the people. It is not difficult to know how to evaluate through. That's the way science is puts before the experts a number of topical theoretical and practical issues. So, this process does not bypass the science of psychology, on the contrary. The same is true of modern psychology, which is a society their own research directions depending on daily requirements and order determines. In developed and developing countries of the

world, special attention is paid to the technology of education. Ways are being sought to develop education and increase its effectiveness, as well as the introduction of pedagogical technologies in education is the focus of reform. The study of personality is a major problem in the science of psychology. Person the attention of psychologists as the subject of extensive research is in the center. But in our country, psychology comes from the demands of society is a step into a new phase requires attention. To do this, world psychology in the study of personality the intended purpose of the problem analysis, taking into account their experiences allows for a full evaluation.

The study of the human personality is a major problem in the science of psychodiagnostics. Psychodiagnostics is one of the necessary branches of psychology, which measures the measurement and identification of individual psychological characteristics of a person. develops and prepares techniques. Psychodiagnostics is the end result of a psychologist's work aimed at assessing the current state of an individual's psychological characteristics, predicting their development, and developing recommendations based on the tasks of psychodiagnostic examination.

It is important to note that the study of personality is unique in the complexity of the study. In particular, psychodiagnostic in this process the role of the media is important. One such psychodiagnostic tool is this different category of tests Projective psychology, with a history of half a century of development, is one of the fields of psychological knowledge about man today, and it is impossible to form a holistic view of the person without mastering it.

The projective method of personality research is based on the detection and description of projections. The concept of 'projection' was originally coined by Z. Freud to describe the subject's consciousness and unconsciously copied personal characteristics were used to express the content of situations in relation to external objects. The projection is 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, mainly

to identify the projections and then analyze them. The definition of the concept of projection is inextricably linked with the protective mechanisms of the "I". Projection sublimation (redirection of activity to other goals), rationalization (a good reason to justify one's actions, reasoning) find), catharsis (cleansing) as well as one of the protective mechanisms considered. Projective methods place the subject in a position where his or her personal needs, perceptions, descriptions, and many other characteristics are present. properties. Verbal and projection, such as projection word associations, incomplete sentences, pictures and spots, drawings drawn by the examinee. observed using all pictorial methods. To projective methodologies The most important features are: - a relatively unstructured and diverse response consists of staging tasks; - Scattered, disordered stimuli that do not have the same content act as a "screen" for the characteristics, status and problems of the person; - A wide range of approaches to identifying and assessing the hidden, misunderstood aspects of the individual.

Projective methods are aimed at measuring personality traits and intelligence, and standardized methods are used to measure stimulus material. the difference in the nature of the respondent, ie the task of the respondents, and the nature of 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. There is a tendency to describe reality in accordance with the mental state, needs, characteristics of the person. Projection is an unintelligible psychological mechanism, that is, the elements of projection are perceived unconsciously. The main feature of projective methods is that the stimuli used are ambiguous and ambiguous. However, the stimulus recommended to the examinee (regardless of image, color, spot, verbal information) vague, ambiguous, objective, and subjective an image created by or a specific that is inserted into a situation that has arisen features. The results obtained are knowledge of the person being examined, him based on in-depth study of psychology, as well

as psychodiagnostics should be described using other methods. The origins of projective diagnostics can be traced back to the 1921 publication of Psychodiagnostics in German by G. Rorschach in Bern. 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 had long imagined the clouds in the sky, the various shapes in them. and practiced by analyzing them. According to G. Rorschach, ink stains, i.e., visual-oriented ink stains, enliven motor (motion) fantasies. Other psychologists with ink stains before G. Rorschach, mainly in Russia, F.E. Ribakov; In France, A. Bine and W. Henry conducted experiments. However, Rorschach was the first to prove the connection between fantasy images and basic personality traits and qualities.

Rorschach's ideas and research are currently reflected in two major areas: America (Beck, Klopfer, Davidson, Rapoport) and Europe (Bohm, Doosley-lister). The first attempts to use the Rorschach test in Russia date back to the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century, when it was mainly used to identify anomalous features of the person, neurosis and in the diagnosis of psychopathy, as well as in the study of epilepsy used. Since the 1940s, the Rorschach test has been widely used in the research and clinical diagnostic work of educators. Projective methodologies are diverse. They are radically different from each other. However, it should be borne in mind that the description of the projective methodology is practical in terms of the application of certain psychological knowledge, special theoretical training and methodology. requires experience.

This feature, that is, the "revival" of the subject world around us, is a characteristic of everyone, especially artists and young children. There is now a growing focus on projective methodologies, with more than 6,000 scientific articles devoted to them. But at the same time, they are a constant target for criticism. Unlike other methods of psychodiagnostics, projective methodologies allow qualitative rather than quantitative analysis of personality traits. Therefore, no methods have been developed to verify their reliability and validity. The

projection has a certain level of perception of reality, people, stimuli manifested.

Projective methodologies person is a group of methods for diagnosis, which are characterized by a general assessment of the individual, rather than individual features. The most important feature of projective methodologies is that they contain vague stimuli application and both perceived and unperceived tendencies in the individual to be filled in, described by the examinee, is able to explain.

The study of the human personality is a major problem in the science of psychodiagnostics is considered. Based on the content of the newspaper article, give the following conclusions expedient:

- Psychodiagnostics - individual psychological characteristics of the person assess the current situation, predict its development and to develop recommendations based on psychodiagnostic examination tasks is the end result of the work of a focused psychologist.

- Psychodiagnostics is one of the most important fields of psychology. to measure and determine the individual psychological characteristics of a person develops and prepares techniques.

The peculiarity of the study of an individual is the complexity of his research. In conclusion, the role of psychodiagnostic tools in this process is important. The possibilities of using projective methods in the study of the individual are wide and convenient.

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