



Analysis Of Thematic Groups In English Psychology

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ABSTRACT

This article examines thematic groups in English psychology and related terms to them. There are nearly 30 psychological thematic groups in English psychology, however, this number increases day by day because new fields of psychology is emerging due to the needs in society.

Keywords:

Experimental psychology, physiological psychology, developmental psychology, social psychology, behavioral psychology, biopsychology, abnormal psychology, clinical psychology and so on.

Introduction.

Famous psychology scholar Yang Chiu suggests some views and definitions about psychology and its branches. "Psychology is not one discipline but rather a collection of many subdisciplines that all share at least some common approaches and that work together and exchange knowledge to form a coherent discipline. By the words above we can conclude that psychology is so broad subject and also own broad terminology". [1] Psychological terminology can be divided into two parts.

Materials and methods.

1. **The first one is base class.** This kind of terminology can be employed to account for most phenomena of human psychology. It is also used in most of psychological subject.

2. **The second one** is the professional terms, which is used in some special field in psychology. They are abnormal sometimes and

only can explain some professional things. To comprehend this kind of psychological terminology people should have more specialization knowledge. In English language also has some kind of psychological types. Here we will try to explain and give the definitions and related terms some of the most common psychological groups that we identified in English in our research. Every single group consists of various terms and within itself creates their own terminology. [2]

Result and discussion.

1. **Experimental psychology**-the scientific study of behavior, motives, cognition in a laboratory or other controlled setting in order to predict, explain, or influence behavior or other psychological phenomena. Related terms to the group: *evolve, experiment, double-blind procedure, behaviorism, inconsistency, aptitude, various* and so on.

2. Physiological psychology-this branch of psychology looks for explanations of behavior in physiological structures of humans and animals.[3] Examples from books: Related terms to the group: *agoraphobia, algorithm, altruism, ambiguity, animal cognition, assimilation, behavior, brain stem, cerebellum, cognition, consciousness, convergence, encoding, etiology, hallucinations, imprinting, long-term memory, medulla, occipital lobe, repression, schizophrenic disorder* and so on.

3. Developmental psychology- its concern about behavioral development over the entire life span. It is also concerned with psychological concepts, such as: learning, memory, motivation, thinking. Based term of the psychological group: *concept of self, maturation, moral development, family influence, peer pressures, family influence, ageism, anticipatory grief, attachment, consummate love, culminating phase, elderly abuse, gerontology, identity, social, interaction, learning, fetus, fetal alcohol syndrome, language acquisition* and so on.

4. Social psychology- social psychology studies groups and how individual members influence each other. It also involves understanding how those in particular social situations behave and analyzing topics like aggression, prejudice or interpersonal attraction. Related term to the group: *debriefing, credibility (believe ability), false, consensus effect, heuristic, free riders, frustration, illusion of control, matching phenomenon, locus of control, need to belong, obedience, persuasion, possible selves, proximity, reciprocity norm, priming, random sampling, self-esteem, social loafing, self-efficacy, affiliation, clique, conviction* and etc.

5. Behavioral psychology- aims to understand the most basic form of human actions. Behavioral psychologists conduct research to understand what drives human behavior and how the mind connects behavior. Related terms to the psychological group: *action bias, affect heuristic, ambiguity effect, anchoring altruism, belief bias, bias blind spot, cognitive dissonance, confirmation bias, courtesy bias, empathy gap, habit, ostrich effect* and others.

6. Biopsychology- biopsychology studies biological factors that may affect the brain and

human behavior. Bio psychologists study individuals and perform research to see if biological factors impact how an individual feels, thinks and acts. Based terms of the group: *adrenal glands, broca's area, dendrites, lateralisation, post-mortem studies, wernicke's area* and etc.

7. Abnormal psychology- abnormal psychology is a division of psychology that studies people who are "abnormal" or "atypical" compared to the members of a given society. Based terms: *social norm, acceptable behavior, gender, failure to function, maladaptiveness (danger to self), violates norm, ideal mental health, accurate perception, environmental mastery (able to meet the varying demands of day-to-day situations,), affirmative therapy, alkalosis* and etc.

8. Clinical psychology- the branch of psychology that specialize in the research, assessment, diagnosis, evaluation, prevention and treatment of emotional and behavioral disorders [4]. Related terms: *agenesis (the failure of body part to develop fully or to develop at all), agnosia, visual agnosia, auditory agnosia, tactile agnosia, (also called mutism), clinical type, color amnesia, concretization, ambulatory service* and so on.

9. Cognitive psychology- the branch of psychology that explores the operation of mental process related to perceiving, attending, thinking, language and memory mainly through inferences from behavior. Based terms: *cognition, cognitive remediation, cognitive operation, cognitive intelligence, cognitive penetrability, cognize, cognitive set, cognitive slippage, alexia, alogia, crack baby* and etc.

10. Community psychology- the branch of psychology that encourages the development of theory, research and practice relevant to reciprocal relationships between individuals and social systems that constitute the community context. Community psychologists commonly work in schools, community organizations, charities and government agencies. Based terms: *school failure, poverty, violence, substance abuse, burnout, capitalism, collective efficacy, competence, consulting, control, elevator speech, evaluation, exploitation,*

grassroots, incidence, indigenous, justice, policy, policy stream, punishment, religion and others.

11.Comparative psychology- the study of nonhuman animal behavior with the dual objective of understanding the behavior for its own sake and furthering the understanding of human behavior. Comparative psychology usually involves laboratory studies and typically refers to research involving nonhuman species whether or not it utilizes the comparative method. Related terms: *conspecific, biological factor, evolution, behavior, genetic, compare, comparison, complexity, concept, animal behavior, perception, cognition* and etc.

12.Consumer psychology-the branch of psychology that studies the behavior of individuals as consumers and the marketing and communication techniques used to influence consumer decision. Based terms to the group: *consumer survey, consumer research, consumer counselling, consumer behavior, acceptable risk, acculturation, acquisition phase, advertising clutter, altruistic marketing, antecedent states, attitude toward the ad, basic exchange equation, behavioral economics, back translation* and etc.

13.Critical psychology- critical psychology is the study of discipline itself. Critical psychologists look at how psychology evolves and seek to identify any associated trends that might benefit the field. Related terms to the group: *society, philosophy, political interest, microsocial approach, community, transform, critical debate* and so on.

14.Educational psychology-studies how humans learn and use their findings to create resources to improve learning process. Based terms: *Behavioral perspective, cognitive development, intelligence, self-regulation, self-concept, learning, classroom management, educational activities, distributed learning, exceptional learner, acceleration, exemplar, learning, long-term memory, accommodation, jigsaw classroom, learning disability, motivation, concept, self-esteem* and others.

15.Environmental psychology- studies the relationship between people and how they live and interact with the surroundings. Based terms: *landscape, ecopsychology, dentistry, population, climate change, growth, decline, built*

environment, natural environment, public spaces, political attitude, pollution, deforestation and so on

16.Evolutionary psychology- is the study of how humans have changed throughout time. More specifically, the discipline focuses on how humans have adjusted their psychological mindsets to account for the evolutionary process. Related terms to the group: *adaptation, differential reproduction, domain specific, genotype, moralistic fallacy, mutation, natural selection, phenotype, survival of the fittest, ultimate explanation, natural selection* and others

17.Forensic psychology- is the field involves understanding more about criminals and their behavior, working with children serving as witnesses in a criminal situation and evaluating a crime scene to determine how a criminal may have navigated the scene. Forensic psychologist may also provide therapy to crime victims. Based terms: *abasement, actus reus, aggression, aggression machine, anger, atavism, blank lineup, bystander effect, catharsis hypothesis, castration, child maltreatment, conflict, criminal type, dactyloscopy, delinquent, deviance, distraught witness, familicide, fetishism, forensic pathology, forensic psychology, forensic sculptors, fraudulent witness* and others.

18.Neuropsychology- studies the brain and how it affects our behaviors and psychological thoughts. Based terms: *neurotransmitter, neuropsychological testing, neuroleptic, attention and concentration, verbal intelligence, visuospatial, working memory, mental flexibility, anterograde memory, acute stress disorder, anhedonia, avolition, borderline personality disorder, body dysmorphic disorder, bipolar disorder, mania* and so on.

19. Personality psychology- studies an individual's attributes and how they can affect their behavior. Related terms: *behavior, personality, trait, emotion, feelings, development, trait level, agreeableness, clubs (in socionics), ego, melancholic, choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, highly sensitive person (HSP), shyness, superego* and etc.

20. Military psychology- the application of psychological principles, theories and methods

to the evaluation, selection, assignment, and training of military personnel, as well as to the designs of military equipment. This field of applied psychology also includes application of clinical and counseling techniques to the maintenance of morale and mental health in military settings and covers human functioning in variety of environments during times of peace and war. Based terms: *military environment, military stress factor, ballistics, demobilization, employment, ordnance, troop, tracking, target* and others.

21. Sport psychology- the application and development of psychological theory for understanding and enhancement of human behavior in sport. Terms related to the group: *sport-related life skills, sports hypnosis, sportsmanship, ability, arousal, closed skill, basic skill, direct aggression, extrinsic feedback, gross movement skill feedback, motivation, open skill, trait, smart target, acculturation, feeling, sport fan, fear, fatigue, handedness, mastery climate, obesity, observational demonstration, panic attacks, brainstorming, choking under stress, team cohesion, ego orientation, epinephrine, meta-imaginary, sociogram, trigger word* and etc.

22. Child psychology- branch of psychology concerned with the systematic study of behavior, adjustment, and growth of individuals from birth through adolescence, as well as with the treatment of their behavioral, mental, and emotional disorders. Based terms: *attachment, early childhood development, epigenetics, nurturing care, sensitive period, stunting, adaptation, adolescent growth spurt, babble, child molestation, co-sleeping, early childhood, scaffolding, social learning theory, babbling, cruising, early childhood screening, tummy time, basic emotion, core-knowledge theory, embryo, fast mapping, maturational theory, neonate, phenotype, puberty, synaptic pruning, teratogen* and others.

23. Counselling psychology- it is a branch of psychology that aims to help individuals with their problems in family, career, studies and so on. Sometimes it is called "talk therapy". Related terms: *advice, awareness, process, cognition, co-morbidity, defence mechanism, delusion, free*

association, hypnosis, metacognition, anhedonia, stress, emotional abuse, boundaries, avoidance, agoraphobia, antidepressant, apathy, attention, bereavement, bulimia, cyclothymia, dementia, euthymia and so on.

24. Cross-cultural psychology- is the scientific study of similarities and differences in individual psychological functioning in various cultural and ethnocultural groups.[5] Based terms: *ambient stressor, adaptation, age discrimination, attitude, bi ethnic, biracial, cultural alienation, cultural diffusion, culture shock, dowry, endogamy, psychological acculturation, appraisal, assimilation, conformity, culture-bound syndrome, emic approach, psychopathology* and others.

25. Industrial-organizational psychology- is the branch of psychology that is concerned with the study of behavior in work settings and the application of psychology principles to change work behavior. Related terms to the group: *factor, job ambiguity, job rotation, mentoring, polygraphs, skill-based pay, staff, stressor, test battery, work overload, meso-research, psychometric, productivity, altruism, sabotage, layoffs, vertical transfer, expatriate, valence, commitment, flextime, shift work, fixed shift, circadian cycle, compressed worker, deep acting, depersonalization, worker stress* and so on.

26. Para-psychology- deals with extra sensory perception, case of re-birth, telepathy and allied problems. Based terms: *agenerate, astral projection, evocation, medianimic, metaphonism, metergy, reincarnation, sematology, telekinesis, xenoglossia* and others.

27. Psychometric psychology- focuses on developing psychological tests and assisting in their administration to specific people or groups. Based terms: *lq, measurement, educational testing, occupational testing, aptitude* and others.

28. Rehabilitation psychology- is a speciality area of psychology aimed at maximizing the independence, functional status, health, and social participation of individuals with disabilities and chronic health conditions. Terms related to the group: *assistive device, barriers, capacity, Habilitation, reseonable*

accommodation, work rehabilitation, adjustment and so on.

29. Animal psychology-is a branch of psychology that studies behaviors, acts of non-human animals in order to diagnose animal disorders. Based terms: *offensive aggression, defensive aggression, feral, head whip, jumpy, mouthy, posturing, shut-down, tup-out* and etc.

As observed in Uzbek psychology in English psychology includes other subgroups and related terms.

1. Sensation- is the process by which we receive information from the environment; sensation includes 5 groups they are followings;

1.1 vision-light;

1.2 hearing-sound;

1.3 taste and smell- chemicals;

1.4 sense of touch- pressure, temperature, pain;

1.5 kinesis sense- balance orientation [6]

Related terms: *anosmia, audition, gustation, nociception, olfaction, somato sensation, kinesthetic, vestibular sense, skin sense, touch plasticity* and etc.

2. Perception- is the proceed selecting and identifying information from the environment. Based terms: *attention, selective attention, perceptual abilities, figure-find perception, perceptual constancy, pattern perception*, and others.

3. Personality traits- reflect people's characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings and behavior. Related terms: *openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness* and so on.

4. Memory- is a single term that reflects a number of different abilities: holding information, remembering episodes. Terms related to the group: *autobiographical memory, working memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, flashbulb memory, encoding information, storage, consolidation, engrams* [7] and so on.

5. Learning and behavior- Based terms: *goal-directed behavior, habit, observational learning, punisher, reinforce, social learning theory* and others.

6. Cognition- This micro group's based terms; *thinking, intelligence, language, iq, g* and others.

7. Temperament- this subgroups related terms: *sanguine, melancholic, phlegmatic, choleric, optimistic, social, analytical, quiet short-tempered, irritable, and relaxed, peaceful*. It is clear that in English language psychological terminology has developed enough and divided into specific groups, micro groups. Moreover, their terminology has been created.

Conclusion. In conclusion in this article 29 thematic groups in English psychology are founded and related terms to these thematic groups are examined. Moreover, other sub groups like sensation, perception, personality traits, learning and behavior, cognition, temperament are analyzed and related terms are given.

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