



**AJER**  
AKADEMIC JOURNAL OF  
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

# ISSUE 2

**AKADEMIC JOURNAL  
OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (AJER)  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL**

**February 2025**

**WWW.AJERUZ.COM**

Ergasheva Mazluma Husan kizi  
Faculty of Pedagogy of CSPU  
Student of applied psychology 23/1 group  
[ergashevamazluma@gmail.com](mailto:ergashevamazluma@gmail.com)

***Annotation:** This article describes the methods of psychology ,the materials used in its use,and what we learn using these methods.*

***Key word:** Psychological method, method concept, Biography method, Test method, Observation method, Interview method, Experimental method, Planshed method and paractive methods.*

"If pedagogy wants to educate a person in all aspects, it must first know that person in all aspects," said K. D. Ushinsky. A psychologist uses various methods to know a person in all aspects and to study him.

Method (derived from the Greek language, Metodos means the method of investigating natural phenomena). Psychodiagnostic method is a research method of psychology.

There are also scientific research methods, which include a set of practical (empirical) methods, which include observation, (self-observation), experimental (natural, laboratory), test, questionnaire, survey, interview, activity process, interview, biography, document, analysis of life events.

Among the methods, one of the methods that can be used everywhere, and the result of using this method before, has given positive results, is observation.

Observation is the study of mental characteristics over a long period of time, on the basis of a plan (on the basis) and on the basis of a goal. It is considered universal and can be used in almost all situations. There are 2 different views of the tracking method.

- 1) Vital observation;
- 2) Scientific observation;

Scientific observation is fundamentally different from life observation.

Life observation - can be used in everyday life, in an unplanned situation and at various random, unexpected times.

Before making a scientific observation, a person who receives this method will make a plan and will have to act on the basis of this plan.

To use this method, preparations are made in advance. This method requires a certain amount of time.

The positive aspects of the observation method are that the analysis of the activity, which is not possible to learn experimentally, makes it possible to study the student's behavior in natural conditions. Just like there are two sides to a coin, positive things also have negative sides. Disadvantages of the observation method are: the observation takes a passive state, mistakes are observed in the recording, and subjectivity in the analysis of the results.

Experimental method. This method is divided into natural and laboratory experimental types. This method not only describes the mental state, but also makes it possible to explain it. Unlike the observation method, this method controls the possibility of the active intervention of the psychological experimental researcher in the activity being tested. creates the conditions to allow it to repeat itself.

It is possible to study the properties of perception, memory and attention using the experimental method. The natural laboratory was first proposed by A. F. Lazursky in 1910. It prevents all kinds of stress created in the subject who knows that the experiment is being conducted, and the research can be observed in normal, natural conditions.

The experimental method requires a certain amount of time. The person who conducts this method prepares a specific plan in advance, where the experiment should be, what tools will be used, how long it will take, etc.

Interview method. It is used in initial acquaintance, recruitment, and in determining the results obtained through the observation method. Using the interview method skillfully helps to obtain very valuable results.

We can carry out the interview method in 2 different ways.

In interviews and questionnaires.

When we are walking on the street, we can use the interview method to find out how people are. The questions can be any: what he likes, what makes him happy. A person using this method should ask such a question that the examinee should not use the words "YES" or "NO".

The interview method is fundamentally different from the questionnaire method. In addition, there is also a questionnaire method, and this method can be used in almost all places, starting from elementary school, in the workplace, in the recruitment process, and in the university.

Test method: It is a standardized psychodiagnostic method of comparing the development of the studied characteristic and quality indicators. Using this method, it is possible to determine career orientation, family status, problems, and current situation. Especially when using this method in small children, it is possible to know how ready they are for school.

Nowadays, technologies are developed. The methods listed above are being developed and updated more widely. It is possible to achieve high results as a result of using new methods.

I can give an example of the planned method. In this method, we can use pictures or various phrases and keywords. For example, we show a picture to the examinee. In addition, the psychologist can tell the examinee to draw a picture on a certain subject, and through that drawing, he can know what he is like.

Practical method. In this method, incomplete pictures, poems or stories are used for the psychologist test. If we give the test-taker an unfinished picture as a task, the test-taker will have to complete it within a certain time. By using these methods, we can interest students.

Conclusion: We psychologists can achieve great results using these methods. As a result of using these methods, we can make the patient interested in us or in the lesson. Through the methods described above, we can determine the ability, behavior, interest, character and other characteristics of the patient.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Developmental psychology. Pedagogical psychology Z.T. Nishonova, N. G. Komilova, D. U. Abdullayeva, M. Kh. Kholnazarova.
2. General psychology E. Ghaziyev.
3. Psychodiagnostics and experimental psychology.
4. Wikipedia



**AKADEMIC JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (AJER)**  
**international scientific journal**  
**2-son**

Nashr qilingan sana: 27.02.2025.  
Shrift: "Times New Roman".

**“ACADEMIC JOURNAL” MCHJ**

Manzil: 700096, Toshkent shahri, Chilozor tumani, Bog‘iston ko‘chasi, 116/6.  
www.ajeruz.com, info@ajeruz.com, +998950457172