

REPRESENTATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS IN DICTIONARIES

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Abstract:

This article discusses the history of the development of psychology, its various definitions throughout different periods, and modern psychological concepts. It highlights that psychology was initially not recognized as an independent discipline but was considered part of philosophy. Additionally, the article examines the formation of psychological terminology in Russian and Uzbek languages, the role of terminological dictionaries, and their significance in the advancement of psychology. Special attention is given to psychological dictionaries and encyclopedias published in Russian, which have highlighted the necessity of developing new terminological sources in the Uzbek language. The article provides a detailed analysis of the diversity of existing psychological terms in Uzbek and the importance of their scientific foundation.

Keywords: Psychology, psychological terminology, dictionaries, encyclopedia, psychological concepts, scientific research, Uzbek and Russian languages, scientific development, pedagogy, terminology formation.

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada psixologiya fanining rivojlanish tarixi, uning turli davrlardagi ta'riflari va hozirgi zamonaviy psixologik tushunchalar haqida fikr yuritiladi. Psixologiyaning dastlab fanning mustaqil yo'nalishi sifatida qabul qilinmagani, balki falsafa tarkibida bo'lganligi ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, maqolada rus va o'zbek tillaridagi psixologik terminlarning shakllanishi, terminologik lug'atlar va ularning psixologiya fanini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Ayniqsa, rus tilida nashr etilgan psixologik lug'atlar va ensiklopediyalar o'zbek tilida yangi terminologik manbalar yaratish zaruratini yuzaga keltirgani qayd etiladi. O'zbek tilida mavjud psixologik terminlarning xilma-xilligiga va ularning ilmiy asosda shakllanishi muhimligi haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Psixologiya, psixologik terminologiya, lug‘atlar, ensiklopediya, psixologik tushunchalar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar, o‘zbek va rus tillari, fan rivojlanishi, pedagogika, termin shakllanishi.

Introduction

The definitions of **psychology** vary. It has been defined as "a science that studies the reflection of reality in human activity and animal behavior, as well as mental processes, phenomena, and characteristics." Another definition states: "Psychology is one of the branches of science that studies the mechanisms and regularities of human mental activity."

Regarding the term **psychology** and its interpretation, **E. G‘oziev** also expressed his views: "The word 'psychology' (from the Greek **psychologos**) translates into Uzbek as 'science or teaching about the soul or spirit.' However, in modern times, we continue to use 'psyche' instead of 'soul.' From a linguistic point of view, the terms 'soul' and 'psyche' convey the same meaning. However, today, the concept of 'psyche' has a broader scope than 'soul,' encompassing both visible and invisible aspects. The structural components of the psyche, such as activity, speech, and communication, are clearly manifested, while cognitive processes, mental states, inner experiences, creative plans, and scientific hypotheses are embodied in the brain, making them invisible. The further development of **psychology** has led to significant differences in these aspects."

It is known that **psychology** was not considered an independent science for a long time, as it was part of **philosophy**. Moreover, the term **psychology**, which was meant to denote a special field of science, did not exist at that time. This term appeared in the **16th century** and began to be widely used from the **mid-18th century**. By the **late 18th and early 19th centuries**, **psychology** had developed into an independent science.

The development of modern **psychology** has been significantly influenced by scholars such as **P.K. Anokhin, A.N. Bernstein, L.S. Vygotsky, M.G. Yaroshevsky, A.N. Leontiev, A.V. Petrovsky, S.L. Rubinstein, A.G. Asmolov, and A.G. Kovalev**. Their scientific research, textbooks, and manuals played a crucial role in shaping the system of psychological terminology in the **Russian language**, elevating it to a new stage of development. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, and reference materials published in **Russian** fully confirm this idea.

Several dictionaries and encyclopedias related to **psychology** have been published in **Russian lexicography**. Below, we analyze some of them. In particular, the dictionary "**Психология. Словарь**", compiled by **L.A. Karpenko**, includes and explains more than **1,000 terms**. This dictionary is intended for a broad audience seeking information about modern **psychology**. It covers the main fields of psychology, theoretical directions and concepts, principles and methods of experimental research, and the history of psychology. In **2007**, an important work was published for **psychologists, psychological analysts, psychiatrists, psychotherapists, medical students**, and psychology enthusiasts – the "**Большая психологическая энциклопедия**" (**BPE**). This work contains more than **5,000 terms and concepts** and presents them in alphabetical order. The dictionary provides extensive explanations for some terms, while others are briefly defined. The explanations include modern psychological knowledge, various schools of thought, theories, different structures of the **psyche**, contributions of scholars to the formation and further development of **psychology**, psychological mechanisms of human behavior and emotions, mental disorders and ways to cope with them, as well as information about **phobias** ("fears").

Additionally, this encyclopedia provides concise but essential information about various international psychological organizations and associations, including the **American Counseling Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and the International Scientific Psychology Union**. In conclusion, although the **BPE** was originally developed in **Russian**, it is also a valuable reference for speakers of other languages, including **Uzbek**. This is because it presents crucial information on various aspects of modern **psychology**.

The encyclopedia is written in a clear and accessible language. This is one of its advantages. Another important aspect is that this unique encyclopedia serves as an essential educational and scientific resource for **psychology** professionals. Third, this book can serve as a reference for creating explanatory **Russian-Uzbek** or **Uzbek-Russian** psychological terminology dictionaries. Finally, it can act as a model for **Uzbek psychologists** in developing similar encyclopedias in **Uzbek**. Thus, as mentioned above, numerous dictionaries and encyclopedias related to **psychology** have been created in the **Russian language**, both in terms of quantity and volume. These works demonstrate the highly developed state of

psychological terminology in **Russian** and confirm that it can be studied scientifically.

From the perspective of the history of sciences, **psychology** has developed significantly in **Central Asia**, particularly in **Uzbekistan**. **Abu Ali Ibn Sina** became well-known in **Europe** for his works related to **psychology**, and there are even separate studies dedicated to his psychological views abroad. His works on the relationship between **Islam, philosophy, and other sciences** also contain ideas related to **psychology**.

The publication of textbooks and educational materials on **psychology** in **Uzbekistan** indicates that it has developed not only as a scientific discipline but also in terms of its specific terminology. In this regard, the textbooks by **E. G'oziev** are particularly noteworthy.

One of the factors confirming the complexity of **psychology** as a field is the uniqueness of its **terminological system**. While various **terminological dictionaries** have been published in **Uzbekistan** for different fields, a **modern and comprehensive psychological dictionary** has yet to be published.

Since the mid-20th century, **pedagogy and psychology** have been taught as special courses in **pedagogical and humanitarian faculties** of **Uzbekistan**. This created a need to **translate psychological materials from Russian** and use **Russian psychological dictionaries**. To fulfill these tasks, it was necessary to create a **specialized Uzbek psychological terminology**. Fortunately, efforts were made in this direction. With the dedication of some **pedagogues, psychology teachers, and scholars**, a **specialized pedagogical dictionary** was created. In 1963, **Sh. Bayburova** and **N. Takanaev** published the "**Педагогикадан қисқача русча-ўзбекча луғат**" (**A Brief Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Pedagogy**). Among the nearly **1,000 terms** included in this dictionary, about **300** are directly related to **psychology**. This situation can be explained by the close interrelation between **pedagogy and psychology**. Despite being created **55 years ago**, the dictionary has not lost its relevance. This is because it serves a **dual purpose**: first, as a **terminological dictionary**, and second, as an **explanatory dictionary**.

In the book "**Психологияда мукамал луғат тузиш хусусиятлари**" (**Features of Creating a Comprehensive Dictionary in Psychology**) by **E. G'oziev** and **L. Tursunov**, it is emphasized that **Q. Turg'unov's "Психология терминларининг русча-ўзбекча изохли луғати"** (**Russian-Uzbek**

Explanatory Dictionary of Psychological Terms) (Tashkent: O‘qituvchi, 1975) remains the only significant work dedicated to **psychological concepts and terms** for nearly **42 years**. This dictionary includes many definitions and concepts related to **psychology**. The terms are arranged **alphabetically**, and definitions, characteristics, and structures are presented in as detailed a manner as possible. The publication of this explanatory dictionary was a major event in **Uzbekistan’s** cultural life, as interest in **psychological literature** has been growing.

Although this dictionary does not serve as a **psychology textbook**, it has made a valuable contribution to understanding **psychological concepts**. This is because it primarily provides **Uzbek equivalents of Russian psychological terms**.

Certain concepts can be presented individually or in connection with other related terms. This aspect is particularly evident in Q. Turg‘unov’s dictionary, distinguishing it from other lexicons. The author introduced an innovative approach by providing references to related terms after each definition, indicated by the symbol q. (қаралсин; қаранг), allowing for a deeper understanding of psychological concepts.

For instance:

- Внешнее торможение – tashqi tormozlanish; unconditional or congenital inhibition (q. Безусловное торможение, Запредельное торможение).
- Внешние рецепторы – tashqi retseptorlar; peripheral endings of sensory nerves that receive external stimuli (q. Анализаторы, Рецепторы, Экстерорецепторы).

In general, Q. Turg‘unov’s dictionary has made a significant contribution to the formation and development of Uzbek psychological terminology and continues to be widely used today. This is why it was an essential reference in our research. It is important to note that every field undergoes terminological evolution over time. New concepts emerge, necessitating the creation of new terminologies, while outdated terms gradually fall out of use. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable in psychology, where numerous new concepts and their corresponding terms have emerged. A comparative analysis of Q. Turg‘unov’s dictionary and the Большая психологическая энциклопедия (BPE) clearly illustrates this shift. A comparative study of the A-section terms in both sources revealed that 60 terms present in the BPE were absent from Q. Turg‘unov’s dictionary. These missing

terms represent newer psychological concepts that were not included in the earlier dictionary. Notable examples include:

абазия, абдукция, аберрация, аборигены, абреакция, абсанс, абсорбция, авиафобия, авокалия, автаркия, автоагрессия, автогипноз, автоидентификация, автокорреляция, автократичность, автоматичность, автоскопия, аутосуггестия, автотренинг, автофилия, автоэротизм, агасфер, аггравация, агирофобия, агитация, агорафобия, аграмматизм, агрессия, агрессивность, адаптометр, аддикция, аддитивность, адекватность, адреналин, акарофобия, аквафобия, акклиматизация, аклимация, акме, акмеология, акнефобия, актограф, актография, and many others.

These observations do not seek to diminish the significance of Q. Turg'unov's dictionary. Rather, they highlight the ongoing evolution in the field of psychology and underscore the necessity of compiling a new, modern Uzbek psychological dictionary.

In 1998, another Uzbek-language psychological dictionary was published, albeit in a more compact format. This dictionary differs from previous ones in that it is monolingual. It includes 585 root, compound, and phraseological terms, as well as 23 personal names. Each psychological term is accompanied by a brief explanation.

It is worth noting that the dictionary contains a total of 210 Russian-international terms such as association, deduction, didactics, design, image, individual, comfort, mnemonics, drug addiction, stress. This is twice as many as Uzbek terms alone.

Semi-calculated terms are also used in the psychological terminology system of the Uzbek language. Some of these terms are included in the dictionary.

The constituent elements of such terms found in the dictionary are, for example, 18 of them are formed with -lash and -tirish (scaling, automation, modeling, personification), and 11 are formed with -lik affixes (debilik, individualik, labilik, objektlik).

Due to the assimilation of many Russian-international terms (lexemes) into the Uzbek language, compound terms began to be formed with the participation of such borrowings, which is especially noticeable in terminological systems. Therefore, it is natural that a number of compounds formed with their participation are also included in the dictionary. The linguistic material of the components of such compounds can consist either of borrowings, or of an

borrowing and its own layer, and the positions of the components can be placed in different places. We find evidence confirming the use of each of them in this very dictionary. They are:

both components of which are formed from Russian-international terms (lexemes): vestibular apparatus, genetic psychology, orientation reflex, psychophysical parallelism, character accentuation, etc.;

the first component is Uzbek, and the second is Russian-international terms (lexemes): management psychology, skills interference, national character, musical psychology, qualitative analysis, natural experiment, etc.;

the first component is Russian-international, and the second is formed from Uzbek terms (lexemes): biogenetic law, dialogic speech, individual approach, communication skills, mechanical memory, perceptive actions, mental processes, psychological image, referent group, sensory sensations, erotic state, etc.

The number of such terms is 77. At the same time, although fewer, the dictionary also includes complex, that is, compound terms with 3 or more components: 1) complex terms formed from Uzbek components: theory of reflection, criterion of mental development, age conflicts, career guidance, pre-reflection, long-term memory, perception of space, etc.; 2) compound terms with one component considered Russian-international: second signal system, demonstrative image thinking, national test norms, higher mental functions, etc. Although fewer, the dictionary also includes and explains compounds with 4–5 components: cerebral hemispheres, psychology of scientific organization of labor, method of mathematical statistics in psychology. The number of terms belonging to this group is 15.

The work "Features of Completing a Complete Dictionary in Psychology" (a textbook for university students) by E.Goziev and L.Tursunov, although not a dictionary, is an important book on the terminology of psychology in the Uzbek language. It examines the scientific and methodological problems of compiling a psychological dictionary, a comparative review of concepts and terms used in Russian psychological literature, an analysis of the history of the creation of psychological concepts in the Uzbek language, and the psycholinguistic features of the creation of psychological concepts and terms. The work explains only some terms related to psychology in the Uzbek language. While emphasizing the significant importance of this work, we would like to express some critical comments about it. There are many spelling errors in it. We refer to the section

entitled "2.5. Explanatory Dictionary of Concepts and Terms Related to Attention and Memory" on pages 36-43 of the book. For example (in parentheses, the right and the page are indicated): braking (braking), attention (attention), activite (activity), umaman (in general), professional attention (professional attention) - page 36, polkhologia (psychology), attention (attention), lack of favor (from lack of favor), attention (attention, 2 times), voluntary (voluntary), subjective (subjective) – page 37, excitation (excitement), spheres (spheres), process (process), weakening, (weakening), triggers (triggers), correction (correction) – page 38, between (between), meningitis (meningitis), marking (signs), imagination (imagination), significance (significance), connections (connections), to union (union), from feeling (from feeling), to leave, (to leave), activity (of activity), obvious (obvious), etc.

In general, a total of 72 words are misspelled in the text on pages 36-43. Writing a work on psychological terms is a positive, worthwhile endeavor, but it is necessary and necessary to adhere to the spelling rules of the Uzbek language and the norms of the literary language.

Here we would like to express our thoughts on the use of some psychological terms in the Uzbek language. E.Goziev writes: “Due to the diversity of psychological concepts and the influence of the development of science and technology, psychology began to be divided into many areas with their own objects of research... The division of the science of psychology into certain areas was based on the psychological side of a specific, clear activity, the psychological aspect of a person in relation to society...”.

In the treatise named after E.Goziev and L.Tursunov, an 11-page Russian-Uzbek terminological dictionary is given under the heading “2.1. Scientific concepts and terms of general psychology”. It contains Russian compound terms in two different forms. First of all, they are expressed by the "noun + quality" template (model): activity poiskovaya, dvizhenia neproizvolnye, dvizhenia proizvolnye, diagnoz psychologichesky, zadacha problemnaya, zadacha psychologicheskaya, napryajennost psikhicheskaya, oproschiki lichnostnye (2.1.); adaptation sotsialnaya, vzaimodeystvie mejlichnostnoe, vospriyatii mejgruppovoe, gruppa bolshaya, gruppa diffuznaya (total 8), identification collectivistic, integration gruppovoya, control sotsialnyy, conflict produktivnyy, nauchenie sotsialnoe, splochnost gruppovoya (2.2.), etc.

Secondly, a number of compound terms are expressed based on the “adjective + at” pattern: aviation psychology – aviation psychology, unconditional stimulus – unconditional stimulus, external speech – external speech, volitional actions – volitional actions, expressive movements – expressive movements, single concept – single concept, thinking operations – thinking operations (actions), legal psychology – legal psychology, etc.

In this textbook, the combination of psychology of the family and marriage is translated as psychology of the family and marriage. E.Goziev is one of the authors of this textbook. In the textbook “General Psychology” by the same author, published in 2010, one of the areas of psychology is indicated as “family psychology”. Therefore, there is also some variation in this regard.

It seems that modern, full-fledged dictionaries reflecting the terms of psychology in the Uzbek language have not yet been compiled. However, many textbooks, study guides, and other educational literature, as well as scientific and popular publications on psychology have been published in the Uzbek language. They reflect many psychological terms used in the Uzbek language.

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