

**HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF PSYCHOLOGY**

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*matter, intellectual, pedrsective, sensory, tropism, phototropism, thermotropism, chemotropism, hydrotropism, topotropism, geleotropism, barotropism, organic, inorganic.*

**ABSTRACT**

*this article will be on the topic of the psyche and consciousness of general psychology, which will highlight the phylogenetic progress of the psyche, the history, duration and types of its development, as well as concepts about consciousness.*

Psychology is one of the most ancient sciences , and 2.5 thousand years ago, education about the Soul arose as a horse. In the works of the ancient Greek philosophers of the 7th and 5th centuries, we see that many different points are expressed in the fullness of a person's lively and spiritual life. These M asalas also hold a great role in the discussions of ancient Chinese and ancient Indian thinkers.sychology is one of the most ancient sciences , and 2.5 thousand years ago, education about the Soul arose as a horse. In the works of the ancient Greek philosophers of the 7th and 5th centuries, we see that many different points are expressed in the fullness of a person's lively and spiritual life. These M asalas also hold a great role in the discussions of ancient Chinese and ancient Indian thinkers. The regular treatise on the psyche of a man describes the horse in his first book, "on the Soul", by Aristotle of M arta (384-322 BC). Therefore, Aristotle is the one who incarnates psychology, which is a separate science, or the "father" of Psychological Science.Until a long time , psychology M was not a master science, but it entered the structure of philosophy. There was also no term "psychology" in the separate scientific discipline m a 'NOS. The term appeared at the end of the 16th century , and became universally used from the 17th century onwards.herefore, Aristotle is the one who incarnates psychology, which is a separate science, or the "father" of Psychological Science.Until a long time , psychology M was not a master science, but it entered the structure of philosophy. There was also no term "psychology" in the separate scientific discipline m a 'NOS. The term appeared at the end of the 16th century , and became universally used from the 17th century onwards. Psychology only became an independent science in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. From ancient times to our moment of hike, there has been a struggle between idealism and materialism in the field of psychology. This struggle in psychology has always been a gift of class struggle. The issue of what the psyche, consciousness is, at the same time, the question of the relationship between

psychic processes and physiological processes in the human body has occupied a central role in this struggle. The interpretation of the psyche and mind went truly in the fight against idealistic and vulgar materialistic views and theories. The issue of what the psyche, consciousness is, at the same time, the question of the relationship between psychic processes and physiological processes in the human body has occupied a central role in this struggle. The interpretation of the psyche and mind went truly in the fight against idealistic and vulgar materialistic views and theories. Idealists consider the Psychic Life of a person to be the exertion of a separate object, that is, a spirit or soul, embodied in a person in some unknown way, whose body is not immaterial. (In you, and in literature, we also use the terms "Man's soul" and "man's soul". But these terms are not used by us to express something special, where m is not simple, but in the same sense, in what sense we use the word "psyche"). In you, and in literature, we also use the terms "Man's soul" and "man's soul". But these terms are not used by us to express something special, where m is not simple, but in the same sense, in what sense we use the word "psyche"). The manifestations of idealistic psychology stand in the eyes of either psychophysical parallelism or the point of psychophysical interaction when interpreting the issue of the interaction of physiological processes with psychic processes. Proponents of psychophysical parallelism believed that physiological and psychic phenomena occur side by side (in parallel), independent of each other. According to this view, a person is of two streams in which the activity of life does not merge — the movement of a psychic life with an organic sucker. Proponents of psychophysical parallelism believed that physiological and psychic phenomena occur side by side (in parallel), independent of each other. According to this view, a person is of two streams in which the activity of life does not merge — the movement of a psychic life with an organic sucker. Proponents of psychophysical interaction claim that physiological phenomena with psychic phenomena interact with each other, although different b o.lsa with attention to their nature. Phylogenetic progress of the psyche. Total matter, from inanimate inorganic matter to the sublime and complex form of organic matter - the human brain - has the general nature of the material world, that is, the ability to respond to various influences. Inanimate nature, movement can be manifested in the way in which a body or substance interacts mechanically, physically and chemically. The ability to reflect influence on reality is a common feature of matter. But it is a kind of reflection in the universe of living and dead nature. The response of living matter to the exchange of substances acting from the outside is called irritability. Simple irritability is characteristic of all plants. As a result of the change in the general type of relationships of organisms with the external environment in the process of evolution, the transition of influence to a qualitatively new stage causes sensitivity to occur. heThThe response of living matter to the exchange of substances acting from the outside is called irritability. Simple irritability is characteristic of all plants. As a result of the change in the general type of relationships of organisms with the external environment in the process of evolution, the transition of influence to a qualitatively new stage causes sensitivity to occur. A.N.Leontev's hypothesis is based on the assumption that sensitivity is "genetically such an interaction-ki directs the organism to the influence of the external environment and, as a result, acts as a signal in the external environment of the organism. Hence, sensitivity is such an irritability-that as a result of it, the necessary effects for life are signalized. The manifestation of sensitivity serves as an objective biological sign for

the emergence of the psyche. A specific high - quality change in psychic affectivity-sensitivity-begins when a simple type of psychic reflection occurs. the qualitative changes of the psyche in the process of animal evolution can be attributed to A.HeHence, sensitivity is such an irritability-that as a result of it, the necessary effects for life are signalized. The manifestation of sensitivity serves as an objective biological sign for the emergence of the psyche. A specific high - quality change in psychic affectivity-sensitivity-begins when a simple type of psychic reflection occurs. the qualitative changes of the psyche in the process of animal evolution can be attributed to A.N.Leontyev took as a basis the stages of mental development that he represented.

In conclusion, the psyche and consciousness grow throughout life, starting from the moment of each person's termination. It is natural to question what is the reason for the change in the human mind with age.n conclusion, the psyche and consciousness grow throughout life, starting from the moment of each person's termination. It is natural to question what is the reason for the change in the human mind with age.

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