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**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

# **GLOSSARY OF THE DISCIPLINE PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY FOR STUDENTS**

the main professional educational program of higher education - a program of specialization in specialty with specialty "31.05.01 General Medicine"

**AUTHORITARIAN** (authoritative, directive) is a characteristic of a person as a person or his behavior towards other people, emphasizing the tendency to use mainly undemocratic methods of influencing them: pressure, orders, orders, etc.

**AUTHORITY** is the ability of a person to have a certain weight among people, to serve as a source of ideas for them and to enjoy their recognition and respect.

**AGGRESSIVENESS** (hostility) is a person's behavior towards other people, which is characterized by the desire to cause them trouble, to harm them.

**ADAPTATION** is the adaptation of the sense organs to the features of the stimuli acting on them in order to ensure their best perception and protect the receptors from excessive overload.

**ACTIVITY** is a concept indicating the ability of living beings to produce spontaneous movements and change under the influence of external or internal stimuli-stimuli.

**ACCENTUATION** - the allocation of any property or feature against the background of others, its special development.

**ALTRUISM** is a character trait that encourages a person to selflessly come to the aid of people and animals.

**APATHY** is a state of emotional indifference, indifference and inactivity:

**APPERCEPTION** is a concept introduced by the German scientist G. Leibniz. Determines the state of special clarity of consciousness, its concentration on something. In the understanding of another German scientist, W. Wundt, denoted a certain internal force that directs the flow of thought and the course of mental processes.

**ASSOCIATION** is a connection, a connection of mental phenomena with each other.

**ATTRIBUTION** is the attribution of a non-directly perceived property to an object, person, or phenomenon.

**CAUSAL ATTRIBUTION** is the attribution of some explanatory cause to an observable action or act of a person.

**ATTRACTION** is attractiveness, the attraction of one person to another, accompanied by positive emotions.

**AFFECT** is a short-term, violent state of strong emotional arousal that arises as a result of frustration or some other, strongly acting on the psyche cause, usually associated with the non-satisfaction of very important needs for a person.

**AFFILIATION** is a person's need to establish, preserve and strengthen emotionally positive: friendly, comradely, friendly relations with other people.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIER** is an internal obstacle of a psychological nature (unwillingness, fear, insecurity, etc.),

preventing a person from successfully performing some action. It often arises in business and personal relationships of people and prevents the establishment of open and trusting relations between them.

The **UNCONSCIOUS** is a characteristic of the psychological properties, processes and states of a person that are outside the sphere of his consciousness, but have the same impact on his behavior as consciousness.

**LARGE GROUP** — significant in terms of quantitative composition

social association of people formed on the basis of any abstract socio-demographic feature: sex, age, nationality, professional affiliation; social or economic situation, etc.

**DELUSIONS** - abnormal, painful state of the human psyche, accompanied by fantastic images, visions, hallucinations.

**VALIDITY** is the quality of the method of psychological research, expressed in its compliance with what it was originally intended to study and evaluate.

**FAITH** is a person's conviction in any ways, not supported by convincing logical arguments or facts.

**VERBAL** - refers to the sound of human speech.

**ATTENTION** is a state of psychological concentration, concentration on any object.

**INNER SPEECH** is a special type of human speech activity directly related to the unconscious, automatically occurring processes of translating thought into a word and back.

**SUGGESTION** is the unconscious influence of one person on another, causing certain changes in his psychology and behavior.

**EXCITABILITY** is the property of living matter to come to a state of excitation under the influence of stimuli and to preserve its traces for some time.

**WILL** is a property (process, state) of a person, manifested in his ability to consciously control his psyche and

actions. It is manifested in overcoming obstacles that arise on the way to achieving a consciously set goal.

IMAGINATION is the ability to imagine an absent or non-existing object, to hold it in consciousness and mentally manipulate it.

PERCEPTION is the process of receiving and processing by a person of various information entering the brain through the senses. It ends with the formation of an image.

REPRESSION is one of the defense mechanisms in psychoanalytic personality theory (see psychoanalysis). Under the influence of V. information is brought out of a person's memory into the sphere of the unconscious, causing him strong unpleasant emotional experiences.

HALLUCINATIONS are unrealistic, fantastic images that arise in a person during diseases that affect the state of his psyche.

GENIUS is the highest level of development of a person's abilities, making him an outstanding personality in the relevant field or field of activity.

GENOTYPE is a set of genes or any qualities inherited by a person from his parents.

HYPNOSIS is a suggestive effect-induced temporary shutdown of a person's consciousness or the removal of conscious control over one's own behavior.

DREAMS are fantasies, dreams of a person, drawing in his imagination pleasant, desirable pictures of the future life.

GROUP - a set of people, isolated on the basis of any one or more, common to them signs.

GROUP DYNAMICS is a direction of research in social psychology, in which the process of the emergence, functioning and development of different groups is studied.

DEPERSONALIZATION (depersonalization) is the temporary loss by a person of psychological and behavioral features that characterize him as a person.

DEPRESSION is a state of mental disorder, depression, characterized by a decline in strength and a decrease in activity.

DETERMINISM is causality.

ACTIVITY is a specific type of human activity aimed at creative transformation, improvement of reality and oneself.

DISTRESS is the negative impact of a stressful situation on human activity, up to its complete destruction.

DOMINANT is the predominant focus of excitation in the human brain, associated with increased attention or actual need. It is able to increase due to the attraction of excitations from neighboring parts of the brain. The concept of D. was introduced by A. Ukhomsky.

SOUL is an old name used in science before the word "psychology" to be used in a set of phenomena studied in modern psychology.

DESIRE is a state of actualized, i.e. begun to act, need, accompanied by the desire and willingness to do something specific to satisfy it.

GESTURE is the movement of a person's hands, expressing his internal state or pointing to any object in the external world.

VITAL ACTIVITY is a set of types of activity united by the concept of "life" and inherent in living matter.

FORGETTING is a memory process associated with the loss of traces of previous influences and the possibility of their reproduction.

INCLINATIONS are prerequisites for the development of abilities. They can be congenital and acquired during life.

INITIATIVE is the manifestation by a person of activity that is not stimulated from the outside and is not determined by circumstances beyond his control.

INSIGHT (insight, conjecture) is an unexpected for the person himself, a sudden finding of a solution to a problem that he has been thinking about for a long time and persistently.

INSTINCT is an innate, slightly variable form of behavior that ensures the adaptation of the organism to the typical conditions of its life.

INTELLIGENCE is a set of mental abilities of humans and some higher animals, for example, great apes.

INTER ACTION — interaction.

INTEREST is an emotionally colored, increased attention of a person to any object or phenomenon.

**INTROVERSION** - the appeal of a person's consciousness to himself; absorption of their own problems and experiences, accompanied by a weakening of attention to what is happening around. I. is one of the basic personality traits.

**INTROSPECTION** is a method of cognition of mental phenomena through self-observation of a person, i.e. a careful study by the person himself of what is happening in his mind when solving various kinds of problems.

**INTUITION** is the ability to quickly find the right solution to the problem and navigate in difficult life situations, as well as to anticipate the course of events.

**INFANTILISM** is a manifestation of childish traits in the psychology and behavior of an adult.

**THE SUBJECT** is a person on whom scientific psychological experiments are conducted.

**CLIMATE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICALS** IS A general socio-psychological characteristic of the state of a small group, especially the human relationships that have developed in it.

**COGNITIVE HELPLESSNESS** is a psychological state or situation in which an individual, having the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to solve a problem, for a number of reasons of a cognitive nature, cannot cope with it.

**A SMALL GROUP** is a small set of people, including from 2-3 to 20-30 people engaged in common affairs and having direct personal contacts with each other.

**MASS PHENOMENA OF THE PSYCHE** - socio-psychological phenomena that occur in the masses of people (population, crowd, mass, group, nation, etc.) ; include rumors, panic, imitation, contagion, suggestion, etc.

**MASS COMMUNICATIONS** - means of transmitting information designed for a mass audience: print, radio, television, etc.

**A MELANCHOLIC** is a person whose behavior is characterized by a slowness of reactions to acting stimuli, as well as speech, thinking and motor processes.

**DREAMS** are a person's plans for the future, presented in his imagination and realizing the most important needs and interests for him.

**MIMICRY** is a set of movements of parts of a person's face that express his state or attitude to what he perceives (imagines, thinks, recalls, etc.).

**MODALITY** is a concept denoting the quality of sensations that arise under the influence of certain stimuli.

**THE MOTIVE OF POWER** is a stable personality trait that expresses the need of one person to have power over other people, the desire to dominate, manage, dispose of them.

**MOTIVE** is an internal stable psychological cause of a person's behavior or action.

**THE MOTIVE FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESS** is the need to achieve success in various activities, considered as a stable personal trait.

**THE MOTIVE OF AVOIDING FAILURE** is a more or less stable desire of a person to avoid failure in those situations of life where the results of his activities are evaluated by other people. M.I.N. is a personality trait opposite to the motive of achieving success.

**MOTIVATION** is a dynamic process of internal, psychological and physiological control of behavior, including its initiation, direction, organization, support.

**MOTIVATION** is a reasonable justification, an explanation of the person's actions by the person himself, which does not always correspond to the truth.

**THINKING** is a psychological process of cognition associated with the discovery of subjectively new knowledge, with the solution of problems, with the creative transformation of reality.

**OBSERVATION** is a method of psychological research designed to directly receive the necessary information through the senses.

**SKILL** is a formed, automatically carried out movement that does not require conscious control and special volitional efforts to perform it.

**VISUAL-EFFECTIVE THINKING** is a way of practical problem solving, involving a visual study of the situation and practical actions in it with material objects.

**VISUAL-FIGURATIVE THINKING** is a way of solving problems, including observing the situation and operating with images of its constituent objects without practical actions with them.

**RELIABILITY** is the quality of the scientific method of research, which allows to obtain the same " and the same

results when repeatedly or repeatedly using this method.

INTENTION is a conscious desire, a willingness to do something.

PERSONALITY ORIENTATION is a concept denoting a set of needs and motives of the individual, which determine the main direction of his behavior.

TENSION is a state of increased physical or psychological excitement, accompanied by unpleasant internal feelings and requiring discharge.

MOOD is an emotional state of a person associated with weakly expressed positive or negative emotions and existing for a long time.

LEARNING is the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities as a result of life experience.

NEUROTICISM is a property of a person characterized by his increased excitability, impulsivity and anxiety.

PRACTICAL THINKING is a type of thinking aimed at solving practical problems.

Objectivity of PERCEPTION is the property of perception to represent the world not in the form of individual sensations, but in the form of integral images relating to perceived objects.

PREJUDICE is a persistent misconception, not supported by facts and logic, based on faith.

PRECONSCIOUSness is a mental state of a person that occupies an intermediate place between consciousness and the unconscious. It is characterized by the presence of a vague awareness of what is experienced, but the lack of volitional control or the ability to control it.

REPRESENTATION is the process and result of reproduction in the form of an image of any object, event, phenomenon.

ADDICTION - the cessation or decrease in the severity of the response to a stimulus that is still acting.

PROJECTION is one of the defense mechanisms by which a person gets rid of worries about his own shortcomings by attributing them to other people.

PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR is human behavior among people, selflessly directed to their benefit.

PSYCHE is a general concept denoting the totality of all mental phenomena studied in psychology.

MENTAL PROCESSES are processes occurring in the human head and reflected in dynamically changing mental phenomena: sensations, perception, imagination, memory, thinking, speech, etc.

PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPATIBILITY OF PEOPLE - the ability of people to find mutual understanding, establish business and personal contacts, cooperate with each other.

IRRITABILITY is the ability of living organisms to biologically expediently (for the purpose of self-preservation and development) to respond to environmental influences significant for their lives.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS is the inability of attention to concentrate on an object originating from an external and having a structure similar to external activity. T.d. developed by A.N. Leontiev.

TEST is a standardized psychological technique designed to comparatively quantify a person's psychological quality.

TESTING is the procedure for applying tests in practice.

ANXIETY is the property of a person to come to a state of increased anxiety, to experience fear and anxiety in specific social situations.

CONVICTION is a person's confidence in his rightness, confirmed by relevant arguments and facts.

RECOGNITION is the classification of a perceived object as already known.

SKILL – the ability to perform certain activities with good quality and successfully cope with activities that include these actions.

INFERENCE is the process of logically inferring a certain position from some reliable statements - premises.

THE LEVEL OF PRETENCE is the maximum success that a person expects to achieve in a particular type of activity.

ATTITUDE – readiness, predisposition to certain actions or reactions to specific stimuli.

FATIGUE is a state of fatigue accompanied by (see autism, imagination, dreams, dreams).

PHLEGMATIC is a type of human temperament characterized by reduced reactivity, poorly developed, slow expressive movements.

FRUSTRATION is an emotionally difficult experience of a person's failure, accompanied by a feeling of hopelessness, the collapse of hopes in achieving a certain desired goal.

CHARACTER is a set of personality properties that determine the typical ways of its response to life circumstances.

PERSONAL MEANING is the meaning that an object, event, fact or word acquires for a given person as a result of his personal life experience. The concept of S.L. was introduced by A. N. Leontiev.

CONSCIENCE is a concept denoting the ability of a person to experience, deeply personalize and regret cases of violation of moral norms by himself or other people. S. characterizes a person who has reached a high level of psychological development.

COMPATIBILITY is the ability of people to work together, successfully solve problems that require them to be coordinated and have a good understanding.

CONSCIOUSNESS is the highest level of a person's mental reflection of reality, its representation in the form of generalized images and concepts.

EMPATHY is the experience of a person of the same feelings and emotions that are characteristic of people who are close to him (see also empathy).

RIVALRY is a person's desire to compete with other people, the desire to prevail over them, to win, to surpass.

CONCENTRATION is the concentration of a person's attention.

COOPERATION is a person's desire for coordinated, well-coordinated work with people. A willingness to support and help them, as opposed to rivalry.

PRESERVATION is one of the processes of memory aimed at retaining the received information in it.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING - the theory and practice of special psychotherapeutic influence on people, designed to improve their communication and adaptation to living conditions.

SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS are expected of a person who occupies a certain position in society, judgments, actions and deeds corresponding to his social role.

SOCIAL STEREOTYPE - distorted social attitudes of a person in relation to people of a certain category, which arose under the influence of limited or one-sided life experience of communication with representatives of this social group: national, religious, cultural, etc.

SOCIOMETRY is a set of similarly constructed methods designed to identify and present in the form of sociograms and a number of special indices of the system of personal relationships between members of a small group.

SMALL GROUP COHESION is a psychological characteristic of the unity of the members of a small group.

ABILITIES are the individual characteristics of people on whom the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as the success of various activities, depends.

STATUS is the position of a person in the system of intragroup relations, which determines the degree of his authority in the eyes of the other members of the group.

LEADERSHIP STYLE is a characteristic of the relationship that develops between the leader and the wingmen. Ways and means used by the leader to exert the necessary influence on people dependent on him.

ASPIRATION – the desire and willingness to act in a certain way.

STRESS is a state of mental (emotional), and behavioral disorder associated with the inability of a person to act expediently and reasonably in the current situation.

SUBJECTIVE – relating to the person – the subject.

SCHEME OF THINKING is a system of concepts or logic of reasoning, habitually used by a person when encountering an unfamiliar object or a new task.

TALENT is a high level of development of human abilities, ensuring the achievement of outstanding success in a particular type of activity.

CREATIVE THINKING is a type of thinking associated with the creation or discovery of something new.

TEMPERAMENT is a dynamic characteristic of human mental processes and behavior, manifested in their speed, variability, intensity and other characteristics.

ACTIVITY THEORY is a psychological theory that considers human mental processes as types of internal activity,

CENSORSHIP is a psychoanalytic concept denoting subconscious psychological forces that seek to prevent certain thoughts, feelings, images, and desires from entering consciousness.

VALUES are what a person especially appreciates in life, to which he gives a special, positive life meaning.

The central nervous system is the part of the nervous system that includes the brain, intermediate and spinal cord.

CENTRAL - a characteristic of the nervous processes occurring at the higher levels of the central nervous system.

A personality trait is a stable personality trait that determines its characteristic behavior and thinking.

AMBITION is a person's desire for success, designed to increase his authority and recognition from others.

SENSITIVITY is the body's ability to remember and respond to environmental influences that have no immediate

biological significance, but cause a psychological reaction in the form of sensations.

FEELING is the highest, culturally conditioned emotion of a person associated with some social object.

EGOCENTRISM is the concentration of a person's consciousness and attention exclusively on himself, accompanied by ignoring what is happening around him.

EXTRAVERSION is the focus of a person's consciousness and attention mainly on what is happening around him. E. is the opposite of introversion.

EMOTIONS are elementary experiences that arise in a person under the influence of the general state of the body and the course of the process of satisfying actual needs.

EMOTIONALITY is a characteristic of the personality, manifested in the frequency of occurrence of various emotions and feelings.

EMPATHY is a person's ability to empathize and sympathize with other people, to understand their internal states.

EFFERENT is a process directed from the inside to the outside, from the central nervous system to the periphery of the body.