

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WITH PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY**

MEDICAL FACULTY

GLOSSARY

General medical practice

(fundamentals of practical training for the professional activities of a general practitioner for the provision of primary health care)

"Psychology and Pedagogy"

the main professional educational program of higher education - a specialist's program in the specialty
310501 General Medicine

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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, serve as a source of ideas for them and 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 peculiarities 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.

АФФИЛИАЦИЯ — потребность человека в установлении, сохранении и упрочении эмоционально положительных: дружеских,

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, uncertainty, etc.) that prevents a person from successfully performing an 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 is a significant social association of people in terms of quantitative composition, formed on the basis of any abstract socio-demographic feature: sex, age, nationality, professional affiliation; social or economic status, etc.

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DELUSIONS are an 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 of something, 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 cape translation.

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 retain 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 represent an absent or really non-existent object, keep 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. from the memory of a person, information is brought out of consciousness into the sphere of the unconscious that causes

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 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 several, 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 of psychological and behavioral features that characterize a person as a person. DEPRESSION is a state of mental disorder, depression, characterized by a loss of strength and a decrease in activity.

DETERMINATION—causal conditioning. 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 a person's activity, up to its complete destruction. DOMINANT' is the predominant focus of excitation in the human brain, associated with increased attention or an actual need. It is able to be amplified due to the attraction of excitations from neighboring areas of the brain. The concept of depreciation was introduced by A. Ukhtomsky. SOUL is an old name used in science before the advent of the word "psychology" for a set of phenomena studied in modern psychology.

DESIRE is a state of actualized, i.e., a need that has begun to act, accompanied by a desire and readiness to do something specific to satisfy it. GESTURE is a movement of a person's hands that expresses his inner state or points to some 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 process of memory associated with the loss of traces of previous influences

and the ability to reproduce them. INCLINATIONS are prerequisites for the development of

abilities. They can be congenital or acquired during life. INITIATIVE is the manifestation of an activity by a person that is not stimulated from the outside and is not determined by circumstances beyond his control.

INSIGHT (illumination, conjecture) is an unexpected for the person himself, a sudden finding of a solution to some problem, on which he has been thinking for a long time and persistently. Instinct is an innate, unchangeable form of behavior that ensures the adaptation of an organism to the typical conditions of its life. Intellect is the sum total of the mental faculties of man and some higher animals, such as the great apes. INTER ACTION — interaction. INTEREST is an emotionally charged, heightened attention of a person to some object or phenomenon. INTROVERSION is the turning of a person's consciousness to himself; Absorption in one's own problems and worries, accompanied by a weakening of attention to what is happening around you. Identity is one of the basic personality traits. INTROSPECTION is a method of cognition of psychic phenomena by means of self-observation of a person, i.e. a careful study by the person himself of what is happening in his consciousness when solving various kinds of problems. INTUITION – the ability to quickly find the right solution...

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE is a general socio-psychological characteristic of the state of a small group, especially of 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 cognitive reasons, cannot cope with it. A small group is a small group 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 are socio-psychological phenomena that arise in masses of people (population, crowd, mass, group, nation, etc.). MASS COMMUNICATIONS are the means of transmitting information designed for a mass audience: the press, radio, television, etc. MELANCHOLIC is a person whose behavior is characterized by slow reactions to acting stimuli, as well as verbal, m...

DREAMS are a person's plans for the future, presented in his imagination and realizing the most important needs and interests for him. Facial expressions are a set of movements of the parts of a person's face that express his state or attitude to what he perceives (imagines, thinks, recalls, etc.). MODALITY is a concept that denotes 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 possess power over other people, the desire to dominate, control, and dispose of them. A 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 personality trait. Failure avoidance motive is a more or less stable tendency 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 trait ...

MOTIVATION is a dynamic process of internal, psychological, and physiological control of behavior, including its initiation, direction, organization, and support. MOTIVATION is a rational justification, an explanation of one's own actions, 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 obtain the necessary information through the senses. A SKILL is a formed, automatically performed movement that does not require conscious control and special volitional efforts to perform it. VISUALLY-ACTIVE THINKING is a way of practical problem solving, which involves visual study of a situation and practical actions in it with material objects.

НАГЛЯДНО-ОБРАЗНОЕ МЫШЛЕНИЕ - способ решения задач, включающий observing the situation and operating with the images of its constituent objects without practical actions with them. RELIABILITY is the quality of the scientific method of research, which makes it possible to obtain the same results with repeated or repeated use of this method. INTENTION is a conscious desire, a willingness to do something. PERSONALITY ORIENTATION is a

concept that denotes a set of needs and motives of a person that determine the main direction of his behavior. TENSION is a state of heightened physical or psychological arousal, accompanied by unpleasant inner 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 human trait characterized by hyperexcitability, 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 separate sensations, but in the form of integral images related to the objects perceived. PREJUDICE is a persistent erroneous opinion, not supported by facts and logic, based on faith. PRECONSCIOUSNESS is the mental state of a person, occupying an intermediate place between the conscious and the unconscious. It is characterized by the presence of a vague awareness of what is being experienced, but a 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 an object, event, or phenomenon. HABITUATION is the cessation or reduction of the acuteness of the response to a stimulus that is still active. 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 BEHAVIOUR – behaviour of a person ...

PSYCHE is a general concept that designates the totality of all mental phenomena studied in psychology. PSYCHIC PROCESSES are processes that occur in a person's head and are reflected in dynamically changing mental phenomena: sensations, perception, imagination, memory, thinking, speech, etc. PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPATIBILITY OF PEOPLE is the ability of people to find mutual understanding, establish business and personal contacts, and cooperate with each other. Irritability is the ability of living organisms to react biologically expediently (for the purpose of self-preservation and development) to environmental influences that are significant for their life. Absent-mindedness is the inability of attention to concentrate on an object that originates from an external activity and has a structure similar to that of an external activity. It was developed by A.N. Leontiev. TEST is a standardized psychological technique designed for a comparative quantitative assessment of a person's psychological quality under study. TESTING is the procedure for putting tests into practice.

ANXIETY is the ability of a person to come to a state of heightened anxiety, to experience fear and anxiety in specific social situations. CONVICTION is a person's confidence in his or her rightness, confirmed by appropriate arguments and facts. RECOGNITION—Placing a perceived object in the category of already known. SKILL – The ability to perform certain actions with good quality and to successfully perform activities that involve those actions. INFERENCE: The process of logically deducing a certain proposition from certain valid statements, or premises. LEVEL OF AMBITION – the maximum success that a person expects to achieve in a particular type of activity. ATTITUDE: A willingness or predisposition to certain actions or reactions to specific stimuli. FATIGUE is a state of tiredness accompanied by (see autism, imagination, daydreaming, daydreaming). PHLEGMATIC is a type of human temperament characterized by reduced reactivity, poorly developed, slowed down in ФРУСТРАЦИЯ — эмоционально тяжелое переживание человеком своей неудачи, accompanied by a sense of hopelessness, the collapse of hopes in achieving a certain desired goal. CHARACTER is a set of personality traits that determine the typical ways of responding to life circumstances. PERSONAL MEANING: The meaning that an object, event, fact, or word acquires for a given person as a result of his or her personal life experience. The concept was introduced by A. N. Leontiev. CONSCIENCE is a concept that denotes the ability of a person to feel, deeply perceive 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, to successfully solve problems that require them to coordinate their actions and have good mutual understanding.

CONSCIOUSNESS is the highest level of a person's psychic reflection of reality, its representation in the form of generalized images and concepts. EMPATHY: A person experiences the same feelings and emotions that are characteristic of the people around him (see also empathy). RIVALRY is a person's desire to compete with other people, the desire to gain the upper hand over them, to win, to surpass. FOCUS: A person's attention span. COOPERATION is a person's desire to work with people in a coordinated, well-coordinated way. Willingness to support and help them is the opposite of competition. RETENTION is one of the processes of memory aimed at retaining the received information in it. SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING is the theory and practice of special psychotherapeutic influence on people, designed to improve their communication and adapt to living conditions. SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS—' expected of a person in a certain position in society, judgments, actions...

СОЦИОМЕТРИЯ — совокупность однотипно построенных методик, предназначенных to identify and present in the form of sociograms and a number of special indices 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 which the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as the success of performing various types of activities, depends. STATUS is a person's position in the system of intragroup relations, which determines the degree of his authority in the eyes of other members of the group. LEADERSHIP STYLE is a characteristic of the relationship that develops between a leader and his followers. Ways and means used by the leader to exert the desired influence on the people who depend 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 appropriately and reasonably in a given situation. SUBJECTIVE – relating to a person – ...

THINKING SCHEMA is a system of concepts or logic of reasoning habitually applied by a person when encountering an unfamiliar object or a new task. TALENT is a high level of development of a person's abilities, which ensures the achievement of outstanding success in a particular type of activity. CREATIVE THINKING is a type of thinking that involves creating or discovering something new. Temperament is a dynamic characteristic of human mental processes and behavior, manifested in their speed, variability, intensity, and other characteristics. THEORY OF ACTIVITY is a psychological theory that considers human mental processes as types of internal activity, CENSORSHIP is a psychoanalytic concept that designates subconscious psychological forces that seek to prevent certain thoughts, feelings, images, and desires from entering consciousness. VALUES are what a person values especially in life, to which he attaches a special, positive life meaning.

A PERSONALITY TRAIT is a stable personality trait that determines its characteristic behavior and thinking. AMBITION is a person's desire for success, calculated to increase his authority and recognition from others. SENSITIVITY is the ability of the organism to remember and react to environmental influences that have no direct 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. Introversion 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 current needs. EMOTIONALITY is a characteristic of a person's personality. A PERSONALITY TRAIT is a stable personality trait that determines its characteristic behavior and thinking. AMBITION is a person's desire for success, calculated to increase his authority and recognition from others. SENSITIVITY is the ability of the organism to remember and react to environmental influences that have no direct biological significance, but cause a psychological

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