



## PREVENTION OF PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS IN FORMATION OF DIAGNOSTIC CULTURE IN FUTURE TEACHERS

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### Annotation

The article mentions future teachers the role of diagnostic culture in psychodiagnostic principles, their classification, prevention of psychodiagnostic errors in education and upbringing.

**Keywords:** psychodiagnostics, principle, psychodiagnostic error, diagnostic culture.

Psychodiagnostics came into as a subject at the end of XIX century. At that time the idea of measure psychology widespread. Independent revolution of psychodiagnostics is taken in a Greek word, it means: diagnosis-capable to learn, psuho-spirit. In modern psychology is spreaded as a connection of between science and experiment.

**Science** – is differential psychology that learn psychological distinguishes.

**Experiment**- is psycho logic diagnose exactly psycho diagnostics.

In increasing of psychology K.K Platons(1974), K.N.Gurevich(1974), Gaeton(1879), J.Catell(1890) and Th.Simon's works are more significant. Besides the thematic Apperception tests of Rozensyev and reaction test of Rozencyv are also famous. Personal questions widespread.

Diagnosis is conclusion that is separate character of testing people. Moreover psychodiagnostic research differs from experimental one. In this research inform which is accurate individual or group of individuals in experimental investigation is examined which theatrical imagination. That's why psychodiagnostics submit special systematic trend.

### Mistakes of diagnostic

We find mistakes of diagnostics reasons of analyzed from Z.Pletevitskiy. Plevitskiy divided it into 2 main groups. According to mistake information collect depend on and recycled their separated parts.



The first group mistake is included the followings:

Observation errors (such as “blind” according to the extent that the person who is important to the diagnosis is generated)

The mistakes in listed 9 such as in official emotional devotion depends on relationship for clicker psychologist, in different people understand the some, terms and differ, appreciate, next appreciate things.

**Devise errors – not known as using aspirate and measured interprtasion by technic:**

Basic errors which are back grounded during recucling the information.

**“The first surprising” effect** – Errors related to the evaluation of the first data over the value.

**The error of attribute** – as a result of checking the things in the tester or counting the unsuccessful aspects as unsupported.

**False reason errors**

**Radicalism of knowledge** – there is no desire to find a better and better source for high appraisals of workers hypotheses.

**Conservatism of knowledge** – is developing the assumptions carefully. It is not clear whether errors or classifications could be significant in the psycho diagnostic study. These errors can occur at any time. The physiological diagnostic specificity refers to the specific methodology and theoretical tests of the tests.

To conclude, learning about psycho diagnostic errors in the preparation of mentors to psycho- diagnostic activities is a good indication of the correct organization of the process and the accuracy of the results.

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