


Chapter 2(a)

Theories And Application In Psychology

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Definition psychology

- The word psychology comes from ancient Greek civilization that is 'psyche' and 'logos'.
- 'Psyche' mean soul. While 'logos' mean research about something that influence the attitude and organism behavior.
- Psychology is a research that can affect human soul.

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- Research in psychology is about:
human behavior.
soul or human spirit.
mind or mental life of human.
experience and human activities.

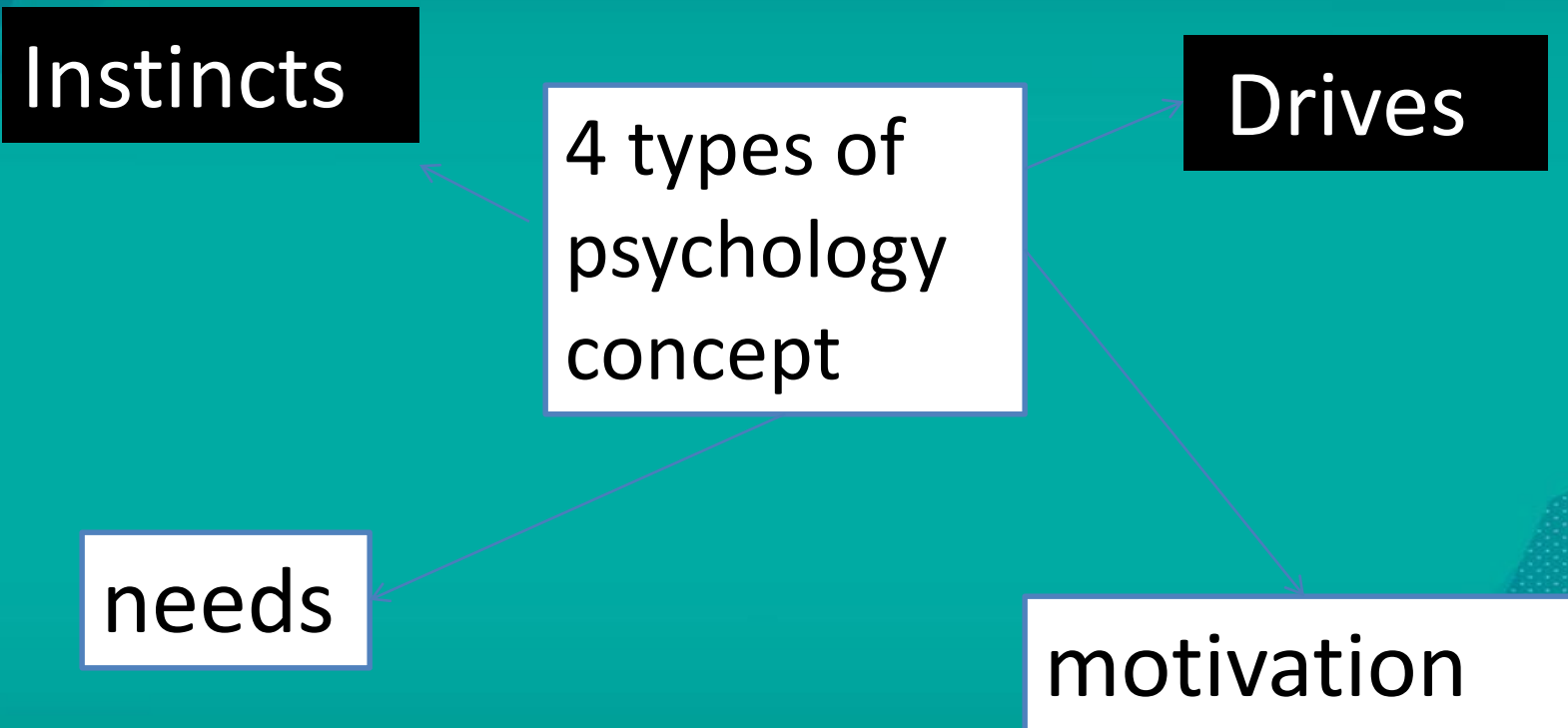
Definition according to dictionary

- “Psychology is a about mental processes and thinking, particularly in relation to human and animal behavior; patterns and behavior of a person or a particular group, and the wisdom to understand human nature.”

Another definition about psychology

- “The scientific study of the way the human mind works and how it influences behavior or the influence of a particular person’s character on their behavior”. (Cambridge International Dictionary of English, p.383).
- “Psychology may be defined as the systematic study of behavior and mental life”. (Henry L. Roediger and friends, 1984).

- “Psychology as a branch of scientific investigation to the behavior and activities.” (Williams, 1960).
- “Psychology is the science of behavior - the study of the human soul or spiritual aspects of the scientific.”
.(Wittaker,1970 dlm buku Introduction To Psychology).
- Psychology as a branch of scientific investigation on the mental and behavior of humans and animals.



Instincts(Naluri)

- The actions of humans, as well as those of animals, are the outcome of inborn instincts – innate, unlearned tendencies which are essential for all thought and action.
- It is an automatic, predetermined set of responses to a specific stimuli.
- Instincts have survival value for both the individual and the race.
- It is innate patterns of behaviour which are universal in a specie, independent of experience and elicited by a specific stimuli or condition.


- According to Freud, anything from aggression to love are heavily influenced by innate biological mechanisms.
- Among the types of human instincts are :
 - Curiosity
 - Acquisitiveness
 - Imitation
 - Sexual
 - Grouping
 - Destroy and construct

Drives(desakan/dorongan)

- Drives are seen as the source of motivation resulting from homeostatic disequilibrium.
- The body is 'driven' into action to correct any imbalance between the internal and external environment.
- 3 main characteristic of driven:
 - Intensity
 - Direction
 - Prolonged

Needs(Keperluan)

- It is defined as “ biological or psychological requirements; a state of deprivation that motivates a person to take action towards a goal”.
- It is also motivated by homeostatic disequilibrium.
- Needs can be motivated by internal or external stimuli
- There are two broad groups of needs; primary (physiological) and secondary (psychological)

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- Among the main characteristics of needs are:
 - It is not a natural state
 - Needs arise due to a state whereby a certain need has not been fulfilled
 - It arises due to a lack in physiological needs (food) or psychological needs - love or acceptance
 - It is not permanent. If the need is fulfilled, the want will be decreased or removed

Motivation(Motivasi)

- Motivation consists of internal processes which spur us on to satisfy some needs.
- It is an internal process that activates, guides and maintains behaviour over time.
- Motivation is keeps we going and determines where we are going
- There are two types of motivation; Intrinsic Motivation and Extrinsic Motivation.

- Intrinsic Motivation is self-generated and from the content itself/ inherent interest.
- It also been called internal drive.
- While, Extrinsic Motivation is made up of incentives.
- It use of praises, grades, recognition of progress is crucial and used to encourage learning.