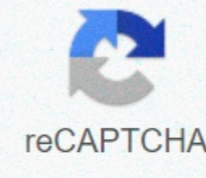




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Functionalism and structuralism differences

Structuralism and functionalism are two approaches to psychology. They are also the two earliest psychological theories that have tried to explain human behavior in different ways and approach the study of psychology from different perspectives. Structuralism appeared first and functionalism was a reaction to this theory. Structuralism could be regarded as the first formal theory in psychology that separated it from biology and philosophy into its own discipline. Structural psychology was first described by Titchener, a student of Wilhelm Wundt. Wundt created the first psychological laboratory, so that Titchener's ideas were strongly influenced by the work that was done there (Goodwin, 2008). Structuralism or structural psychology was an approach that sought to analyze the human mind by putting basic units in it. The focus was on this basic unit. The study of the mind was carried out by introspection to establish the connection between different inner experiences, such as feelings or sensations. Structuralism was the approach that led to the creation of the first psychological laboratory and the first attempts at a scientific study of the human mind. The problem with structuralism, however, was that it was based on an inherently subjective technique – introspection. Participants had to focus on their feelings and feelings in order to report them to the experimenters, but this approach was based only on subjective measures that limited the accuracy of this approach (Goodwin, 2008). Soon after its introduction, structuralism was widely criticized for its lack of objectivity, so that a different theory was created in response to structuralism (Schultz & Schultz, 2011). Functionalism, on the other hand, suggests that consciousness could not have a basic structure, so it would not make sense to study it from this point of view. Rather, the idea behind functionalism is that it would be effective to study the functions and roles of the human mind, not its structure. Functionalism focused more on behavior (Goodwin, 2008). Functionalism appeared in response to structuralism, which was not accepted in America. Psychologists such as William James criticized structuralism and suggested alternatives. James suggested that the mind and awareness of a purpose existed that should be at the center of the study. He also suggested that psychology should be practical, not purely theoretical, as proposed in the structuralist approach. Functionalism also focused on more objective aspects of on introspection. James believed in consciousness, but he couldn't find a scientific way to study it, so he decided to focus on behavior that could be objectively studied (Schultz & Schultz, 2011). With its practical approach, functionalism laid the foundation for the behavioural subject, a theory that is very much based on objective objective And to look at the function and not on the structure of the human mind (Schultz & Schultz, 2011). Both structuralism and functionalism were important theories in their time and were among the first formal psychological theories. Structuralism influenced the development of experimental psychology and was a theory that began to shape psychology as an independent field. Functionalism appeared as a response to structuralism. It also influenced the development of behavior, a theory that was very important in psychology. It can be said that the main difference between structuralism and functionalism lies in what they study. Structuralism examines the human mind and the basic units that can be identified by introspection. Functionalism focuses on more objective forms of study and argues that it is necessary to study aspects of mind and behavior in relation to function. Both approaches have an important historical significance and have influenced the development of psychology. Custom search Help us improve. Rate this post! (2 votes, average: 4.50 out of 5) Historically, when psychology was first established, the focus was on how to describe human behavior and examine the mind. This led to the development of the first two schools of thought, i.e. structuralism and functionalism. Structuralism was introduced by William Wundt and focuses on the structure of the mind, i.e. the understanding of consciousness through introspection. On the other hand, functionalism was introduced by William James, who focused on why and how the mind works, i.e. what is the purpose of a particular behavior. The difference between structuralism and functionalism is that structuralism focuses on the structure of the mind, i.e. analysis of the expenditure of consciousness for the elements of the mind such as perception, sensation, etc., while functionalism focuses on the function of the mind, i.e. the why and how analyzed, the thinking works parameters of the comparative structuralism/functionalism/Lead of William Wundt/William James/Main Theme/ Focus on the structure of the mind, i.e. the analysis of consciousness outputs for the elements of the mind such as perception, sensation, etc. Focus on the function of the mind, i.e. analyze why and how the mind works/Primary method/Introspection i.e. examination and consciousness of one's own conscious . Feelings and emotions/Focuses on applications with the help of mental tests and behavioral methods. Criticism/It is too subjective as a result lacks reliability. In addition, a lot of emphasis is placed on internal behavior which cannot be observable and measured. It attaches great importance to objective things and ignores the subjectivity of individual thought processes. During the nineteenth century, chemistry and physics made great strides by analyzing complex compounds (molecules) into their elements (atoms). These achievements led psychologists to follow the intellectual intellectual in the brain, which together create more complex life experiences. Just like chemists who have found and analyzed different molecules in the water, psychologists are experimenting and analyzing to find the taste of orange juice (perception) in components such as sweet, bitter and cold (sensations). Under the training of Wundt, e.B Titchener, a psychologist at Cornell University, was the first major proponent of this theory in the United States. He introduced the term structuralism – the analysis of mental structures – to explain the branch of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920) was the first psychologist. He was a German scientist. In 1879 he founded the psychology laboratory in Leipzig. In his famous 1873 book Principles of Physiological Psychology, he described psychology as a scientific study of conscious experience, and he believed that the goal of psychology was to identify components of consciousness and how these components lead to our conscious experience. Since we know that psychology is a science, structuralism uses introspection as an experimental method to study the mind. This led to a lack of reliability due to subjective data. Structuralism also focuses on inner behavior, which is unobservable and measurable. But structuralism still has its meaning, as it is the first school of thinking in psychology and is part of experimental psychology. Although structuralism was the first school of thought, many psychologists resisted the analytical nature. One of them was William James. He was a well-known psychologist at Harvard University. According to him, it was less important and simply not enough to analyze and only know the components of consciousness. It should be important why and how consciousness occurs. That's why he came up with his approach, i.e. functionalism. It focuses on studying how the mind works in the environment to adapt and function healthily. Functionalism developed as a reaction/counter-argument to structuralism. It was strongly influenced by the theory of Charles Darwin. Functionalism focuses on why and how the mind works, i.e. what is the purpose of a particular behavior. It also places greater importance for individual differences, which has led to greater impact on education. Functionalism has influenced the school of behavior and applied psychology. It has also influenced the education and higher education system. It puts a lot of emphasis on objective matters and ignores the subjectivity of individual thought processes structuralism was founded by William Wundt, while the functionalism of William James Was. Structuralism Focus on the structure of the mind, i.e. the analysis of the expenditure of consciousness on the elements of the mind such as perception, sensation, etc., while functionalism focuses on the function of the mind, i.e. Why and again spirit works. Structuralism used introspection, i.e. to examine and become aware of one's own consciousness, feeling and emotions, while functionalism focuses on applications with the help of mental tests and behavioural methods. Structuralism is criticized because it is too subjective because it lacks reliability. In addition, a great deal of emphasis is placed on internal behaviour that cannot be observable and measured. While functionalism lacks objectivity and reliability, the collected data cannot be measured and analyzed. Structuralism became part of experimental psychology, while functionalism was formed as a reaction or counter-argument to structuralism with a strong influence of the Charles Darwin theory. It can be seen that 19th-century psychologists were very interested in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, which is also evident in the theories. People and theorists believe that the development of consciousness has only taken place because it serves a specific purpose in the daily activities of an individual. Both extras and functionalists, no matter what differences, are at the heart of the science of conscious experience. No matter what happens, both have made an immense contribution in the field of psychology and influenced various other theories and schools or thoughts later on. Report this ad

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