

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE CLINICAL METHOD IN PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract:

The human being can be configured through a psychological structure and cannot be understood without the biological infrastructure, of which basis it forms, and without the social superstructure, in which the psychological structure fits in.

From more than 50 branches of general psychology (many of them being "autonomous" disciplines even if they are considered "borderline" disciplines) it can also detach the clinical and Para clinical psychology.

This scientific discipline deals with the research of human being's reality, from birth till death, in sickness as well as in healthiness states.

A series of historical landmarks which can plea for the construction of clinical and Para clinical psychology, and also for its methods, are considered to be necessary for the complexity of observations and medical practice, with direct addressability regarding the human being's evaluation in sickness state.

Key words: clinical method, psychology, discipline

The human being can be configured through a psychological structure and cannot be understood without the biological infrastructure, of which basis it forms, and without the social superstructure, in which the psychological structure fits in. It is, in fact, an interconnection through which the completeness of human being determination in the world is satisfied only by human condition, because the traits, trends, as well as mental functions **and particularities** are completing with the social and biological aspects, from which they cannot be **separated**. **At all of these, the cultural anthropology is added, by referring the human psychology data to the** culture in which it develops, and by using the mental phenomena in culture understanding. This approach, regarding the evaluation of human personality, is illustrated by Mihai Ralea and Traian Herseni using the following statement: "a thorough study of man is possible only if all aspects of human reality are taken into account, and this reality always combines, unitary and inseparable, the biological, mental and social aspects. In different doses and structures, there can exist, at most, one biological, psychological or sociological dominant, which varies from case to case, and depends on the reality studied or methodologically isolated by the researcher, from the special point of view of the discipline of which he represents. It is also true that, though the human being is a bio-psycho-social entity, the three aspects are sometimes appearing as manifestations relatively independent from one another. During sleep, in fainting state, in serious traumas in which consciousness state is lost, in severe oligophrenia, a big part of mental functions are lost, as well social functions, but numerous biological functions are kept."

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