

Tab. 1. Main approaches to the study of behavior. Modified and extended according to Lát (1964).

Features	Higher nervous function	Behaviorism	Ethology	Psychoanalysis
Founders	I. P. Pavlov, 1903 and his followers	E. L. Thorndike, 1898 J. B. Watson, 1913 E. C. Tolman, 1932 C. L. Hull, 1943	K. Lorenz, 1937 N. Tinbergen, 1942 G. P. Baerends, 1941	S. Freud, 1907 A. Adler, 1911 C. G. Jung
Basic discipline	Physiology	Psychology	Zoology	Medicine
Main contribution	reflex arc	associalism intelligence memory, learning	evolution of behavior, description of behavior, motivation	unconsciousness libido
Main subject of research	temporary connection	learning	non-learned behavior evolution	nature of dreams, denial, fixation of libido, ontogenesis
Main experimental object	dog	rat	birds, fish, insect, primates	man
Main method	salivary reflex	maze Skinner-box activity-cage	ethograms dummy-experiments	free associations
Setting	laboratory	laboratory	nature	office
Arrangement	immobilization of animals sound-proof chamber	free motion in artificial milieu	free motion in ecological milieu	listening to the patient
Studied interval	seconds	minutes	hours	years
Methodological basis	objective	objective	objective	subjective
Main type of behavior	reactive	reactive (active)	spontaneous	both
Methodological progress	from element to the whole	from part to the whole	from the whole to the element	from the whole to the part
Acquisition of data:				
— by registration devices	+	+	±	—
— by personal observation	+	—	+	+
Use of statistics	—	+	±	—
In clinical medicine used in	neurology, aversive therapy, biofeedback	psychotherapy of drug addiction penology, pedagogy	sexuology	individual psychotherapy neurosology