

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 |