



FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOT INTEGRATSIYASI

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THE RESEARCH OF THE PROBLEM OF IDENTITY IN MODERN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS

Abstract: *This article discusses the formation of identity as a social phenomenon, its socio-psychological features. It also covers issues of fundamental research on the problem of identification.*

Keywords: *identification, personality, psychology, information world, crisis, consciousness, research, schools.*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ НАУЧНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются формирование идентичности как социального явления, его социально-психологические особенности. Также освещаются вопросы фундаментальных исследований проблемы идентификации.*

Ключевые слова: *идентификация, личность, психология, информационный мир, кризис, сознание, исследовательские, научные школы.*

ZAMONIY ILMIY MAKTABLARIDA KIMLIKNING MUAMMOSI TADQIQOTI

***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada shaxsda identifikatsiya ijtimoiy fenomen sifatida shakllanishi, uning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari muhokama qilingan. Shuningdek, identifikatsiya muammosini fundamental tadqiq etish masalalari yoritilgan.*

***Kalit soʻzlar:** identifikatsiya, shaxs, psixologiya, axborot olami, inqiroz, ong, tadqiqot, ilmiy maktablar.*

INTRODUCTION. Modern humanity is experiencing a period of high scientific and technological progress, interest in issues related to the human spiritual being, including the role of various factors in society. At the same time, the correctness or incorrectness of the identification process in the formation of a person can have its positive or negative effects on all aspects of his activity. Throughout one's life, one seeks to understand one's identity, to find solutions to the ancient problems that afflict humanity, first of all, to study the psychological laws of this process and, first of all, the personality factor influencing it. is relevant in terms of the proper organization of spiritual and educational work.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Identification is seen as a fundamental problem in the field of psychological sciences. The phenomenon of identification as a multifaceted category, the process by which people understand the world, self-knowledge, and self-perception as a person, has not been fully explored and has encouraged scientists to conduct research for many years. Such diversity and uncertainty of the problem poses difficulties in the practical study of the identification problem and in its terminological definition. Changes in modern society, the development of socio-cultural living conditions of mankind, living under the influence of the unprecedented world of information complicate the self-identification of the individual, and this concept is becoming a phenomenon.

Rapidly evolving technical advances and socio-psychological adaptation to historical processes take place in different forms for different subjects. Human

consciousness is under constant mass attacks: the emergence of new mobilities, the chaos of daily life, globalization, and so on. Mankind is in some sense losing the power to identify itself. The result is a crisis of identity. Some researchers have already assessed identity identification as a global crisis.

In E. Erickson's research, we can see that "Identification" is studied around the concept of "I", which represents the conscious integrity, integrity, permanence of man in time and space.

Many researchers describe identification as a process of finding content of an individual that arises as a result of a person's individual potential and interaction with society.

As I.O. Conn points out, "for a person, identification is not just an understanding of himself, an acquaintance, but an attitude toward himself that is clearly defined by his beliefs and attitudes."

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For a person to understand his or her identity, he or she is required to be able to self-describe and play a role in a particular social group. E. Erickson suggests six parameters of identification:

1. Identification is a process localized both on the basis of individuality and on the basis of socio-cultural lifestyle.
2. The formation of identity is associated with constant unconscious reflection in all mental activities of man.
3. The formation of identity is a process of constant change and development.
4. The formation of identity is a process in which the current internal crises of a particular person arise as a result of the impact of historical crises.
5. The formation of identity is a process of a constantly evolving person that does not meet only the conditions of social or individual psychology.
6. The formation of identity is a process of new thinking and observation associated with the need for new methods that open up new facets of the human world.

Dj. Marcia defines identification as an ego structure that “creates self-creation, individual-historical dynamics that overcomes abilities, beliefs, and crises”.

A. Waterman tries to describe the axiological aspects of identification. "Identification is based on a person's self-awareness and the choice of beliefs and values they observe in life." A. According to Waterman, “The most important areas of identity formation in a person are: acceptance of social roles, career choice, development of political views, reassessment of spiritual, moral and religious beliefs”.

According to J. Mid, there are several principles of identification, which are:

1) Perceived identification: in which a person is completely independent and free.

Analyzes behavior, has a clear purpose;

2) Unintelligible identification: a person accepts rituals, customs and norms of behavior but does not reflect them.

Governors of Cognitive-Oriented Psychology X. Tedjfel, Dj. Ternier, G. Breuquels argue that identification consists of a cognitive: linguistic and social system that plays a role in regulating behavior. In this case, identification is constantly evolving throughout human life.

Identification is done through two processes:

- by mastering new components and adapting them.

- by determining the meaning and values of new and old components.

Speaking of the approaches of former allied psychology to the problem of identification, it is first necessary to quote L.S. Vygotsky: "The processes of the human psyche are based on interpersonal relationships. A person shapes his inner world by internalizing historically formed forms and types of activity. According to Rubinstein: "The specificity of human existence is determined by the recognition of man by himself and others."

Based on the results of the study, it can be said that until the 90s of the last century, the problem of identification in the countries of the Russia was almost never studied in practice. An example is the work of I.S. Conn on the study of various

aspects of the problem of identification in the psychology of the Russia. According to him, a person has three types of identification:

1. Psychophysiological identification - the unity and continuity of physiological and mental processes in the structure of the organism;
2. Social identification - as a result of which a person becomes a member of society and a group, and individuals are divided according to their social status and belonging to social classes according to established norms;
3. Personal identification - unity and continuity of life, goals and motives. If the identification of a person is a mechanism for comparing the content of a person's life with the meaning of other people's lives, then identification is the movement of that very mechanism.

CONCLUSION

The complexity of studying the phenomenon of identification is that this phenomenon is associated with many psycho-social phenomena that require complex analysis. Therefore, a more in-depth analysis of the existing theoretical concepts of this phenomenon is required.

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