

## **CLARIFICATION OF THE PHENOMENON OF IDENTIFICATION IN PSYCHOLOGY AND THEORETICAL VIEWS**

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the essence and significance of the concept of identification in psychology, as well as its theoretical coverage - various theoretical views of scientists, as well as the methodology of self-determination, understanding and development in socio-psychological research, and the socio-psychological characteristics of identification.

**Keywords:** Identification, self-awareness, identification, predetermination, diffuse identification, identification moratorium, crisis recovery, personality diffusion.

In the current conditions, in order to achieve effective results and personal success, the most important factors are such qualities of practical minds as the ability to quickly make decisions and be responsible for them in a given time frame, and the ability to clearly select the means to achieve the goal. A general cultural level, a broad outlook, access to information and awareness increase a person's ability to adequately analyze and evaluate the real world as a person, to mentally see the changes taking place in it and to independently solve emerging problems.

The phenomenon of identification, which is studied as one of the main supporting elements in the field of psychology, has a significant impact on the development of conscious behavior of young people. The personal development and professional formation of young people appears as a systematic socio-psychological phenomenon, and the main issue is the need for the individual to have the ability to maintain himself in changing social contexts as a result of the identification process. At the same time, special attention is being paid to scientific research on improving models of self-identification of young people and ensuring socio-psychological conditions for overcoming internal psychological barriers.

What is identification? This word, which means "to identify" (from the Latin "identificare"), comes from the word "identify". It is the organization of complete similarity or mutual correspondence. Every minute we, without knowing it, identify people, animals, and various objects and phenomena.

Identification is precisely likening, equating, making the same. Identification is considered a fundamental problem in the field of psychological sciences. The phenomenon of identification, as a multifaceted category, is a process in which people perceive the world, know themselves, and accept themselves as individuals, which has not been fully studied, and has been motivating scientists to conduct research for many years.

Identification is a psychological process in which a person adopts an aspect, feature, or attribute of another and is completely or partially changed by the model presented by others. It is through a series of identifications that a person is formed and determined.

Identification - the individual's perception of himself as belonging to a certain gender is associated with his sexual socialization, the development of self-awareness in accordance with gender, and the acquisition of a socio-sexual role. The sexual self-awareness of an individual is formed in a social environment that reinforces correct sexual behavior and condemns possible

defects. The system of sexual norms, male and female stereotypes forms a "male image" or "female image" in a person. Primary sexual self-identification is formed by the age of 2, and at the age of 6-7, sexual inclinations are formed intensively, which are manifested in the choice of play, behavior style, and sexual segregation (the formation of gender identity).

Identification is manifested as a correspondence of his subjectivity to the world in which the individual simultaneously lives. Therefore, self-awareness exists together with identification as a process of establishing correspondence with others. Self-identification combines the identifier and identification into a single effective mechanism, which, on the one hand, allows us to highlight the important features of the surrounding world for the individual, and on the other hand, allows us to understand the opportunities and needs that are logical for him in this situation. A person who predicts his behavior always occupies a personal and social position, since he is simultaneously focused on the surrounding world and on himself.

A. Antyushko highlighted two main directions for studying the phenomenon of identification: first, the use of the concept of identification in the sense of an explanatory principle, that is, measuring and comparing a person's mental characteristics with a certain standard; the second direction is the study of identification in the processes of communication, interaction, mutual understanding. This direction is associated with the analysis of the process of socialization of a person. Identification is included in the mechanism of socialization of a person, the mechanism of communication, interaction, mutual understanding of people, in the process of which individual characteristics of a person appear. From this point of view, the author proposes the following methods of identification:

- identification with another person;
- identification of a person with a certain group;
- identification of a person with a large community;
- identification with the subject himself, that is, auto-identification or self-determination.

A.V. Mytil, following the above scheme, believes that all identification phenomena include self-identification. Each participant determines his subjectivity due to his involvement in the creation of a common space.

Proceeding from the subject-subject paradigm, S.V. Talayko considers self-identification as a specific process that occurs in the relationship between the personal "I" and "others". The state of a person associated with self-identification reveals not only himself, but also others. Any person interacts with a system of relationships and meanings that are initially created by other people and express their existence. In turn, self-identification occurs together with the identification of others through communication.

According to M. Draganov, since a person's attention is simultaneously focused on the world and on himself, self-identification is a contradictory unity that ensures his development as a person. On the other hand, recognition and approval become a leading motive in human behavior. Yu.G. Ovchinnikova, enumerating the mechanisms of identification, emphasizes that each of their stages is associated with a crisis in a person's relationship with the outside world. The concept of crisis is used by the scientist in the sense of a critical point in development. The scientist says that vulnerability and the potential for growth of the individual are equally strengthened. According to the author, the mechanism of manifestation of identification is the testing of the social roles of the individual from the point of view of subjective activity of the components of identification.

Such considerations allow us to consider identification as a statistical concept based on the synthesis of identification mechanisms, which creates a social and personal relationship between the formation of identification and is the central mechanism of the structure of a person's self-awareness. In addition, identification is the result of the process of training and upbringing of a person, who is the subject of interpersonal interaction based on manifestations in the personality. The social experience obtained as a result of educational activities has a significant impact on the organization of the coordinate system of personality activity, that is, identifications occurring in ontogenesis form self-awareness and socially significant features of the personality. These are:

- activity;
- responsibility;
- altruism;
- cooperation;
- authority;
- communication;
- conformism, etc.

Within the framework of the second direction of identification, some scientists consider the processes by which certain actions occurring in a person in the motivational, emotional and evaluative spheres are determined and manifested in his behavior in social relations. Within this approach, two types of behavior are identified:

- a) role acceptance;
- b) empathy.

J. Marcia, analyzing experimental research on identification, focuses on the formation of identification not as one of the stages of personality development, but as an independent factor influencing the development of the individual. Based on theoretical analysis, the author divides the development and recognition of individual status into four stages:

- 1) identification;
- 2) predetermination;
- 3) diffuse identification;
- 4) identification moratorium

We agree with this approach, there are two clear boundaries in the formation of the identity of the crisis and the obligation. In addition, the crisis is characterized as a period of reconsideration of old values, choices and preferences.

The exit from the crisis leads to certain obligations and the fulfillment of new roles. People who have achieved their identity are individuals who have experienced the corresponding crisis and are engaged in an independently chosen entrepreneurship, taking into account their life position. Predetermination of personality is diagnosed when a person has a professional and worldview orientation, but these devices are not the result of a personal position, but the result of a decision proposed by others.

The dispersion of personality is when a person does not have a personal and professional direction, "a person swims with the flow". Moratorium is observed in those who solve the problem of forming a professional and worldview orientation, which is a search that can last a long time.

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