

THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Annotation

The peculiarity of the socio-psychological approach to the problem of personality lies in the fact that it is considered as a consequence of different forms of interaction with different groups. That is, social psychology primarily studies the laws of behavior of a person in a group, and how the influence of a person in the communication system is reflected in his mind.

Keywords: Personality, socialization, resocialization, leader, democratic style, liberal style, authoritarian style, relations, conflict, sociometry.

The concept of socialization or socialization is a pure social psychological and sociological category, the process by which a person is assigned to the effects of the external social environment that surrounds him, the tendency to assimilate his norms and rules, the degree of assimilation. The general meaning of this concept lies in the fact that a person is born and grows up under the influence of the external environment that surrounds him directly, is brought up by the same society, the same environment.

The family environment is such a primary, initial socialization furnace, dwelling for each individual. There are also secondary places of socialization, which include educational institutions of all stages, orphanages, special boarding schools and military educational institutions. Because there for a relatively long time the child was brought up, in the influence of the norms, values and requirements of that land, a worldview is formed, becoming a person. If it is noted that the withdrawal from primary or secondary socialization, deprivation of it, or behavior as a result of external negative influences, takes a deviant form, then, as they say in the scientific language, a process called resotsialization is implied.

Thus, in a narrow sense, socialization is the process by which an individual penetrates into the social environment, absorbs in it, perceives the norms of the external social environment and explains whether he can comply with them or not. The concept of "socialization" is associated with two different concepts that are close in meaning: "upbringing" and "adaptation".

Socialization is much broader than the process of upbringing, because in its enlightenment there will always be cases when it is not always put into the mold, not always understood by the individual. And adaptation can be considered as a component of socialization, its mechanism.

Social psychological adaptation, that is, the experience gained by an individual through his skills and adaptation to social relations, is a manifestation of general socialization.

In the process of socialization, a person acquires social norms in society, learns to perform various roles, builds skills of self-discipline in public conditions. Socialization of a person in this sense is based on his knowledge, understanding of social existence.

The sources of socialization include: 1) the experience gained in childhood – this process is parallel with the formation of psychological functions and the manifestation of the norms of the initial social behavior; 2) social institutions – the system of education and upbringing; starting from the family, masks that allow to receive education in higher educational institutions and higher educational institutions; 3) the influence of people In this place, both formal and informal conditions, people communicate with each other, treatment procedures are provided for. Every role that a person performs throughout his life is reflected in the norms, rules, criteria of conduct of the social being of the trugan, which surround him.

Each person performs more or less different roles throughout his or her life, all of which leave a worthy mark on his or her socialization experience. Therefore, in this process, each person seeks to find his place in society and, according to his effect, he or she achieves this position. In fact, at each stage of socialization, a person becomes increasingly aware of his “I” and makes the necessary adjustments to him. If personal experience is positive and a person is able to draw good and correct conclusions from what he sees and form the right way of life, then his reputation among people is high, otherwise there will be a conclusion about personality degradation, depressions in behavior.

What sphere of social activity or personality does not take what form of relations (economic, political, legal, ideological, spiritual, etc.z) it is impossible to deny the establishment of interaction and relations between people who are the owner or subject of those relations, both its negatives and the indigenous essence. Therefore, the study of the factors that increase the effectiveness of individual communication in each concrete setting is an important task of Social Psychology. When it comes to personal influence, it is also worth saying about the role of the image of the teacher. Because, a prestigious Person will always have his position and influence in that prestigious group. The image of a person is his ability to exert willpower and emotional influence on other persons. It is known that prestige is not only gained by practice or life experience, but its real basis is the correct attitude of a person to people, the harmony of the qualities of humanity in it, other positive qualities.

Psychological reputation is the most important criterion for influence. Personlararo attitude-is understood as mutual perception and interaction between two or more people. The following types of relationships are distinguished: - formal relations refers to relationships under the influence of persons of different categories. - interaction of persons in the process of activity or formed from activity with respect to their relations with work. - personal relationships-life between people, relationships that arise in marriage are told. - emotional relationship — refers to a positive or negative subordinate relationship that occurs in a relationship. Personalitylarar

in relationships, people of every status (position) are distinguished among people. Individuals with high levels of hormones, role, influence in the group, selected by many, are called "Group stars". The personlararo is chosen in the relationship, and the person who can not join the group is considered to be "isolated".

If the individual in the group has a low status in the relationship and the isolated person forms the majority, then in such a group interaction, nudity is considered low. A personlarar in a relationship, the mutual aspiration of people to each other, the mutual acceptance of each other positively-is called affiliation.

Mutual positive, emotional close relationships of individuals can lead to friendship. Openness in relations, transparency, loyalty mutual respect, trust strengthen friendship. Friendship also occurs in order to benefit from work, to enrich each other spiritually. At the same time, there can also be friendship, which appears in the range of higher goals. In social life, it is inevitable that a person will stand out as some separate conflicts, disagreements in relations. Therefore, sometimes scientists openly admit that conflicts or conflicts can have not only negative, but also positive sides. For Example, G. Andreeva writes about the constructive consequences of some conflicts. In his opinion, sometimes a dispute arising between two persons makes the right conclusions in their perspective, shunady encourages action to another non-return, factorization, vigilance. Or, at first glance, a person who is obsessed with lazinesslararo conflict causes a person to work muttasil on himself, to correct his behavior on his own. According to the outcome of such disputes are called constructive.

And the consequence of the destructive conflict is often negative, it brings out the antagonism of the individual, the troubles of the parties are exhausted, they can also become ill. Or the dispute between the husband and wife, or between the mother-in-law and the bride, can cause a family breakdown and the whole family break down.

Konflikt, dispute or conflict - this is a social psychological officer who expresses the rhythm of a relationship full of negative emotions that do not coincide with each other in the minds of some individually acquired person, or in the process of communication of a person, in the framework of a group or in the moments of mutual communication and influence, arise as a result of

One of the traditional supporters in distinguishing the leadership style is based on the typology introduced by Kurt Levin, in which the authoritarian, democratic and liberal styles of leadership differ. In the authoritarian style. the leader takes into his own hands the decisions of the leadership, takes the execution of the decision under the control of kattik, and yul demonstrates a desperate attempt to punish for the mistakes committed, does not look at the employee with interest as a person. Under these circumstances, the presence of constant control ensures a high indicator of discipline aspect of the procedure. But from a psychological point of view, catarrhal deficiencies are observed in such a method: 1) increase in the

probability of making a Mistake; 2) suppression of initiative, creative activity of employees, slowing the introduction of inventions, employees ' sluggishness; 3) dissatisfaction of employees with work, position in the Team; 4) increased physical and mental stresses and negative impact on health as a result of

Such a technique can be purposeful and justified in the conditions in which strict discipline and obedience are necessary in the relationship between the leader and the employee, the parent and the child, the educator and the educator. This style negatively affects the process of adaptation of the child to the educational institution, the process of mmosification is slow. The democratic style is sometimes referred to as partnership partnership leadership style ham. Such a technique kilinates the shake taking into account their opinion and initiative, through discussion Kilis with the leadership decisions staff in the community. Also, control over the performance of the career is carried out by both the manager and the staff, the manager looks at the employee as a person, taking into account his needs, interests and interests. The democratic method is considered one of the most effective means of management, when applying it, the probability of making the right decision increases, labor efficiency is ensured, the principle from the work done and membership in the team grows, the group's coherence increases and the psychological Muhit is positive.

In Liberal style, democratic principles reign in the team, the employee is given complete freedom, he determines his service duties and chooses the means of execution, control of behavior in the group is almost not observed. Such a technique can be applied in a team with high creative power and the process of functional chicory is impeccably adjusted. However, when such a method is applied, each member of the group is initiative, while directing them towards a certain maksad does not find the force in the team, it is also possible that they remain unfulfilled because the control of the decisions taken is stagnant. As a result, employees are not satisfied with their work and leadership, work efficiency is low, cooperation in the team increases the likelihood of dividing into groups that do not enter into each other, and grouplararo open or secret conflict occurs. The above-mentioned leadership styles are manifested in each of the activities of the leader, management, educator at this or that level, and in some, when the characters inherent in these styles are clearly visible, in the other the Octave is visible. Some leaders realize that they are inclined to any style, while the other can not distinguish between certain style marks in their behavior. Accordingly, in psychological recommendations, it is recommended that the leader himself as a person can distinguish himself from the style and take the use of the style to the level of ichthyeri sheher.

Diagnostic methods include tests and other methodologies. These are: T. Leary's method for determining interpersonal relationships, sociometry, referentometry, Thomas questionnaire, Rene-Jele's method, S. Rosensweig's pictorial associations and all projective tests, including the "Family Picture" method, and many others. p methodologies are included. In recent years, some clinical methods have been used in social psychology. Rorschach's Ink Spots, Kettel,

MMRI, and more. Russian scientists BM Bekhterov, Ya.L. Kolominsky, A.V. Petrovsky, L.I. Umansky have made a great contribution to the study of the team and the group. The American researcher J. Moreno is considered the inventor of the "sociometric" direction. His method of sociometry is one of the important methods of social psychology aimed at determining the sociometric influence of individuals in a group. Using sociometry, it is possible to determine the informal composition of the group and the psychological environment within it.

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