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SHAXSIYAT PSIXOLOGIYASI VA UNING SHAKLLANISHI

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Annatasiya: Shaxsiyat psixologiyasi insonning ichki dunyosi, uning xulq-atvori, qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlari va ijtimoiy munosabatlari bilan bog'liq muhim ilmiy sohadir. Shaxsiyat har bir insonning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini, individual xatti-harakatlarni va psixologik jarayonlarni ifodalaydi. Shaxsiyat shakllanishi esa insonning hayot davomida o'zgaruvchan va rivojlanayotgan jarayondir. Bu jarayonning asosiy omillari genetik meros, atrof-muhit, tarbiya va ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabatlardir. Shaxsiyat psixologiyasi, shuningdek, shaxsnинг qanday qilib o'zini anglayotgani, o'z qadr-qimmatini, hissiy holatini va ijtimoiy aloqalarini qanday tashkil qilishi kabi masalalarni o'rganadi. Ushbu maqolada shaxsiyat psixologiyasining mohiyati, uning shakllanishi jarayonlari va bu jarayonda psixologik omillarning o'rni tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: shaxsiyat, psixologiya, shaxsiyatning shakllanishi, xulq-atvor, ichki dunyo, psixologik rivojlanish, tarbiya, ijtimoiy aloqalar.

Kirish:

Shaxsiyat psixologiyasi inson psixikasining muhim bir sohasi bo'lib, u har bir shaxsnинг individual xususiyatlarini, uning xulq-atvorini, qaror qabul qilishini va ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tashkil etishda qanday psixologik jarayonlar ishlashini tushunishga yordam beradi. Shaxsiyatning shakllanishi esa insonning hayotidagi eng muhim va murakkab jarayonlardan biridir. Shaxsiyatning rivojlanishi genetik omillar, atrof-muhit, oila, tarbiya va jamiyat tomonidan boshqariladi. Psixologlar va ilmiy ishchilar shaxsiyatni nafaqat ijtimoiy va madaniy omillar bilan, balki psixologik jarayonlar va ichki motivatsiya bilan bog'liq ravishda o'rganadilar. Shaxsiyatning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi psixologiyada davomli jarayon sifatida ko'rildi, u insonning turli yosh davrlarida turlicha namoyon bo'ladi.

Asosiy qism:

Shaxsiyatning psixologik shakllanishi jarayoni bir qancha omillar va ta'sirlar natijasida rivojlanadi. Genetik faktorlar, ya'ni irsiyat, shaxsiyatning boshlang'ich shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shaxsiyatni shakllantiruvchi birinchi omil bu o'zgarmas va biologik omillardir. Masalan, bolalar genetik jihatdan o'zlarining xususiyatlariga ega bo'lishadi, bu xususiyatlar o'zgarishsiz qoladi. Ammo, ayni paytda, shaxsiyatning shakllanishiga atrof-muhit, oilaviy tarbiya, ta'lim va jamiyat ta'siri ham juda katta. Bu omillar, o'z navbatida, shaxsiyatni rivojlantirishda va uning psixologik jihatlarini aniqlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Shaxsiyat psixologiyasi sohasida turli nazariyalar mavjud. Masalan, Freydning psixanalitik nazariyasi shaxsiyatning shakllanishi va rivojlanishini ongsiz jarayonlar, erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi munosabatlар va turli rivojlanish bosqichlariga bog'liq deb

**PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS AT THE STAGE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF
SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY.**
International online conference.

Date: 23rd December-2024

tushuntiradi. Freydning fikriga ko'ra, shaxsiyatning asosiy tarkibiy qismlari id, ego va super-ego bo'lib, ular insonning psixologik jarayonlarini va xulq-atvorini belgilaydi. Shaxsiyat shakllanishi jarayonida o'zaro bog'langan bu uch element insonning ichki dunyosini tashkil etadi va uning ijtimoiy muhit bilan o'zaro aloqalarini aniqlaydi.

Bundan tashqari, Eriksonga ko'ra, shaxsiyatning shakllanishi 8 bosqichdan iborat bo'lib, har bir bosqichda inson ijtimoiy va ruhiy muammolarga duch keladi. Har bir bosqichda yuzaga kelgan konfliktlar shaxsiyatning o'sishiga yoki to'xtab qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shaxsiyatni shakllantiruvchi boshqa muhim omil esa ota-onaning tarbiyasi va bola bilan bo'lgan aloqalaridir. Oila, bolaga mustahkam hissiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ehtiyojlarni qondirish va ijtimoiy qoidalarga rioya qilishni o'rgatishda juda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Shaxsiyatning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynaydigan omil bu ijtimoiy aloqalar va jamiyat ta'siridir. Insonning ijtimoiy hayoti, ya'ni do'stlar, oila, ish joyi, jamiyatdagi o'rni uning shaxsiyatini shakllantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ijtimoiy rollar va ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan me'yorlar, qadriyatlar va intilishlar shaxsiyatni shakllantiradi. Odamlar o'zlarining ijtimoiy guruhlariga qaysi xususiyatlarga ega bo'lishlari kerakligini anglash orqali o'z shaxsiyatlarini shakllantiradilar. Bu ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlar shaxsiyatning rivojlanishida ham davom etadi va uni murakkablashtiradi.

Kognitiv rivojlanish nazariyasi ham shaxsiyat shakllanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Piaget va Vygotskiyning rivojlanish nazariyalariga ko'ra, shaxsiyatning shakllanishi faqat biologik rivojlanishga bog'liq emas, balki aqliy rivojlanishga ham aloqadordir. Piaget, masalan, bola o'zining psixologik va kognitiv salohiyatini rivojlantirgan sari, o'zini anglash va ijtimoiy muhit bilan aloqada bo'lishda yaxshilanishlarni ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, Vygotskiy shaxsiyatni ijtimoiy o'zaro aloqalar va madaniy ta'sirlar orqali shakllanishini ta'kidlagan.

Shaxsiyatning shakllanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi yana bir omil — bu madaniyat va uning qadriyatlari. Madaniyatning o'ziga xos qoidalari, ijtimoiy rollar va qadriyatlар shaxsiyatni shakllantiradi. Shaxsiyatning shakllanishi jarayoni jamiyatning ijtimoiy me'yorlari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Shaxsiyatning ijtimoiy muhitga moslashishi va o'zini ifodalashda madaniyatning o'rni katta.

Xulosa:

Shaxsiyat psixologiyasi insonning ichki dunyosini, uning xulq-atvorini va psixologik jarayonlarini tushunishdagi eng muhim sohalardan biridir. Shaxsiyat shakllanishi jarayoni murakkab va ko'p omillarga bog'liq bo'lib, genetik faktorlar, atrof-muhit, oila tarbiyasi, ijtimoiy aloqalar, madaniyat va ta'lim kabi omillar birgalikda insonning shaxsiyatini shakllantiradi. Psixologik rivojlanishning turli nazariyalari shaxsiyatni tushunish va uning shakllanishini yaxshiroq anglashga yordam beradi. Shaxsiyat psixologiyasini o'rganish, insonning o'zini anglashiga, boshqalar bilan samarali munosabatlar o'rnatishtiga va jamiyatdagi o'rni va rolini tushunishga yordam beradi. Shaxsiyat shakllanishining har bir bosqichi hayotdagi muhim qarorlar va muvaffaqiyatlarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Date: 23rd December-2024

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**PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS AT THE STAGE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF
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International online conference.**

Date: 23rd December-2024

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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS AT THE STAGE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY.
International online conference.

Date: 23rd December-2024



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**PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS AT THE STAGE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY.
International online conference.**

Date: 23rd December-2024

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