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PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION
IN MEDICAL STAFF*Azizbek Nurmatov**Teacher of the department "Pedagogy and Psychology"
Tashkent Medical Academy,
Uzbekistan, Tashkent*ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ У МЕДИЦИНСКИХ РАБОТНИКОВ*Нурматов Азизбек Нуралиевич**преподаватель кафедры «Педагогика и психология»
Ташкентской медицинской академии,
Узбекистан, г. Ташкент*

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the need and problems of introducing identification in the local environment, focusing on the existing problems related to the development of identification in the development of psychology and professional development of specialists in Uzbekistan and the challenges ahead.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена необходимости и проблемам внедрения идентификации в местной среде, акцентируя внимание на существующих проблемах, связанных с развитием идентификации в развитии психологии и повышения квалификации специалистов в Узбекистане, и на стоящих впереди задачах.

Keywords: Identification, motive, in legal psychology, Professional identification, personality, motivation.

Ключевые слова: идентификация, мотив, в юридической психологии, профессиональная идентификация, личность, мотивация.

Identification (lat. Identificāre - identification) is a partially realized mental process of assimilation into another person or group of people. In some cases, it may appeal to psychological defense mechanisms. Identification underlies the usual attempts to adopt important traits, to remain like another person or group of people. In this form it has existed since early childhood, stemming from a primitive desire to "infiltrate" into more complex, effective, and subjectively controlled forms. Identification helps to establish a deep emotional connection with another person or group of people, a sense of identity, a union with them. Conscious and unconscious identification allows one to "stand in someone else's place" - to be submerged, to convey to another person's field, space, condition, which helps one to understand it deeply.

The role of professional identification in the structure of general identities has not yet been fully elucidated, but the development of scientific ideas about the phenomenon and the structure of social identification and its separate types allows to study professional identification as one of the important elements of social "I". In our country, however, we see that the final solutions of research in the field of professional identification are limited to a very small number of studies. Among the researches in this field are currently among psycholo-

gists E. Gaziyeu [3], F. Akramova [1], on the issues of social psychology, psychophysiology, psychohygiene, medical psychology, psychological services in various fields, as well as M. Karamyan [5; 6], D. Ilkhamova [4], D. Urazbayeva [9], F. Goziyeva [2] researches on medical psychology, the role of psychological factors in the origin, course and treatment of diseases, the role of psychological state and personal characteristics of the patient in disease rehabilitation Z.R. Ibodullayev [3], M.X. Karamyan [5, 6]. This research and the scientific literature that is being created can be said to be the first stage of the interaction of the science of psychology. But these circumstances are not sufficient to establish their identification experiences.

Identification is a psychological phenomenon in which interlocutors try to put themselves in each other's shoes in order to understand each other better. That is, trying to understand someone else through one's own knowledge, imagination, qualities, comparing oneself with someone else (consciously or unconsciously) is identification. For example, a friend or brother may understand the inner state of a young man who is going on a date for the first time. (F. Akramova) [1].

Emphasizing the general linguistic and psychological roots of the concepts of 'recognition' and 'identification', Erickson considered it inappropriate to shorten

the concept of identification to the simple sum of early identification. According to Erickson, the limitation of the identification mechanism is made clear by the fact that any child identifier placed in a row does not result in a normally functioning person. Identification begins where the identity is no longer usable. Identification "... grows as a result of selectively rejecting and mutually assimilating the identities of other children and merging them into a new configuration, which in turn is determined by the process by which society (often through subcultures) identifies an individual. ... it must rotate "[Erikson, 1996, p.

Identification is the acceptance by young people as a model of adulthood, the skill of teachers, the etiquette, the desire to imitate it, to imitate, to form in themselves the qualities of the ideal.

Identification is the process of 1) identifying someone, something 2) introducing yourself to another person, a group of people, an image. 3) the operation of comparing a particular stimulus with a standard or stored in memory and determining their specificity and difference. 4) projection, giving to another person their features, motives, thoughts and feelings. 5) in engineering and legal psychology - the recognition, identification of any objects (including people), their assignment to a particular class or recognition on the basis of certain characteristics.

Social identification occurs as a dynamic process that results from the establishment of active social education, which manifests itself in life as interactions, social comparisons, and the basic system of social construction of the subject. We can observe that social identification encompasses a single cognitive, motivational, and value system. According to this approach, professional identification is seen as the enrichment of an activity and the interactions associated with it with individual emotional knowledge, the self-awareness of the individual that arises under the influence of activity orientation. In accordance with this knowledge, the individual learns the system of values, as well as the behavioral forms inherent in the labor community, and the goals in accordance with the status-role, moral, motivational influences of the labor community. Professional identification is one of the important elements of the structure of social identification, is formed in the process of personal and professional development and affects many aspects of human life. In view of the above, professional identification includes orientation and interaction with the world of professions, the full

realization of the potential of the individual in professional activities, as well as the ability to predict the results of the chosen profession and the direction of development. can be thought of as an integrative concept that integrates the cognitive, motivational, and moral characteristics of an individual.

Perceptions of a person's place in the work community in a particular ethical and motivational system, as well as in harmony with his or her subjective attitude toward his or her personal profession, form the basis of professional identification. These ideas have been proven in empirical research that has shown that professional identification forms a whole with cognitive motivational and ethical components. In this approach, the interrelationship and importance of the following questions in a person's self-awareness are highlighted: "Who am I? What and how am I doing?" - personal question, questions aimed at gaining knowledge about the person in the context of existing social relations and business requirements; "How am I?" - a moral question, which is aimed at understanding my ideological components, the development of ideas about different situations and relationships with people; "What am I striving for?" - Motivational question, to answer this question, you must first clearly answer the above two questions.

While distinguishing the cognitive, motivational, and ethical components of identification, we note that it is difficult to study the cognitive components within them, because it is the cognitive component that is at the core of the identification structure. The traditional approach to the cognitive component of professional identification, according to D.N.Zavalishina is determined by a person's assimilation of norms, values, and traditions in a group of colleagues. This reality manifests itself as a professional identification: "... No professional activity and personal development can take place without the cognitive activity of the subject, focused on the world of professions and self-awareness." This process can be compared to the self-awareness of individuals in a group of colleagues. The author emphasizes that the cognitive components of professional identification should be supplemented with the personal characteristics of the subject in accordance with the environment of the professional community. In the process of identification, an individual's perception of himself as an expert takes place within the work team, the workplace. of objects that affect the surrounding events in which a group of people work.

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