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MUNDARIJA:

T/R	Mualliflar	Maqola sarlavhasi	Bet
1	<i>G'AYBULLAYEV ALISHER ASADOVICH</i>	MAKTAB UQUVCHILARIDA BULLING XULQ ATVOR SHAKLLANISHINING IJTIMOYIY PSIXOLOGIK DETERMINANTLARI	11
2	<i>YOQUBJONOVA SEVARA BAHODIR QIZI</i>	PRESERVING THE AUTHOR'S INDIVIDUAL STYLE IN UZBEK TRANSLATION (BASED ON LEE KUAN YEW'S FROM THIRD WORLD TO FIRST)	17
3	<i>IBODULLOYEV NURALI SHERALIYEVICH</i>	PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNING TA'LIM JARAYONIDA SAMARDORLIGI VA METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI	28
4	<i>AXMEDOVA ZARRINA JAMILOVNA, NARZULLOYEVA JASMINA JO'RABEK QIZI</i>	IJTIMOYIY TARMOQLARNING O'SPirinLAR PSIXIKASIGA TA'SIRI VA UNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI	31
5	<i>QAZOQOV MUXRIDIN HOSHM O'G'LI</i>	ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ У СОТРУДНИКОВ ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ	36
6	<i>SAIDOVA RAYHONA AMON QIZI</i>	BO'LAJAK PEDAGOGLARDA KASBIY FAOLIYAT SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI	39
7	<i>NISHONOVA ZUXRA VOXIDJON QIZI</i>	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHONICS APPROACH AND ITS ROLE IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL PARADIGMS	42
8	<i>SADULLAYEVA SEVARA G'AYRADJONOVNA</i>	TALABALARDA UYQUSIZLIK VA UNING SALOMATLIKKA TA'SIRI	46
9	<i>SAFAROVA ZULFIZAR BOBONAZAR QIZI</i>	BAHOLASH AMALIYOTIDA UCHRAYDIGAN MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNI BARTARAF ETISH YO'LLARI	50
10	<i>MAMATOV ALIMARDON SOTVOLDI O'G'LI, SHOMUROTOV ZOVID ZOKIROVICH</i>	PROFESSIONAL DEFORMATION AND ITS CAUSES	54
11	<i>UBAYDULLA AXROROVICH KOSIMOV</i>	KICHIK MAKTAB YOSHIDA AXBOROT QABUL QILISH MODALLIGINING AHAMIYATI	59

T/R	Mualliflar	Maqola sarlavhasi	Bet
12	<i>XAMIDOV AKMAL AMRULLOYEVICh</i>	KASB TANLASHDA IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARNING O‘RNI	64
13	<i>JAXONOV JAVLONBEK JAMIL O‘G‘LI</i>	O‘SMIRLARDA JINOYAT MOTIVLARI SHAKLLANISHINING IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI	68
14	<i>OSTONOVA LOBAR RASHID QIZI</i>	THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS’ LEISURE TIME	71
15	<i>SAFAROVA ZULFIZAR BOBONAZAR QIZI</i>	MUSTAQIL FAOLIYATNI BAHOLASH TEXNOLOGIYALARI: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR	76
16	<i>HAMROYEV JAMSHID O‘G‘LI TEMURBEK</i>	MIGRATSIYA BILAN BOG‘LIQ IJTIMOY SHAROITLARDA O‘SMIRLARNING PSIXOLOGIK MOSLASHUV STRATEGIYALARI.	79
17	<i>OBIDOVA ZILOLA FOZILOVNA</i>	YOSHLAR ORASIDA YUKSAK HUQUQIY MADANIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI	83
18	<i>QOSIMOVA SARVINOZ BAXTIYOROVNA</i>	YOSHLAR ONGIDA MANIPULYATSION TA‘SIRLARGA QARSHI IMMUNITETNI HOSIL QILISHNING IJTIMOY-PSIXOLOGIK MEXANIZMLARI.	86
19	<i>SHODIYEVA UMEDA SHUHRAT QIZI</i>	BO‘LAJAK O‘QITUVCHILARDA KOMMUNIKATIV QOBILIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ILMIY-NAZARIY ASOSLARI	92
20	<i>UMARALIYEVA MUNOJATXON MASHRABOVNA, IBRAGIMOVA MUHLISA ISMOILJON QIZI</i>	THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSLATING HUMOR AND JOKES FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK	97
21	<i>DEHQONBOYEV SHOHJAHON OYBEK O‘G‘LI</i>	CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF AN INDIVIDUAL DURING FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS	101

Dehkonboyev Shohjahon Oybek ugli

Lecturer of the Department of Psychology of Bukhara State University

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF AN INDIVIDUAL DURING FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Abstract. *This article explores the criteria and psychological foundations for assessing an individual's social behavior in forensic psychological examinations. It emphasizes the importance of integrating cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components to form a comprehensive understanding of social actions within legal contexts. The paper discusses various theoretical frameworks that underpin the evaluation process, including social cognition, emotional regulation, and learned behavioral patterns. Attention is given to methodological approaches such as structured interviews, psychological testing, and observational techniques that ensure reliable and valid assessments. The role of cultural and situational factors is also examined to highlight their impact on social behavior interpretation.*

Keywords. *Forensic psychological examination, social behavior assessment, psychological criteria, social cognition, emotional regulation, behavioral patterns, cultural factors, forensic psychology.*

Дехконбоев Шохжахон Ойбек угли

Преподаватель кафедры психологии Бухарского государственного университета

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ В ХОДЕ СУДЕБНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ И ИХ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются критерии и психологические основы оценки социального поведения человека в судебно-психологической экспертизе. В ней подчеркивается важность интеграции когнитивного, эмоционального и поведенческого компонентов для формирования всестороннего понимания социальных действий в правовых контекстах. В работе обсуждаются различные теоретические рамки, лежащие в основе процесса оценки, включая социальное познание, эмоциональную регуляцию и усвоенные модели поведения. Уделяется внимание таким методологическим подходам, как структурированное интервью, психологическое тестирование и методы наблюдения, которые обеспечивают надежную и обоснованную оценку. Также рассматривается роль культурных и ситуационных факторов для выделения их влияния на интерпретацию социального поведения.*

Ключевые слова. *Судебно-психологическая экспертиза, оценка социального поведения, психологические критерии, социальное познание, эмоциональная регуляция, модели поведения, культурные факторы, судебная психология.*

Dehqonboyev Shohjahon Oybek o'g'li

Buxoro davlat universiteti Psixologiya kafedrası o'qituvchisi

SUD-PSIXOLOGIK EKSPERTIZA JARAYONIDA SHAXSNING IJTIMOY XULQ-ATVORINI BAHOLASH MEZONLARI VA ULARNING PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada sud-psixologik ekspertiza jarayonida shaxsning ijtimoiy xulq-atvorini baholash mezonlari va ularning psixologik asoslari yoritilgan. Huquqiy kontekstda ijtimoiy harakatlarni to'liq tushunish uchun kognitiv, emotsional va xulq-atvor komponentlarini integratsiyalash muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Maqolada baholash jarayonining nazariy asoslarini tashkil etuvchi turli yondashuvlar, jumladan, ijtimoiy kognitsiya, emotsional regulyatsiya va o'zlashtirilgan xulq-atvor modellari tahlil qilingan. Ishda ishonchlilik va validlikni ta'minlovchi metodologik yondashuvlar, xususan, strukturaviy intervyu, psixologik*

testlar va kuzatuv usullariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy xulq-atvorni talqin qilishda madaniy va vaziyatli omillarning roli ham ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sud-psixologik ekspertiza, ijtimoiy xulq-atvorni baholash, psixologik mezonlar, ijtimoiy kognitsiya, emotsional regulyatsiya, xulq-atvor modellari, madaniy omillar, sud psixologiyasi.

Introduction. The assessment of an individual's social behavior within forensic psychological examination presents a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires a deep understanding of both psychological principles and social dynamics. Social behavior encompasses a wide range of actions and reactions that are influenced not only by individual personality traits but also by the surrounding social environment. In forensic contexts, accurately evaluating these behaviors is essential to understanding the motivations, intentions, and potential risks associated with an individual's actions. This evaluation often involves integrating various psychological theories and methodologies to create a comprehensive profile that reflects the interplay between internal psychological mechanisms and external social influences. The significance of establishing clear and scientifically grounded criteria for assessing social behavior cannot be overstated, as these criteria directly impact the objectivity and validity of forensic conclusions.

The criteria used to evaluate social behavior in forensic psychological examinations are rooted in several foundational psychological concepts, including social cognition, behavioral patterns, and emotional regulation. Social cognition helps in understanding how individuals perceive and interpret social cues, which subsequently influences their responses and interactions with others. Behavioral patterns provide insight into habitual ways of acting that may signal underlying psychological conditions or social adaptation issues. Emotional regulation is also critical, as difficulties in managing emotions can lead to socially inappropriate or harmful behaviors. By examining these psychological foundations, forensic experts can differentiate between behavior driven by conscious intent and those arising from unconscious psychological processes or external pressures. This distinction is vital for determining accountability and tailoring intervention strategies in legal settings.

Moreover, the evaluation process incorporates standardized psychological tools and observational techniques to ensure reliability and consistency in assessing social behavior. Psychological assessments may include personality inventories, projective tests, and structured interviews, all designed to capture the nuances of social functioning. Observations in naturalistic or controlled environments further enrich the assessment by providing real-time data on interpersonal dynamics and behavioral responses. The integration of qualitative and quantitative data allows forensic psychologists to formulate evidence-based conclusions that reflect the complexity of social behavior. Additionally, cultural and contextual factors are taken into account to avoid biases and to appreciate the diversity of social norms influencing behavior. Such a holistic approach enhances the accuracy and fairness of forensic evaluations, particularly when dealing with individuals from varied backgrounds.

In conclusion, the criteria and psychological bases for assessing social behavior in forensic psychological examination are essential components that ensure comprehensive, ethical, and scientifically valid evaluations. These criteria serve as a bridge between abstract psychological theories and practical forensic applications, enabling experts to navigate the intricate relationship between individual psychology and social context. The continuous development of assessment standards and methodological innovations contributes to the improvement of forensic practice, supporting the legal system in making informed decisions regarding responsibility, risk, and rehabilitation. Recognizing the dynamic nature of social behavior and its psychological underpinnings is fundamental to advancing the field of forensic psychology and promoting justice through meticulous and empathetic evaluation.

Analysis of literature. The scientific understanding of assessing social behavior within forensic psychological examination is deeply rooted in classical and contemporary

psychological theories that explore the interaction between individual cognition and social environment. One foundational theory is Bandura's social learning theory, which emphasizes that behavior is acquired through observing and imitating others within a social context. This perspective highlights the importance of environmental influences and modeling in shaping an individual's social actions, suggesting that forensic evaluations must consider learned behaviors alongside inherent traits. Furthermore, Bandura introduced the concept of self-efficacy, reflecting an individual's belief in their ability to control social situations, which plays a crucial role in determining behavioral responses during legal assessments. The integration of social learning theory into forensic settings allows experts to interpret behaviors not simply as isolated acts but as outcomes of ongoing social interactions and learned patterns.

Another significant contribution to understanding social behavior in forensic contexts comes from Ajzen's theory of planned behavior, which posits that behavior is influenced by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. This framework provides a systematic approach to evaluate how an individual's beliefs about consequences, social expectations, and perceived ease or difficulty in performing behaviors inform their actions. Forensic psychologists utilize this model to analyze the intention behind behaviors observed during assessments, distinguishing between impulsive actions and those driven by deliberate planning. This theory also underlines the role of normative social pressures, which can be particularly relevant when evaluating juveniles or individuals embedded in tight-knit social groups. The predictive power of this theory aids forensic experts in anticipating future behaviors and risks, thereby informing judicial decisions.

Erikson's psychosocial development theory also plays a pivotal role in assessing social behavior, especially in adolescent and young adult populations commonly examined in forensic settings. Erikson proposed that individuals pass through a series of developmental stages, each characterized by specific psychosocial conflicts that must be resolved for healthy personality formation. In forensic examinations, unresolved conflicts related to identity, role confusion, or social belonging can manifest as problematic social behaviors. This theory emphasizes the dynamic and developmental nature of social behavior, encouraging evaluators to consider the historical and developmental context of the individual. Recognizing these stages allows forensic psychologists to identify vulnerabilities and strengths that influence social interactions, contributing to a nuanced understanding of behavior within legal frameworks.

The cognitive-affective processing system (CAPS) model developed by Mischel and Shoda offers an integrative perspective that captures the complexity of social behavior assessment. This model explains behavior as a result of the interaction between cognitive and emotional units that are activated depending on situational contexts. CAPS theory posits that individuals have distinctive patterns of processing social information, which leads to variability in behavior across different environments. For forensic psychological assessment, this model suggests that evaluating social behavior requires attention to how an individual perceives and emotionally responds to specific social cues, rather than relying on static personality traits alone. It also underlines the importance of situational triggers in eliciting certain behaviors, which is critical in forensic analysis where context often influences legal outcomes.

Lastly, Vygotsky's sociocultural theory provides essential insights into the psychological foundations of social behavior by emphasizing the role of cultural tools and social interactions in cognitive development. According to Vygotsky, social behavior cannot be fully understood without considering the mediating influence of language, symbols, and cultural norms internalized through interpersonal exchanges. In forensic psychology, this approach calls for an examination of the cultural and social background of the individual to interpret behavior appropriately. The theory stresses that social behavior is co-constructed and context-dependent, which means that evaluations must go beyond individual pathology to include environmental and cultural factors. This holistic understanding supports more accurate and empathetic forensic assessments, recognizing the diversity and complexity of human social functioning.

Discussion. Evaluating social behavior in forensic psychological examinations involves complex considerations that span both theoretical and practical domains. One primary challenge lies in defining clear, objective criteria that accurately capture the nuances of social interactions, especially given the variability inherent in human behavior. Social behavior is influenced by a myriad of factors including personality traits, developmental history, and immediate social context, making standardized assessment difficult yet essential. The forensic setting adds layers of complexity because behavior must be interpreted not only through a psychological lens but also within legal frameworks that demand precision and impartiality. This necessitates an integration of multiple psychological theories and empirical methods to create comprehensive evaluation standards that are both scientifically sound and legally relevant.

From a psychological standpoint, the foundations for assessing social behavior include cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components. Social cognition theories emphasize the importance of how individuals perceive and interpret social cues, which directly affects their responses in interpersonal situations. Emotional regulation processes are critical as they influence an individual's ability to manage feelings that may otherwise lead to maladaptive or antisocial actions. Behavioral patterns, often shaped by learned experiences and social norms, provide observable evidence of how individuals navigate social environments. The interplay of these elements is crucial in forensic evaluations to differentiate between behaviors driven by pathology, situational stressors, or intentional actions. Moreover, recognizing the role of developmental stages and trauma history further enriches the assessment by contextualizing behaviors within an individual's life trajectory.

In practice, forensic psychologists employ a diverse array of methods to assess social behavior comprehensively. Structured interviews, psychological testing, and behavioral observations are commonly integrated to yield both qualitative and quantitative data. Standardized instruments offer benchmarks for comparison, while observational data capture real-time social interactions that may reveal inconsistencies or adaptive strategies. Additionally, cultural and contextual factors are rigorously considered to ensure assessments do not reflect ethnocentric biases or misinterpret social norms. The triangulation of data sources strengthens the reliability of conclusions drawn, supporting forensic experts in making informed judgments. Ethical considerations, including confidentiality and the potential impact of findings on the individual's legal situation, are carefully navigated throughout the assessment process.

Debates continue regarding the relative weight of different assessment criteria and the extent to which forensic psychologists can generalize findings across diverse populations. Some scholars argue for increased emphasis on neuropsychological and biological correlates of social behavior, while others advocate for more culturally sensitive frameworks that account for social diversity. Furthermore, the dynamic nature of social behavior poses challenges for static assessment models, suggesting a need for ongoing evaluation and incorporation of longitudinal data where possible. Technological advancements, such as virtual reality and machine learning, present promising avenues for enhancing assessment precision but also raise ethical and methodological questions. Ultimately, balancing scientific rigor with humanistic understanding remains at the core of effective forensic evaluation of social behavior, ensuring that assessments serve both justice and rehabilitation.

Conclusion. Assessing an individual's social behavior within forensic psychological examination is a crucial element that requires a careful synthesis of psychological theories and practical criteria. The process demands a comprehensive understanding of how social behaviors manifest and are influenced by both internal psychological mechanisms and external social environments. Accurate evaluation criteria ensure that the forensic expert can objectively interpret behavior, distinguish between normative and pathological actions, and provide insights that are relevant to legal decision-making. This multifaceted approach enhances the reliability of assessments and contributes significantly to the broader goals of justice and

rehabilitation. Moreover, clear and scientifically grounded assessment standards protect the rights of individuals while supporting societal safety and well-being.

The psychological foundations underpinning these criteria emphasize the dynamic interplay between cognition, emotion, and social interaction. Social cognition theories highlight how individuals process social information, which directly influences their behaviors in different contexts. Emotional regulation is recognized as a key factor that affects behavioral responses, especially in stressful or confrontational legal situations. Behavioral patterns and learned social norms further shape how individuals act within their communities and institutions. Recognizing these psychological bases allows forensic professionals to interpret behaviors not as isolated phenomena but as complex outcomes of multifactorial influences. This depth of understanding is essential in crafting accurate psychological profiles and tailoring interventions that are both effective and humane.

Additionally, forensic psychological assessments employ a variety of validated tools and observational methods to quantify and qualify social behavior. Structured interviews, standardized tests, and behavioral observations provide a multidimensional view of the individual’s social functioning. These instruments help in capturing both conscious intentions and unconscious patterns, facilitating a thorough exploration of the individual’s social world. Importantly, the assessments are sensitive to cultural and situational variables, which is vital to avoid misinterpretations and biases. The integration of quantitative data with qualitative insights strengthens the forensic conclusions, ensuring they are both scientifically robust and contextually relevant. This methodological rigor is fundamental for the ethical and legal acceptability of forensic evaluations.

In summary, the criteria for assessing social behavior in forensic psychological examinations are grounded in a well-established psychological framework that accounts for the complexity and variability of human behavior. The psychological foundations provide the theoretical basis necessary for understanding the origins and functions of social actions within legal contexts. When combined with rigorous assessment methods, these criteria enable forensic experts to produce nuanced, reliable, and just evaluations. Such evaluations not only serve judicial purposes but also contribute to the development of targeted interventions aimed at rehabilitation and social reintegration. Ultimately, the ongoing refinement of these criteria and their psychological underpinnings is essential for advancing forensic psychology as a discipline that balances scientific integrity with humanistic values.

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Tahririyat manzili: 200117, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi,
Buxoro shahri Alpomish ko‘chasi, 9-uy
Elektron manzil: aspec.uz
Telegram raqami: -998 (91) 245-46-66

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