



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

GABRIEL TARDNING "TAQLID QILISH QONUNLARI"
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada G.Tard tomonidan taqdim etilgan "Taqlid qilish qonunlari" tahlil qilinadi. Taqlid qilish jarayoni, insonlarning o'zaro aloqalari va madaniy o'zgarishlarda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tarde taqlid qilishni ijtimoiy hayotning ajralmas qismi sifatida ko'radi va bu jarayonning ijtimoiy, psixologik va madaniy jihatlarini ochib beradi. Maqolada Tardning taqlid qilish qonunlari, ularning amaliy qo'llanilishi va ijtimoiy rivojlanishga ta'siri ilmiy dalillar bilan ko'rsatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Taqlid qilish, ijtimoiy qonunlar, ijtimoiy psixologiya, madaniyat, an'analar, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar.

Annotation: This paper analyzes the "Laws of Imitation" presented by Tarde. The process of imitation plays an important role in human interactions and cultural change. Tarde sees imitation as an integral part of social life, and reveals the social, psychological, and cultural aspects of this process. The article shows the laws of imitation of Tard, their practical application and their impact on social development with scientific evidence.

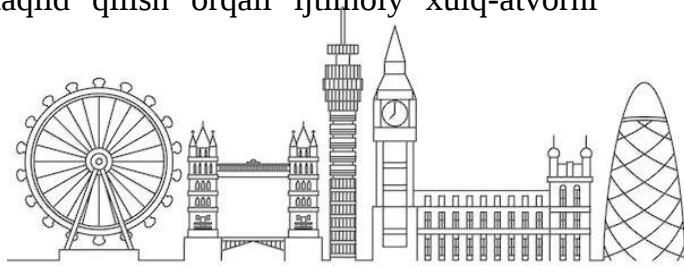
Keywords: Imitation, social laws, Tarde, social psychology, culture, tradition, social change.

Gabriel Tard (1843–1904) – fransuz ijtimoiy psixologi, tarixshunosi va ijtimoiy nazariyotchisi. U ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarning qanday amalga oshishini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ko'plab asarlar yozgan. Uning "Taqlid Qilish Qonunlari" (1890) asari, ijtimoiy munosabatlar va guruh dinamikasini tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Gabriel Tard is a French thinker who has played an important role in the field of social psychology and historical social science. His work, "The Laws of Imitation," offers new approaches to the study of social change and social effects in society. This paper analyzes Tard's laws of imitation, his theory, and the impact of this theory on contemporary social processes.

Taqlid qilishning mohiyati

Taqlid qilish — bu boshqa shaxslarning xulq-atvorini, qadriyatlarini va odatlarini o'zlashtirish jarayoni. G.Tard, taqlid qilishni ijtimoiy psixologiya va ijtimoiy munosabatlarning muhim mexanizmi sifatida ta'riflaydi. Taqlid qilish orqali individs ijtimoiy muhitdan o'zlarini moslashtiradi va yangi ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtiradi. Masalan, bolalar o'z ota-onalari va do'stlari orqali taqlid qilish orqali ijtimoiy xulq-atvorni





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o'rganadilar. Tarde ta'kidlashicha, taqlid qilish faqat shaxsiy qaror emas, balki ijtimoiy zarurat hamdir.

Tardning taqlid qilish qonunlari uchta asosiy qonundan iborat:

- **Qonun 1: Ijtimoiy kontekst**

Taqlid qilish jarayoni faqat ijtimoiy muhitda sodir bo'ladi. Tarde, bu jarayonda ijtimoiy guruhlar va muhitning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Masalan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ma'lum xulq-atvorlar yoki trendlarga taqlid qilishning kuchayishi ko'zga tashlanadi. Ijtimoiy kontekst taqlid qilishning muvaffaqiyatli yoki muvaffaqiyatsiz bo'lishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

- **Qonun 2: Tashqi ta'sir**

Tashqi ta'sirlar, masalan, ommaviy axborot vositalari va madaniy muhitlar, taqlid qilish jarayonini kuchaytirishi yoki pasaytirishi mumkin. Tarde, bu jarayonda ommaviy axborot vositalarining yangi xulq-atvorlarni tarqatishdagi rolini ko'radi. Masalan, film va televideniadagi obrazlar yosh avlodga taqlid qilish uchun namuna sifatida xizmat qiladi. Bunday ta'sirlar, shuningdek, ijtimoiy normalarni o'zgartirishi va yangi qadriyatlarni shakllantirishi mumkin.

- **Qonun 3: Individuallik va umumiylik**

Taqlid qilish jarayoni shaxsiy va umumiy xulq-atvor o'rtasidagi muvozanatni ta'minlaydi. Tarde, taqlid qilish orqali shaxslar o'z shaxsiy xulq-atvorlarini umumiy ijtimoiy normalar bilan uyg'unlashtirishga harakat qilishlarini ta'kidlaydi. Bu, ijtimoiy birlikni mustahkamlashda va ijtimoiy strukturalarni yaratishda muhimdir. Misol uchun, zamonaviy ijtimoiy harakatlar ko'pincha shaxslar o'rtasidagi taqlid va o'zaro ta'sir orqali rivojlanadi.

Tard's laws of imitation consist of three main laws:

- **Law 1: Social Context**

The process of imitation occurs only within a social environment. Tarde emphasizes the importance of social groups and context in this process. For example, the increasing tendency to imitate certain behaviors or trends on social networks is noticeable. The social context influences whether imitation is successful or unsuccessful.

- **Law 2: External Influence**

External influences, such as mass media and cultural environments, can either enhance or diminish the imitation process. Tarde sees the role of mass media in disseminating new behaviors as significant in this process. For example, characters in films and television serve as examples for younger generations to imitate. Such influences can also alter social norms and shape new values.

- **Law 3: Individuality and Universality**

The process of imitation maintains a balance between individual and collective behavior. Tarde emphasizes that individuals strive to align their personal behaviors with general social norms through imitation. This is crucial for strengthening social unity and





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creating social structures. For example, modern social movements often develop through imitation and interaction among individuals.

Taqlid qilish ijtimoiy hayotda bir qancha ahamiyatli funksiyalarni bajaradi:

✓ **Madaniyat va an'analar**

Taqlid qilish orqali madaniyat va an'analar avloddan-avlodga o'tadi. O'zbek madaniyatida milliy urf-odatlar va an'analar avlodlar o'rtasida taqlid qilish orqali saqlanadi. Bu jarayon milliy identitetni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Taqlid qilishning ushbu jihati, ijtimoiy va madaniy o'zgarishlar davrida o'z qadr-qimmatlarini saqlab qolish imkonini beradi.

✓ **O'zaro aloqalarni mustahkamlash**

Taqlid qilish ijtimoiy muhitda o'zaro aloqalarni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Odamlar bir-birlariga taqlid qilish orqali ishonch va yaqinlik hissini shakllantiradilar. Bu, shuningdek, guruh ichidagi ijtimoiy strukturalarni mustahkamlashda ham muhimdir. O'zaro ta'sir, ijtimoiy do'stlik va hamkorlikni rivojlantirishda ham rol o'ynaydi.

✓ **Inson xulq-atvorining o'zgarishi**

Taqlid qilish yangi ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish va xulq-atvorni o'zgartirishda yordam beradi. Tarde, taqlid qilish orqali yangi ijtimoiy normalar va qadriyatlar shakllanishini ta'kidlaydi. Bu jarayon ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga olib kelishi mumkin, chunki yangi xulq-atvorlar ijtimoiy muhitda qabul qilinadi

Imitation performs several important functions in social life:

✓ **Culture and Traditions**

Imitation allows culture and traditions to be passed down from generation to generation. In Uzbek culture, national customs and traditions are preserved through imitation among generations. This process is crucial for shaping national identity. This aspect of imitation enables the retention of values during periods of social and cultural change.

✓ **Strengthening Interpersonal Connections**

Imitation helps to strengthen interpersonal connections within a social environment. People develop feelings of trust and closeness by imitating one another. This is also important for reinforcing social structures within a group. Interaction plays a role in fostering social friendship and collaboration.

✓ **Change in Human Behavior**

Imitation helps in the acquisition of new skills and the modification of behavior. Tarde emphasizes that new social norms and values can form through imitation. This process can lead to social changes, as new behaviors are accepted within the social environment.

Tahlil va Ilmiy Dalillar

Tardning taqlid qilish qonunlari, bir qancha zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlar bilan tasdiqlanadi. Masalan, psixologiya sohasida, Albert Bandura tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan "Ta'lim va Taqlid" nazariyasi Tardning fikrlarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Bandura,





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insonlarning o'zaro ta'sirida taqlid qilish jarayoni orqali ijtimoiy o'rganish amalga oshirilishini ko'rsatadi.

Bundan tashqari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va media zamonida, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni tezda tarqatish va ta'sir o'tkazish jarayonlari Tardning nazariyasini tasdiqlaydi. Masalan, internet orqali ma'lumotlar tez tarqalishi, yangi ijtimoiy normativlar va qadriyatlarning tezkor o'zgarishini keltirib chiqaradi.

Analysis and Scientific Evidence

Tarde's laws of imitation are supported by several contemporary scientific studies. For example, in the field of psychology, Albert Bandura's theory of "Learning and Imitation" supports Tarde's ideas. Bandura demonstrates that social learning occurs through the process of imitation in human interactions.

Moreover, in the age of social networks and media, the rapid dissemination and influence of social changes affirm Tarde's theory. For instance, the quick spread of information via the internet leads to rapid changes in new social norms and values.

Zamonaviy Taqdimot

Bugungi kunda Tardning taqlid qilish qonunlari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda, marketingda va siyosiy kampaniyalarda qo'llanilmoqda. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda "influencer"lar orqali amalga oshiriladigan ta'sir, Tardning kuchli ta'sir qonunini mukammal ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar va harakatlar, ko'pincha maqsadli ta'sirlar orqali, ya'ni bir guruh tomonidan boshqalarga ta'sir o'tkazish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Modern Presentation

Today, Tarde's laws of imitation are applied in social networks, marketing, and political campaigns. The influence exerted through "influencers" on social media perfectly illustrates Tarde's law of strong influence. Additionally, social changes and movements often occur through targeted influences, whereby one group affects others.

Xulosa: Gabriel Tardning Taqlid Qilish Qonunlari Asari

Gabriel Tardning "Taqlid Qilish Qonunlari" asari ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar va ta'sir jarayonlarini o'rganishda muhim nazariy asoslarni taqdim etadi. Tard, taqlid qilish jarayonini ijtimoiy hayotdagi asosiy mexanizm sifatida ko'radi va bu jarayonning ijtimoiy kontekstdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Uning taqdim etgan qonunlari, taqlid qilishning kuchi va o'zgaruvchanligini ko'rsatadi. Tard ijtimoiy muhit, tashqi ta'sirlar va shaxsiy xulq-atvor o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni tahlil qilib, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni qanday amalga oshirishini yoritadi. U taqlid qilish orqali yangi ijtimoiy normativlar va qadriyatlarning shakllanishini ta'kidlaydi, bu esa milliy identitetni mustahkamlashda muhimdir. Tardning nazariyasi zamonaviy ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar va psixologiya bilan birgalikda, ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar va ta'sirlar jarayonini tushunishda qo'llaniladi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi influencerlar va mass-media, taqlid jarayonining qanday kengayishini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu platformalarda taqlid qilish ijtimoiy normalarning tez o'zgarishiga sabab bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, Tardning asari, taqlid qilishning ijtimoiy dinamikalar va o'zgarishlar kontekstida ahamiyatini ochib beradi. Uning yondashuvi, ijtimoiy fanlar va





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psixologiyada yangi izlanishlar uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi, shuningdek, ijtimoiy munosabatlarni yanada chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Abstract: The Work of the Laws of Imitation by Gabriel Tard

Gabriel Tard's work "The Laws of Imitation" provides important theoretical frameworks for the study of processes of social change and influence. Tard sees the process of imitation as the main mechanism in social life, and emphasizes the importance of this process in a social context. The laws he presents show the power and variability of imitation. Tard analyzes the interplay between the social environment, external influences, and personal behavior, illuminating how social change takes place. It emphasizes the formation of new social norms and values through imitation, which is important in strengthening national identity. Tard's theory is used in conjunction with modern social research and psychology to understand the process of social change and influences. Influencers and mass media on social media show how the copycat process expands. Imitating social norms on these platforms causes rapid changes. Thus, Tard's work reveals the importance of imitation in the context of social dynamics and change. His approach serves as a basis for new research in the social sciences and psychology, and also contributes to a deeper understanding of social relationships.

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