Abstract
Learning from the potential of traditional architecture, especially Bazaars is helping to design modern commercial-social spaces in today's urban space. To create effective and dynamic urban spaces, that are in harmony with the social, cultural, environmental, physical, psychological and economic needs of the society people has always been the interest of, architects and urban planners. The purpose of this study is to construct, validate, stabilize and standardize the scale of socialization in traditional Bazaar. The construction of socialization-related items was conducted through an open interview selected by open and central coding, and after review, and evaluation of validity and reliability, 58 items were presented for the participants by eliminating problematic issues. The sample size is 326 which have been selected by random cluster sampling. In order to evaluate the internal coordination of the questions, differential coefficient method and to validate, the exploratory factor analysis, has been done. Finally, the normative table was presented for the main factors. Considering the results of the research, it can be concluded that this questionnaire has a proper validity and justifiability, and the factors that can be extracted from the factor analysis can measure the learning of traditional architecture.

Conclusion
This study investigates the socialization of the Bazaar indicators in order to use the appropriate model for learning traditional architecture among Bazaars as business people and users. Considering that there was no standard questionnaire for measuring and validating the social scale, an open interview method with experts was used to construct the questionnaire as a tool of measurement. Therefore, the query questionnaire was created as a research tool. Research findings show that:
- To Stabilize reliability coefficient: 0.919.
- Statistical society: 326 People.
- The value of identification of participants’ mental content and their commons: 59.171%.
- Estimation of validity of the questionnaire by exploratory factor analysis and extraction of 12 main factors: culture and belief, new business centers, behavioral-activity component, functional capability, the cultural-social component of the bazaar, social factors, variety and visual appeal-social mixing, physical component, effect of environment on place, structural values of the place, physical quality, access and communication.