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CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENCE IN FAMILY RELATIONS

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Annotation: *A person who is a central category in the science of psychology, he contributes to the development of society by performing certain functions in all spheres of social life. Researchers pointed out that about one-third of all relevant articles on the problems of adolescence had topics dealing with child-parent relationships. Despite the large number of empirical in the modern society. Based on the theoretical context we can assume that there is a gender specificity in parental strategies dealing with male and female adolescents, and in the father-adolescent and mother-adolescent relationships.*

Keywords: *psychology, category, gender, adolescence, orientation, regulation, randomness, punishment.*

A person who is a central category in the science of psychology, he contributes to the development of society by performing certain functions in all spheres of social life.

From the very first days of independence, serious attention has been paid to solving the problems of national spirituality, national education and upbringing in order to implement the idea of the perfection of a harmoniously developed generation. It is no secret that human behavior is changeable and diverse, and the existence of individual characteristics, unique "styles" will never and no one doubt. However, the diversity of this behavior does not mean that it is infinite, because it is necessary to maintain a warm psychological environment in which people interact, interact, integrate into different social groups. If we look at the classical study of adolescence, we see that it contains a variety of theories, hypotheses, and fundamental research.

One of the greatest researchers of adolescence, the German philosopher and psychologist E. Spranger (1924), described adolescence as 14-18 years in girls and 13-19 years in boys, the first stage of which lasted from 14 to 17 years, explained that childhood recovery would occur at this age. He distinguishes between three types of development in his cultural-psychological conception of adolescence.

The second type - a teenager's adult life is characterized by calmness, serenity, continuity, without profound and serious changes in his personality.

The issues of psychological upbringing and upbringing during adolescence have become one of the most pressing issues of our time. The moral, spiritual, political, social and ideological needs of the family, school and society for the younger generation are growing day by day.

Today, it is very difficult to imagine the internal and external factors that affect the next generation and change their experiences.



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Most researchers who study adolescence focus on aggression, emotional arousal, and how psychological problems manifest in juveniles in situations of anger. Because at this age, they do not have enough life experience, but they try to be recognized and independent by others. Adolescence is one of the most characteristic periods of human ontogenetic development, which passes from childhood to adolescence and, in turn, differs from other periods by its relatively sharp and complex course. This period is referred to in the psychological pedagogical literature as "transition period", "difficult period", "crisis period". This period approximately corresponds to the time when children are in grades 5-8 and ranges from 11-12 years to 14-15 years. In some children, this period may be observed 1-2 years earlier or later. Given this, it can be said that adolescence can start at the age of 9-10 in some children (mostly girls) and last until the age of 16-17 in others. Adolescence is a difficult period due to many psychological, physiological and social factors. During this period, the content of all aspects of development: physical, mental, moral, social, etc., also changes. During this period, there are significant changes in the life of the adolescent, his psyche, physiological and social state of the body. In most cases, they have different conflicting situations. By this time, the child is no longer a "child" and is not yet an "adult." His attitude towards himself and those around him takes on a completely different character. The system of his interests, social orientation is re-formed, the system of self-awareness, self-esteem, values changes. For him, his "I" and this "I" become more important. At the same time, it is only theoretically possible to predict the influence of genetic factors on the formation of human behavior, but empirical research suggests that the role of environmental influences is also of great value. In particular, the role of the disadvantaged family in the upbringing of adolescents, that is, the impact of family upbringing on the formation of "difficulties", is not as high as one of the important reasons. On the contrary, according to Junger Tas, the lack of family control is interpreted as a key indicator of the formation of delinquent behavior. During adolescence, there are two types of control: direct and indirect. The direct method of control is "directing", "regulating", "random conditions", "punishing". The method of indirect control consists of "identification" and "positive communication".

Thus, there is a certain connection between the relationships of family members. They are expressed in the form of "hot" and "cold" mothers, as well as those who are able to effectively use "physical" and "psychological" methods. As a result, we have to work with the basic parameters of a socialized family, such as "supportive" and "controlling". Now, if we think about the content, for example, any changes in the structure of the family, school and neighborhood, which act as a social institution, as well as changes in the family and social status of parents, adolescents, the situation of social opportunity and discrimination may be the cause of certain "deviations" in relation to the first sensations.



"FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY AS INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES"

ITALIA

war experiences, Nick is not Hemingway. He was just a fictional person, "a special kind of mask"³ for Hemingway. As a writer Hemingway was capable of absolute objectivity and subordination of the self to the needs of his art.

Further development of Nick can be seen in the story "The End of Something" in which he is old enough to take the initiative of breaking his love affair with a girl called Marjorie. Although this story is placed by Philip Young in the postwar stories, it is perhaps better to consider it as another story in Nick's initiation of the pains of love as it tells of the end of a sort of love affair that as an adolescent Nick had with a girl named Marjorie.

Philip Young has placed the fragment after the stories "The Battler" and "The Killers", where Nick leaves his home and encounters incidents of violence and horror. In both these stories Nick is not shown with any of his family members. In "The Last Good Country" Nick is all the time accompanied by his sister Littleless. Although Nick's mother does not make her appearance, she is mentioned by the two as "our mother". It shows that Nick is still has family ties and hence the fragment should precede the stories where Nick is shown to be on his own.

The next story in which Nick still appears as a young boy is "The Doctor and the Doctor's Wife". In this story an Indian workman tries to pick a fight with Doctor Adams so that he can avoid paying a large bill he owes for treatment of his wife. Nick's opting to go to the woods with his father despite his mother's suggests his love of outdoor life.

Hemingway once said that the story "was about the time when he discovered his father was a coward".

Conclusion: Thus, after the analysis of the stories we can eventually conclude that Hemingway did not write the Nick Adams stories merely for the sake of creating a particular character. Through Nick's consciousness he wanted us to know more about the condition of the world "in our time" as it best dramatizes for him the issues and questions that are fundamental concerns. These questions related to birth, pain, violence, love and death are essentially existential and an inquiry in to them may still inspire in his struggle to remain free, independent and whole.

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³ Philip Young, Ernest Hemingway: A Reconsideration.

⁴ Philip Young, Ernest Hemingway: A Reconsideration, University Park and London, The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1966, p. 33.



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