

CONFIDENCE IN ADOLESCENTS AND ITS SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Saidova Yulduzkhon Akbarjon's daughter

Fergana State University Teacher of the Department of Psychology

Annotatsiya: *maqolada o'smir yoshdagi bolalarning psixologi holati, ishonchni qanday paydo bo'lishi, do'stlari, ota-onasiga, oilasiga, bo'lgan ishonchini aniqlash oshirish to'g'risida ma'lumotlar ko'rsatilgan. Ishonch borasida olib borilgan ishlar asosan o'smir yoshdagi bolalarning idrokini, xotirasini, diqqatini oshirishda o'zlariga bo'lgan ishonchlarini oshirishga yordam berish. Ishonchni oshirishda asosan oila a'zolari, maktab o'qituvchilari, do'stlarini o'rni qay darajada ekanligini yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *o'smir, ishonch hissiyot, mehr, oqibat, diqqat, hayol, idrok, tafakkur, fikrlar mosligi, oiladagi farovonlik.*

Аннотация: *В статье приведены сведения о психологическом состоянии детей-подростков, о том, как определить доверие друзей, родителей, семьи и как повысить доверие. Работа проводимая над уверенностью направлена главным образом на улучшение восприятия памяти внимания и уверенности в себе детей подростков. Подчеркнута роль членов семьи школьных учителей и друзей в повышении доверия.*

Ключевые слова : *Подросток, уверенность эмоции привязанность внимание воображение восприятие мышление конгруэнтность выделено.*

Annotation: *The article shows information about the psychological state of adolescent children, how to identify trust in friends, parents, and family. The role of family members, school teachers, and friends in increasing confidence has been highlighted*

Key words : *Adolescent, confidence, emotion, affection, attention, I magination, perception, thinking, compatibility of thoughts, well-being in the family.*

ENTER

It is not a secret to any of us that our country is progressing in all fields, because after gaining independence, Uzbekistan has carried out significant work on all fronts and carried out fundamental reforms, especially changes in the education system, and these changes It is not for nothing that everything is aimed at the young generation and its future. As stated by our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in his "New Uzbekistan Strategy". "School is not only a place of education, it is necessary for all of us to turn into a cradle of high spirituality and a place where we teach our children from childhood to profession".

Training of specialists who have consistent knowledge and practical skills and who can successfully solve new modern problems is one of the urgent problems of today. Since the development and prosperity of our republic depends on young people, they should be educated to become mature people in all respects. Establishing the cooperation between a teacher and a teenager is one of the main factors in the professional training of future specialists.

In the process of discussion of the new "Law on Education" in our country, it is necessary to inculcate the intellectuals of their profession, the possessor of strong intellectual

potential, a perfect worldview and rich spirituality, to make them competitive in the world community. aims to achieve. Therefore, raising the personality of teenagers and young adults, the future generation as a mature person with a healthy and independent mind, has become one of the main tasks. One of the problems facing psychologists today is to study interpersonal relationships and personality traits in groups of students as completely and perfectly as possible.

Determination of socio-psychological features of trust in people in teenagers.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The concept of "trust" is a simple reflection of the practice of daily relations between people. Eastern scholars Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Russian scientists B.F. Borshnev, V.N.Kulikov, T.P.Skripkina how does the concept of trust appear, that trust first appears in the family, in the circle of friends, in school circles, that is, the appearance of trust is mainly less in teenage children, because at that age they need more love and sweet words mentioned. (1.79 p)

The analyzes show that the emergence of the concept of trust is mainly related to the family, environment, social-psychological factors, work processes, overcoming fear, lack of trust. researched by M.Adilova, E.G'aziyev, T.M.Adizova and others among the scientists of our country.

RESULTS

Our results show that our research was carried out in general secondary school No. 4 located in the city of Fergana and general secondary school No. 17 of Altiariq district. The participation of 7th grade students of schools in the research was already included in the plan, and they were invited to participate in the experiment. 25 students from the 7th grade of the 6th school, 30 from the 7th grade, 32 from the 7th grade of the 17th school, and 25 from the 7th grade took part. In our study, 55 students from a city school and 57 students from a rural school participated in the experiment. Each participant was given a test text. Actions to be followed when working with the test were explained to each of them. The first "Do you trust people?" The results of the questionnaire were as follows.

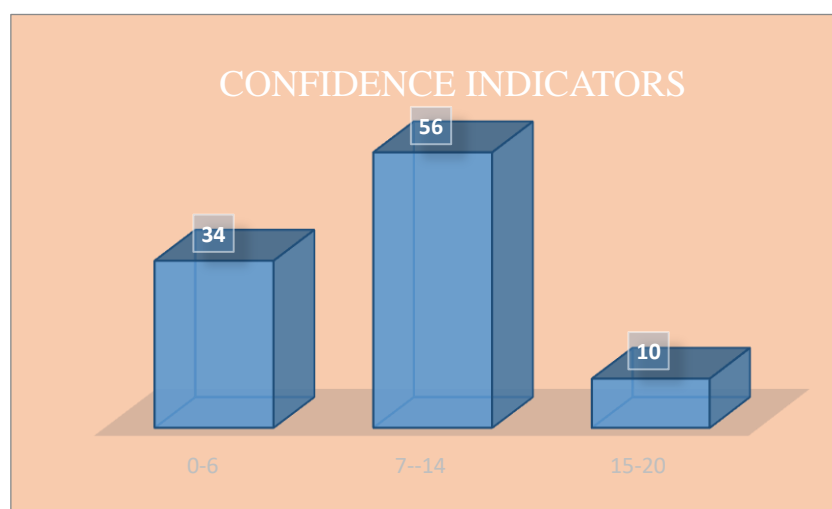


Diagram 1

As can be seen in diagram 1, it was found that 34 percent of the respondents are trusting, open and do not know what jealousy is, they can quickly get along with the people

around them, and they are a category that quickly forgets disappointments and frustrations. It was observed that 56% of the participants do not always trust others, do not rush to immediately cooperate with strangers and people they meet on the way, quickly get bored with work, and have an excess of confidence in themselves rather than in those around them. It was observed that 10 percent of respondents have high self-confidence, independent action, decision-making, but are not interested in the interests, interests, hopes and dreams of others. The reliability of the results obtained in this case was as follows.

	Common indicator
Mid range	8,29
St.Og'ish	3,55134062
Assimetriya	0,641191441
Ektsess	-0,388973665
Xmin	3
Xmaks	17

According to the results of the trust in people test, the total scores of the examinees ranged from 3 to 17 points, and their average and standard deviation values ranged from 8.29 ± 3.55 . One sigma and one sigma to the left of the mean value cover 67 percent of the total sample.

According to the general result of this test, the asymmetry and kurtosis indicators are in the range from -1 to Q1, which indicates that the statistical distribution of these indicators is close to the bell-shaped symmetric normal distribution law (Figure 1).

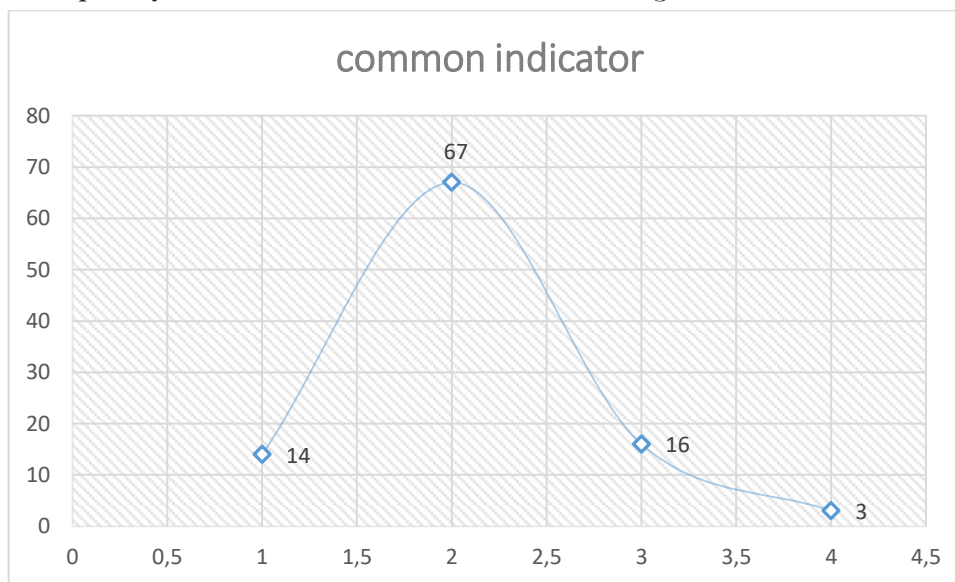


Diagram 2

They can express their opinions mainly when they are alone and do not approve the words of others. They mostly think it's good to be self-reliant.

	boy	girl	city	village
Mid range	8,90625	8	9,96	6,62
St.og'ish	3,44879	3,586875	3,891173	2,156055
Asimmetra	0,683407	0,677786	0,035733	0,236313
Ekssess	-0,39249	-0,31925	-1,10086	0,66717
Xmin	3	3	3	3
Xmaks	16	17	17	12

According to the results of the trust in people test, the boys' scores ranged from 3 to 16 points, and their mean and standard deviation values were 8.91 ± 3.45 . changes. One sigma and one sigma to the left of the mean value cover 71 percent of the total sample. The scores of girls ranged from 3 to 17 points, and their average and standard deviation values ranged from 8 ± 3.58 . One sigma and one sigma to the left of the average value indicator covers 63.2 percent of the total test subjects.

The fact that the asymmetry and excess indicators for the results of boys and girls are in the range from -1 to Q1 shows that the statistical distribution of these indicators is close to the bell-shaped symmetric normal distribution law.

According to the results of the trust in people test, the scores for the city area ranged from 3 to 17 points, and their average and standard deviation values were 9.96 ± 3.89 . stands One sigma and one sigma to the left of the mean value cover 54% of the total sample. According to the rural area, the indicator is distributed in the range from 3 points to 17 points, and their average and standard deviation values vary within the limits of 6.62 ± 2.15 . One sigma and one sigma to the left of the mean value cover 58% of the total sample.

As the kurtosis indicators for the result of the urban area are higher than -1, it indicates that the upper parts of the statistical distribution of these indicators are located on the right side, and this indicates that the results of the testers are relatively high (diagram 3).

The fact that the asymmetry and excess indicators of the result of the rural area are in the range from -1 to Q1 shows that the statistical distribution of these indicators is close to the law of symmetrical normal distribution in the shape of a bell.

It may seem that there is no difference from the 3rd diagram, but when analyzing the frequency, the difference between them is visible. It can be seen from this diagram that the test-takers living in urban areas are on the right side, i.e. higher scores. The results of the rural area are on the left side, which shows that there are many low indicators in the results. This indicates that they have higher trust in people than urban residents (Figure 2).

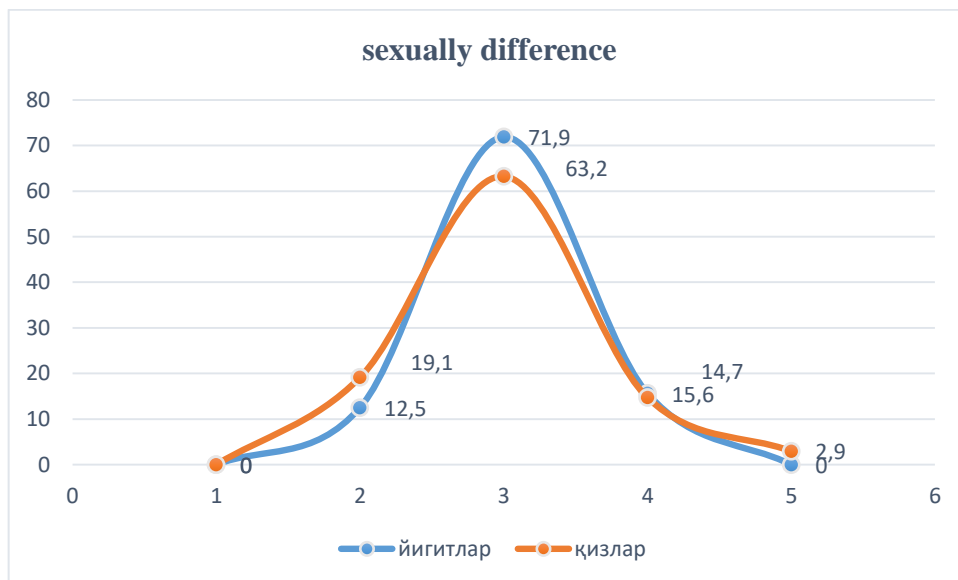


Diagram 3

These results show the difference in confidence between boys and girls. It has been proven that mostly girls have a lower sense of confidence and boys have a higher sense of confidence. Based on this, it was observed that boys have a stronger sense of confidence than girls, that is, they have clear confidence before starting work, and then start the activity, there is no hesitation. Statistical analysis revealed that there are differences between them. An analysis of the results is presented in Chart 2 below.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev SH.M. Tanqidiy tahlil qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik -har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak. Toshkent; O'zbekiston -2017-104b.
2. Mirziyoyev SH.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va oliyjanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz.-T;"O'zbekiston".2017-488b.
3. Mirziyoyev SH.M. Tanqidiy tahlil qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik-har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak. Toshkent; O'zbekiston-2017.-104 b.
4. Adizova T.M. O'quvchilarning shaxslararo munosabatlarini psixologik diagnostikasi va korreksion ishlari.- Toshkent, TDPU, 1997.
5. Adilova M., Raxmonova D.R. Farzandlar mehrimizga muhtoj. Ayollar psixologiyasi: anhanaviylik va o'zgaruvchanlik. Respublika ilmiy - amaliy anjumani mahruzalari to'plami. - Toshkent, 2002.
6. Анастаси А. Психологической тестирование-М 1982 Т2.
7. Баратов Ш.Методы изучения личности студента.-Ташкент. Учитель 1995.
8. Беспалков И.Г. Гилгяшев. И.Н.Проективной.Метод.Психологической и коррекци личности -Л 1983
1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's activity. Tashkent; Uzbekistan -2017-104b.

2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people.-T; "Uzbekistan". 2017-488b.
3. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis should be a strict discipline and personal responsibility - the daily rule of every leader's activity. Tashkent; Uzbekistan-2017.-104 p.
4. Adizova T.M. Psychological diagnostics and correctional work of students' interpersonal relations. - Tashkent, TDPU, 1997.
5. Adilova M., Rakhmonova D.R. Children need our love. Women's psychology: traditionality and change. Collection of proceedings of the republican scientific-practical conference. - Tashkent, 2002.
6. Anastasi A. Psychological testing-M 1982 T2.
7. Baratov Sh. Methods of studying the personality of a student. - Tashkent. Teacher 1995.
8. Bepalkov I.G. Gilgyashev. I.N.Projective.Method.Psychological and personality correction -L 1983