

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR AND DISORDERS IN CHARACTER OF A TEENAGER AND A TEENAGER.

Jurayev Xaydarjon Odilboyevich

*University of Business and Science Nodavlat oliy ta'lim muassasasi
pedagogika va psixologiya kafedrasida o'qituvchisi*

Abstract: *this article theoretically examines the manifestations of psychopathy manifested in behavioral changes and character accentuation in boys and girls in adolescence and early adolescence.*

Keywords: *character accentuation, psychopathy, social deviation, behavior and adolescence.*

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В ПОВЕДЕНИИ И РАССТРОЙСТВ В ХАРАКТЕРЕ ПОДРОСТКА И ОТРОКОВИЦЫ.

Аннотация: *в этой статье теоретически рассматриваются проявления психопатии, проявляющиеся в поведенческих изменениях и акцентуации характера у юношей и девушек в подростковом и раннем подростковом возрасте.*

Ключевые слова: *акцентуация характера, психопатия, социальное отклонение, поведение и подростковый возраст.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, different types of malaise have developed in young adult individuals. This adolescence is called judda murakab davir, which is a period in which biological and psychological changes begin to occur in children and girls, and changes in character are manifested in character accentuation, which is manifested in character accentuation, in which a predisposition to psychopathy occurs in some particularities. Psychological features of adolescence, when they are pronounced, are called the "adolescent complex", and the behavioral disorders caused by them are called the "puberty crisis" (Homburger F., 1926) The adolescent complex includes mood swings from unrestrained fun to despondency and back again without sufficient reasons, as well as a number of other polar qualities acting alternately. Sensitivity to outsiders' assessment of their appearance, abilities, and skills is combined with excessive arrogance and categorical judgments about others. Sentimentality sometimes gets along with amazing callousness, painful shyness with swagger, the desire to be recognized and appreciated by others with ostentatious independence, the struggle with authorities, generally accepted rules and common ideals with the deification of random idols, and sensual fantasy with dry wisdom.

In modern Western psychiatric and psychological literature, the concept of E. Erikson (1968) about the "identity crisis" as the main feature of the adolescent period has become widespread. By "identity" is meant the definition of oneself as a person, as

an individual. The formation of "identity" is considered from a psychoanalytic standpoint as a result of the "disintegration of the child's Self" and the need for the synthesis of a new

"adult self", the formation of a "super-Self", etc. Identity itself, the process of cognition of the self is given a self-sufficient meaning. It is this process, and not environmental factors, that is considered as the primary source of all difficulties and all behavioral disorders in adolescents. According to G. Nissen (1971), puberty crisis, in addition to the "identity crisis", is also composed of the "crisis of authority" and "sexual crisis". The crisis of authority is deduced as a consequence

"oedipus complex", as a "protest against the father". The weak role of the father in the modern family or his absence in single-parent families leads to the spread of this protest to all authorities of the adult world. The extreme manifestation of this crisis is escapes from home and vagrancy. The tendency to psychogenic depression and suicidal behavior, as well as episodes of derealization and depersonalization are associated with the identity crisis. The crisis of sexuality is explained by Freud's change of erogenous zones from anal to genital.

From our point of view, the essence of the "adolescent complex" consists of certain psychological features peculiar to this age, behavioral models, specifically adolescent behavioral reactions to the effects of the surrounding social environment. These include the reactions of emancipation described by us (Lichko A. E., 1973), grouping with peers, the reaction of hobby (hobby reaction) and reactions caused by the emerging sexual attraction.

Emancipation reaction.

This reaction is manifested by the desire to free oneself from the guardianship, control, patronage of elders - relatives, teachers, educators, mentors, the older generation in general. The reaction may extend to the orders, rules, laws, standards of their behavior and spiritual values established by the elders. The need to get free is connected with the struggle for independence, for self-affirmation as a person. The term "emancipation reaction", it seems to us, more accurately reflects the essence of the phenomenon than the "crisis of authorities" (Nissen G., 1971)

Perhaps the emancipation reaction has some biological, phylogenetic roots. In higher mammals, it is from the period of puberty that the struggle for their place among relatives begins, for a certain position in the hierarchical ladder of complex relationships in a herd or pack (Borovsky V. M., 1936; Chauvin R., 1963). Of course, this reaction in adolescents develops under the influence of socio-psychological factors (excessive guardianship on the part of elders, petty control, deprivation of minimal independence and any freedom, continued attitude to the teenager as a small child).

Educational hyperprotection is especially burdensome for adolescents with hyperthymic accentuation. The manifestations of the emancipation reaction are very diverse. It can be felt in the everyday behavior of a teenager, in the desire to always and everywhere act "in his own way", "independently" But without even openly affecting behavior, this reaction is reflected in the results of a psychological study

evaluating the attitude of healthy, well-socially adapted adolescents to their relatives, to self-care and guidance, to criticism and objections to their address, to rules and laws (Ivanov N. Ya., 1973). In hyperthymic adolescents, the emancipation reaction is most evident in actions, in hysteroid and schizoid adolescents — in statements. The reaction of emancipation may be dictated by admission to study or work necessarily in another city in order to live separately from parents. One of the extreme forms of manifestation of the emancipation reaction are escapes from home and vagrancy, when they are conditioned by the desire to "live a free life."

The reaction of adolescents with their peers.

Children willingly reach out to their elders, often even prefer to play not with peers, but with them. Teenagers tend to group almost instinctively with their peers. Teenage groups go through the entire history of mankind from primitive society and ancient Sparta to modern hippies. S. Haffter (1966) believes that the teenage "gangs" that have spread in developed capitalist countries since the 50s, from a sociological point of view, are not a new phenomenon, but rather archaic.

The desire of teenagers to group with their peers may also have some phylogenetic roots. In higher mammals leading a herd lifestyle (some species of monkeys, ungulates and pinnipeds), individuals of "adolescence" form separate groups on the periphery of the herd or even separate into separate temporary herds (Borovsky V. M., 1936; Chauvin P., 1963).

Adolescent monkeys react with depression to isolation from a group of peers; neither cubs nor adult monkeys can achieve depression in this way (Schweicheimer F., 1972). However, such behavior of young animals of higher mammals also cannot serve as a model for studying adolescent groups that arise and function according to socio-psychological patterns. These patterns have not been sufficiently studied yet. S. Haffter (1966) believes that the teenage "gangs" that have spread in developed capitalist countries since the 50s, from a sociological point of view, are not a new phenomenon, but rather archaic.

The desire of teenagers to group with their peers may also have some phylogenetic roots. In higher mammals leading a herd lifestyle (some species of monkeys, ungulates and pinnipeds), individuals of "adolescence" form separate groups on the periphery of the herd or even separate into separate temporary herds (Borovsky V. M., 1936; Chauvin P., 1963). Adolescent monkeys react with depression to isolation from a group of peers; neither cubs nor adult monkeys can achieve depression in this way (Schweicheimer F., 1972). However, such behavior of young animals of higher mammals also cannot serve as a model for studying adolescent groups that arise and function according to socio-psychological patterns. These patterns have not been sufficiently studied yet.

There are two types of teen groups. Some are distinguished by the same-sex composition, the presence of a permanent leader, a rather rigidly fixed role of each member, his firm place on the hierarchical ladder of intra-group relationships (subordination to one, pushing others). In these groups, there are roles such as the

"adjutant of the leader" — usually a physically strong teenager with low intelligence, with whose fists the leader keeps the group in obedience, there are

The "anti-leader" who seeks to take the place of the leader is the "six" who are pushed around by everyone. Often such a group has "its own territory", carefully protected from the invasion of peers from other groups, in the fight against which life mainly proceeds. The composition of the groups is quite stable, the admission of new members is often associated with special "tests" or rituals. Joining a group without the consent of the leader is unthinkable, the same evaluates the newcomer primarily from the point of view of the danger of getting a strong "anti-leader". There is a tendency to intra-group symbolism — conventional signs, their "language", their nicknames, their rituals — for example, the rite of "fraternization with blood" (Almazov B. N., 1981). Such groups are usually formed only from male adolescents.

Another type of adolescent groups is characterized by an unclear distribution of roles, the absence of a permanent leader — his function is carried out by different members of the group, depending on what the group is currently engaged in. The composition of the group is usually mixed and unstable — some leave, others come. The life of such a group is minimally regulated, there are no clear requirements, the satisfaction of which is necessary for joining it.

Apparently, there are intermediate and other types of adolescent groups. In closed institutions for teenagers (boarding schools, sports camps, adolescent departments of psychiatric hospitals), the grouping reaction manifests itself with special force and can cause serious violations of the regime. In these conditions, as well as with family and pedagogical neglect, the grouping reaction can become the main regulator of a teenager's behavior.

The reaction of grouping can be explained by the well-known fact that the vast majority of offenses among adolescents are committed in a group (Minkovsky G. M., 1964). In a group of peers, as a rule, alcoholism also begins, the first acquaintance with the action of other toxic substances is carried out. Even the formation of mental dependence on alcohol or other toxic substances goes through a stage of special "group dependence" — when, for example, the attraction to alcohol flares up only when a teenager falls into "his" group (Strogon Yu. A., Kapanadze V. G., 1978).

In the setting of a sports camp for teenagers with behavioral disorders, spontaneous groups quickly form (A. E. Arkhangelsky, 1971). Leadership in them is usually achieved by teenagers, judging by the description, with pronounced hyperthymic features — shy, fearlessly ready to fight every minute, sociable, active, interfering in everything, noisy, easily boiling up with contradictions or restrictions. They quickly establish hostile relations with educators. Less often, hysteroid teenagers become leaders. But these do not gain power in the struggle, but, easily catching the brewing moods in the team, faking the desires of the group, become the most demonstrative exponents of these desires and moods. In the future, they maintain their power over the group with the hands of an "adjutant" a physically strong, but

narrow-minded teenager, whom they know how to "charm" and use as a tool of violence and intimidation, but their power in the group is rarely prolonged.

The importance of adolescent groups for psychiatry has recently become increasingly obvious. According to our observations (A. E. Lichko, 1973), spontaneous groups are also rapidly forming in the conditions of a closed psychiatric ward for adolescents. And also those who are endowed with hyperthymic and hysteroid traits, as well as epileptoid adolescents, claim leadership in them. According to our employee A. P. Bizyuk (1972), hysteroids in these conditions are usually the role of formal leaders (ward elders, etc.) falls out. Such leadership is based on mediation between teenagers and staff. Informal leadership in conditions of round-the-clock cohabitation, a regulated regime, a closed system of contacts often in the end goes not to hyperthymic, but to sthenic schizoid adolescents. Excessive activity and sociability of hyperthymes in these conditions begin to weigh down.

They begin to talk about them with irritation that they stick around, scurry everywhere (in the jargon of teenagers — "arise") Schizoids with their restraint, external calmness, non-intrusiveness and at the same time independence become the object of sympathy and the most frequent choice for joint participation in small groups. In other conditions of special boarding schools for difficult teenagers, according to our employee A. A. Vdovichenko (1976), formal and informal leadership is often immediately concentrated in the hands of an epileptoid teenager. This is facilitated by the ability of the epileptoid to adapt to the conditions of a strict disciplinary regime with a hierarchy of management and to adjust to the authorities, on the one hand, and to show cruel power and despotism over weak and less sthenic peers, on the other.

With psychopathies and character accentuations, the grouping reaction varies greatly in manifestations depending on the type of character. In hyperthymic, unstable and conformal adolescents, the craving for grouping is strong and constant. Cycloid adolescents discover this desire in a positive phase. In hysteroids, the grouping reaction is characterized by capricious variability — they are drawn to the society of their peers and the extravagance of this group is especially attractive to them (Amrumova A. G., Zhezlova L. Ya., 1973). However, they usually soon declare that they are "disappointed" in their friends. In fact, this happens when the group has figured them out - their theatricality, deceitfulness, tendency to betray friends, etc. Conformal teenagers value a place in a familiar group and are afraid of losing it. For an epileptoid, a group is valuable if it gives a certain power into his hands and allows him to extract benefits for himself.

The reaction of a hobby is a "hobby reaction".

In adolescence, of course, hobby Ham achamy is great in Jude, because they have a high degree of interest in various things and objects . That is why Ham feels in them an exuberance to various fog interests, and hobbies begin to form in them in relation to this. Adult hobbies may or may not exist. For adolescence, hobbies are the most important feature. Adolescence without hobbies is like childhood without games.

Unfortunately, the problem of hobbies remains poorly covered in modern psychological literature.

From our point of view, hobbies constitute a special category of mental phenomena, structural components of personality, located somewhere between instincts and drives, on the one hand, and inclinations and interests, on the other. Unlike drives, hobbies have no direct connection with instincts, with the sphere of unconditional reflexes. Unlike interests and inclinations, hobbies are always more emotionally colored, although they do not constitute the main work orientation of the individual, they are not a professional activity, a means of earning money.

Teenagers' hobbies are both diverse and relatively limited. Hockey and football, motor sports and cars, pop music are the most frequent hobbies in the 60s and 70s among male teenagers. But along with them, you have to meet the most unexpected hobbies. Trying to systematize them is not an easy task. Our working classification (Lichko A. E., 1973; Skrotsky Yu. A., 1973) was based on the desire to understand the motives pushing for this or that hobby. From this point of view, the following types of hobbies are highlighted.

Intellectual and aesthetic hobbies are associated with a deep interest in your favorite business (music, drawing, radio engineering, ancient history, or breeding flowers, songbirds, etc.). The same group includes fans of constantly inventing or designing something. Often such activities for others, especially older ones, seem unnecessary and strange. However, for the teenager himself, they seem extremely interesting and important; he, in fact, does not care how it is viewed from the outside. Absorbed in a fascinating business for them, teenagers sometimes start studying and other things and give almost all the time to their chosen subject. This type of hobbies is most inherent in schizoid adolescents. Physical and manual hobbies are associated with the intention to strengthen one's strength, endurance, acquire dexterity or any skillful manual skills. This includes classes in various sports (for example, karate, which became fashionable in the 70s among teenagers male) and also the desire to learn how to make something, embroider, ride a bike, drive a motorcycle or a car. But all these hobbies, seemingly very diverse, can be attributed to this type, if it is the desire to develop in a certain physical relationship, to master some skills, etc., that is why the pleasure is often not so much the process of classes itself as the results achieved. Sensitive young men, in whom these hobbies are closely intertwined with the reaction of hypercompensation, are especially prone to bodily and manual hobbies.

Leadership hobbies come down to finding situations where you can lead, lead, organize something, guide others, even if it concerns random moments or events of everyday life. Different hobbies, be it clubs, sports, social duties, easily change until you come across a community that manages to subdue yourself. Such teenagers, among whom there are many hyperthymes, are leaders in different groups of young people and, with a good orientation of interests, willingly engage in useful social activities.

Hoarding hobbies are primarily collecting in all its forms. Considering that any collection, reaching a significant size, acquires a certain material value, it can be assumed that the basis of this kind of hobbies is a tendency to accumulate material goods. A steady passion for collecting is often combined with extreme care and accuracy. The most striking cases here belong to epileptoid adolescents.

Egocentric hobbies are all kinds of activities, the ostentatious side of which allows you to be in the center of attention of the environment. Most often, this is amateur artistic activity, especially its fashionable forms participation in amateur pop ensembles, first of all, sometimes sports competitions everything that makes it possible to make public appearances, to focus everyone's attention on oneself. This may also include a fascination with extravagant clothes that attract eyes from all sides. Of course, all this will differ significantly in motivations from genuine interest in art or sports, or in cases of passion for flashy clothes from naive imitation of fashion. In order to attract attention, even such activities as learning foreign languages, literary activity, passion for antiquity, drawing, attempts to become an expert in any fashionable field can be chosen. However, all these classes in such cases pursue the same goal to demonstrate their success, attract attention by the originality of their hobbies, the desire to rise in the eyes of others. This is most favored by hysteroid character traits.

Gambling hobbies card games, betting on hockey and football matches, various kinds of money betting, sportslo to hobby, etc. The types of hobbies may vary, but each of them feeds on a sense of excitement. This kind of hobbies is most often found in epileptoid and hyperthymic adolescents.

Informative and communicative hobbies are manifested by the thirst for new light information that does not require any critical intellectual processing, as well as the need for a variety of surface contacts that allow this information to be exchanged. Many hours of empty chatter with random friends, staring at everything that is happening around, detective-adventure films, rarely books of the same content, many hours in front of the TV make up the content of this kind of hobbies. Contact and dating are preferred as easy as the absorbed information itself. Everything is assimilated on an extremely superficial level and mainly in order to immediately pass it on to others. The information received is easily forgotten, their true meaning is usually not delved into and no conclusions are drawn from them. All this could be considered not a hobby, but only a manner of behavior, a form of communication, etc. However, all this takes the time and place of hobbies and, perhaps, it would be fairly regarded as their most primitive level. Usually, if the teenager himself declares that he has no hobbies, we are actually talking about such an informative and communicative hobby. This kind of hobbies is most inherent in unstable and conformal teenagers.

The same hobby can be based on different motives, i.e. relate to different types of hobbies. For example, an enthusiastic music lesson can serve to satisfy an aesthetic need or an egocentric desire to attract attention to yourself,

to "stand out" among the surroundings, or even just be one of the manual hobbies, when the desire to strum the guitar is born in the same way as learning to

swim, ride a bike or drive a car. The same can be said about many sports, foreign language classes, etc. Even collecting is not always a hoarding hobby. Alexander F. collected photos of fashionable jazz ensembles, hung them on the walls of his room from floor to ceiling. His room became a place of pilgrimage for other teenagers, and he played the role of a guide. Here, collecting was pushed by egocentric aspirations rather than just a thirst for hoarding.

Hobbies in adolescents may be the basis of behavioral disorders. This happens either because of the excessive intensity of the hobby, when study, work, all things are abandoned for it, and even one's own well-being is put in danger, or because of the unusual, strange and even antisocial content of the hobbies themselves. Different types of accentuations and psychopathies are characterized by certain types of hobbies, as well as some of their other features. For unstable and conformal, the informative-communicative type is preferred, for hysteroids egocentric, for epileptoids accumulative and gambling. Schizoids sometimes surprise with the strangeness and sophistication of their hobbies. Hyperthymic teenagers tend to often change different types of hobbies, cycloids then abandon them, then return to their previous hobbies again. Teenage hobbies have not only diagnostic, but also rehabilitative value (Drabkin B. 3., Trifonov O. V., 1973; Lichko A. E., Rubina L. P., 1974). Hobbies can serve as a key for the first contact in individual psychotherapy (Lichko A. E., Bogdanovskaya L. B., Eidemiller E. G., 1973) or be used as an independent psychotherapeutic method - hobby therapy (Skrotsky Yu. A., 1978).

In conclusion, it is possible to say that adolescents imitate all their behavior and, of course, adults during communication, and manifest it throughout the activity. In character traits that are thrown into the fall in adolescence, of course, the accentuation shows sadness, while this is a good result if we father and mother react correctly in time, progressing in time, and if the opposite happens, such a prejudice is manifested in increased aggressiveness in all of the relationships in it, such a mental state dominates.

REFERENCES:

1. Личко, А. Е. (1983). Психопатии и акцентуации характера у подростков.
2. Лоренц К. Агрессия (так называемое зло). М., 1994.
3. Золотов, И. Е., & БУЧКИНА, И. (2022). Патохарактерологические предпосылки делинквентного поведения у старших подростков. Научные исследования выпускников факультета психологии СПбГУ, 45.
4. Jurayev, X. O. (2023). O 'SMIRLARDA XARAKTER AKSENTUATSIYASI TIPLARINING DEVIAND XULQ-ATVOR SHAKLLANISHIGA TA'SIRINING PSIXOLOGIK MEXANIZMLARI. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 3(9), 560-569.

5. Jurayev Xaydarjon Odilboyevich. (2023). Psychopathic character and psychopathological characteristics of delinquent behavior in children of adolescent and adolescent age. *International Journal of Intellectual Cultural Heritage*, 3(5), 99–104. Retrieved from
6. Одилбоевич, Ж. Ҳ. (2022). ШАХС ВА УНДАГИ ПСИХОПАТИЯ ХОЛАТЛАРИ КЕЛИБ ЧИҚИШ САБАБЛАРИ ВА ПРОФИЛАКТИКАСИ. *PELAGOG*, 5(7), 693-699.
7. Odilboyevich, X. (2023, September). XARBIY XIZMATCHILARDA MOSLASHISHDA PSIXOLOGIK HIMOYA MEKANIZMLARINING YOSH XUSUSIYATLARI. In *SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH* International scientific-online conference. *SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*.
8. Saloxidin o'gli, A. D. (2023). SHAXSDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN SUITSID XOLATLARINING AYRIM IJTIMOIIY PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI. *Innovative Society: Problems, Analysis and Development Prospects (Spain)*, 65-68.
9. Davlatbek, Axmedov. "SHAXSDA SUITSID XOLATINING KELIB CHIQISHI VA UNING PSIXOLOGIK MEKANIZMALARI." *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ* 17.3 (2023): 3-7.
10. Pemment, J. (2013). Psixopatiya va sotsiopatiya: nima uchun farq juda muhim bo'ldi. *Aggressiya va zo'ravonlik harakati*, 18 (5), 458-461.