

**THE ROLE OF PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP IN THE STATEMENT OF
INDEPENDENT OPINIONS IN ADOLESCENT CHILDREN**

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Annotation. In the statement of independent opinions in adolescent children, the significance of the relationship between parents was analyzed. Proposals were developed on the basis of the conclusions drawn.

Keywords. Teenage-year-old children, family relations, personality, type of “extreme hardness”, type of “homogeneity”, type of “non-interference”, type of “interaction”.

It is known that the family is one of the most important slopes of society. Its effect is noticeable from the early days of the child. The main thing is that this effect is deeply entrenched in the memory of the child, in the first period of the development of the child's personality.

It is known that all the conditions of the family condition are the object of the child's personality, both individually and collectively, without integrity. The same conditions can be attributed to the following: family, social status (status), nouns of parents, the material level of the family, the level of knowledge of parents, etc. These factors determine the nature of the relationship between children and their parents.

We also need to assume that the child has a direct impact on the way of life.

It is worth noting that in addition to the purposeful, conscious influence of parents, the character of the relationship between parents and children is also influenced by the internal psychological climate in the family. This effect changes over the years with the awakening of the child and continues to accumulate, causing the complexity of the structure of the child's personality.

According to some data, it has been found that the sense of security in children with a high level of material security is lower than that of the children whose parents are growing up in a family with higher education. So it turns out that children who grow up in a family with a high level of Education feel more psychologically protected.

We tried to find out by choosing among the family circumstances that they affect the child more. One such factor is the relationship between the parent and the child. In this regard, it is worth noting that the development of the child personality is influenced by the style of interaction between parents and children.

In this regard, the famous psychologist scientist I. about the observed psychosocial phenomena on the influence of the style of interaction on child psychology.S. Mining writes separately and includes in their composition the following: reinforcement, identification and understanding. I.S. Mining puts forward the idea that these psychosocial phenomena are relatively autonomous and help to psychologically understand the style of interaction.

When it comes to reinforcement, it is implied to encourage conduct that adults evaluate correctly and punish children for violating the established rules. In this way, parents have the opportunity to absorb into the minds of their children a certain system of norms. The maintenance of these norms becomes normal for children in the process of interaction. And the level of internal need rises. In the case of identification, the child imitates the speech of adults, takes an example from them, and also acts like them.

The meaning of the so-called psychosocial reasoning is that parents who know the inner world of the child and deeply feel his problems, rely on their own knowledge, formulate self-awareness and communicative qualities in the childtiradi (mining).

In addition, in the science of psychology, more additional psychosocial phenomena are observed. The relationship between the parent and the child should not simply be the interaction of the two couples. I.S. According to Kon, the "identification" effect can be neutralized by a role-filled interaction: for example, in a family where both parents can freely give their thoughts, the child may not manifest this ability in himself. Because if the child stands a good example in the eyes, the family does not want these qualities to arise in the child, but, on the contrary, in a family where there is no mother, the role can be assumed by the big girl" (Kon, 81).

Also on this place it is permissible to tell about the mechanism of action against psychologically. For example, a child with limited independent movement may have a great aspiration for him, but on the contrary, a child with whom everything is allowed can grow up with a dependent trait.

Taking into account the above circumstances, I.S. Kon writes: "the concrete features of the personality of the child usually arise neither from the characteristics of parents (neither by analogy, nor by contrast), nor from the separately obtained methods of upbringing" (Kon, 81).

Emotional tone of relations between parents and children also plays an important role in the development of the personality of the child. Emotional tone can be imagined by a psychological scale in which at one pole lies a close, warm, loving relationship, and at the second pole a long, cold and hostile mnosabat. In the first case, attention and encouragement as the main means of upbringing, in the second case, stiffness and punishment can participate. These two different methods of upbringing, which are anti-interdependent, give a special emotional recognition to the relationship. Naturally, the result of many psychological and pedagogical studies has proved that the first of these two tones is effective. In a child deprived of high parental love, the levels of self-esteem, the establishment of a warm and friendly relationship with other people will be low-developed. Through certain psychophysiological studies, it was found that the majority of children with psychophysiological and psychosomatic, neurotic disorders, with a deficiency in communication, did not fall in love with parents in childhood.

Neglect of parents, extreme stiffness in children call the mood of hostility towards others. This negative mood will be hidden and in most cases will be directed to parents and loved ones. Negative mental sensations in children have a direct effect on all parts of the child's psyche and at all levels. As a result, children who have an inner aggression that does not respect themselves, a strong sense of guilt, a high level of resentment come to the world.

On the negative side, we wanted to emphasize that the emotional tone of family relations does not exist in itself. In other words, it happens in connection with a certain type of interaction between parents and children. Certain types of control and discipline in their place will be directed to the formation of certain qualities in the personality of the child.

The family is the furnace of upbringing. Each family is like a separate state, and in each one a separate system of upbringing is formed. It is possible to find out to what extent the upbringing in the family is, through the behavior of adolescents, their behavior in public places, muamalas well as their attitude to the surrounding people. Psychologists have found that in family relations there are four manifestations of upbringing, in proportion to which there are four types of interrelations in family education. They include the following types:

1. "Type of extreme stiffness"
2. Type "homelessness"

3. Type of " non-interference"
4. Type of interaction

The "dictator" in the family does not take into account the wishes of the family members, but orders them to do business on the basis of their instructions. Such parents underestimate the moral norms in adolescents who are brought up under the arm and the level of confusion associated with a pedagogical situation in the niq. He feels a strong state of anxiety and fear in solving situations related to his future. In such conditions, there are cases of hypocrisy, deceit, rudeness and, in some cases, a clear manifestation of a sense of hatred in the adult adolescent person. In families of this type, mutual disputes between parents and children, and the extreme rigidity of the parent in this process, cause some positive qualities in the child's personality, that is, independence, a feeling of personal dignity, self-confidence and self-confidence in his or her abilities, to be overcome. The fact that the parents are more strict than Khad is not taken into account the views and interests of the teenager in solving problems, the role of the teenager and his constant deprivation of personal rights, the lack of emotional ties in the relationship to him leads to the formation of a child's personality "unlucky". And this directly prepares the ground for the disappearance of such aspects as independent thinking, self-control, self-conduct in the person of the child. Such a fading of the situation will lead to the fact that the "delicate" bond between the parent and the child will go to the lesson and the emergence of family conflicts.

Psychologk R. According to Kulin, the psychological changes that occur in children are mainly an expression of the actions taken to achieve three things.

1. Get rid of adult influences – to gain independence;
2. To have a serious attitude to the independent choice of his way of life and profession;
3. Mastering some social, moral norms.

Working on the basis of the authoritarian and dictatorial method, parents, without taking into account these changes, form a family relationship, relying on their own opinions and instructions. Under such circumstances, adolescents seek to find their place in the family by their actions, and in the process three to serious psychological barriers. In such situations, it is natural for a person to have conflicts in the family.

In conclusion, The properly chosen method of upbringing in the family provides the basis for the stabilization of emotional and cognitive relations between parents and children ,as well as the formation of feelings of independence, self-control, self-confidence in the personality of children.

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