

THE COMPOSITION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN ADOLESCENCE

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Annotation. *This article analyzed the socio-psychological problems of adolescence and the social psychological characteristics of destructive behavior, developed a program of psychodiagnostics, psychoconstruction and psychological training. Guidelines for destructive behavioral psychocorrection in adolescents and adolescents have been developed for practicing psychologists, parents, and caregivers. A psychological interpretation of the problem of destructive behavioral psychocorrection in adolescents and adolescents has been carried out.*

Key words: *behavior, destructive, personality formation and psychic development, aggression, psychoconstruction, depression.*

By the time of adolescence, the child's organism grows rapidly and disproportionately. This increase can sometimes cause the child to feel worse and cause certain physiological disorders to come. All these cases concern the child and lead to his nervousness. Feeling that he is getting older and changing, the teenager now begins to develop a need to live with adult fantasies. The teenager begins to feel full as an adult, pretending to grow up.

Very many teenagers become interested in smoking as well as alcohol during this period. A teenager who does not feel normally well in a new role, like an adult smoker, drinker, is very deeply worried, and a state of crisis arises from him. Also, the spiritual growth of this crisis teenager is associated with changes in the psyche of the During this period, the social status of the child changes new attitudes arise with his loved ones, friends, peers. But, the biggest change comes in his inner world. Most cases of self-dissatisfaction in a teenager are observed. The fact that existing fictions in itself do not coincide with the changes that are happening in it today causes the teenager to become nervous, worrying about the second side. This can create negative thoughts and fears in the child himself. Some adolescents are concerned about why those around them cannot realize that adults are often going against their father. This condition also causes them to feel nervous inside themselves. The most basic tasks of adults during this period are to help the adolescent to correctly understand his problem and live freely, correctly.

Adolescence ranges from 10-11 to 14-15 years. In most students, the transition to adolescence mainly begins in the 5th grade. "Now he is not a child—he, still not a big one" - this formula indicates the character of adolescence. At this age, drastic changes in the development of the

teenager begin to occur. These changes are physiological, as well as psychological changes. Physiological change is the beginning of sexual maturation and, in connection with this, the perfect development and growth of all organs in the body, the beginning of the reshaping of the structures of the cell and organism.

In adolescents, changes in the body are directly related to changes in the endocrine system in them. During this period, the function of the pituitary gland, one of the internal secretion glands, is activated. Its activity enhances the growth of the body's tissues and the functioning of important internal secretion glands (thyroid, kidney growth and gonads). As a result, height growth accelerates, sexual puberty (development of the genital organs, the appearance of biliary glands) occurs.

Adolescents tend to behave like adults. They strive to show their competence, abilities and capabilities to some extent to their comrades and teachers. This state can be easily seen by a simple observation of ham. By studying the psychological characteristics inherent in adolescence, it is possible to understand the ways in which the personality of adolescents is formed, developed and matured, and the direct influence of biological and social factors that affect it. During this period, the teenager becomes embarrassed by the fact that he said goodbye to a happy childhood, but has not yet found his place in adult life. Adolescence is characterized by psychological manifestations that have received names such as "transitional period", "crisis period", "difficult period". Because in the behavior of adolescents of this age, there are also cases of a psychical explosion due to inadequacy, inability to find a place in New conditions. In his time, L.S.Vigotsky called such a state a crisis in psychic development. Individual Hussites characteristic of their hulq– at the age of adolescence cannot be explained mainly by the onset of sexual maturity. Sexual maturation acts as a major biological factor in adolescent hulq–atvori, and this effect is more bilvosita than indirect.

Adolescence is often characterized by features such as lack of speech, stubbornness, tact, non-recognition of one's own shortcomings, belligerency. The emergence of an aggressive attitude towards adults, like negativism, is a character trait that occurs not without signs caused by spontaneous direct sexual maturity, but through the means of social conditions in which a teenager lives, to which they are indirectly influenced: his peers, due to their position in different communities, are character traits that arise due to their relationship with 11 adults, By changing these social conditions, it is possible to have a direct impact on adolescent behavior. Adolescents are imitative in nihoyat, in which there is not yet a clear opinion, a worldview. They become very receptive to external influences and emotions. They are also characterized by bravery, courage, piety.

Indulgence in external influences causes personal opinion to occur in a teenager, but this personal opinion in most cases is not justified. That is why they encourage parents, adults around them, to pass on their thoughts,

despite the fact that they also show the direct path of the teachers. Too many teenagers become interested in smoking as well as alcohol during this period. A large person, as well as a smoker, feels normal, comfortable in a new role, like a drinker. A teenager who falls into such cases is very worried, and a crisis situation occurs in him. This crisis is also associated with the spiritual growth of a teenager, as well as changes in his psyche. During this period, the social status of the child changes, new relationships arise with his loved ones, friends, peers. But the biggest change comes in his inner world.

Many adolescents experience self-dissatisfaction. Also, the fact that his own existing thoughts in khaki do not coincide with the changes that are happening in him today makes the teenager nervous. This can create negative thoughts and fears in a teenager on his own. Some adolescents are concerned about why those around them, adults, are also unable to realize that they are confronting their parents. This condition causes them to become asbiased from within and is called puberty crisis.

In adolescence, the leading activity is reading, communication and labor. The main task of adolescent communication is the identification and acquisition of elementary norms in friendship, sharing. The main feature of adolescent communication is that it is painted in a full code of comradeship. The communication that adolescents do with their parents, adults, will be largely based on their feelings of adulthood. They are deeply saddened by their limitations, resistance, and eotirosis of the hookah made by adults. But nevertheless he feels the need for adult support in communication. Joint activities will help the teenager to make adults fall out better.

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