

**“ZAMONAVIY PSIXOLOGIK
TADQIQOTLAR INTEGRATSIYASI”
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CONTRADICTIONS IN THE INTERACTION OF ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND THEIR SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation. *In this article talks about adolescents with deviant behavior, contradictions that arise in the process of communication, deviant behavior, actions of a person, Ethics in which the type of activity differs from the usual, universally recognized norms, or manifests itself in a stable deviation from their social norms, not corresponding to the norms adopted by the society in which he is a member.*

Keywords: *deviant behavior, social norm, moral control, aesthetic control, disadaptation, reference group.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada deviant xulq-atvorli o'smirlarda muloqot jarayonida yuzaga keladigan qarama-qarshiliklar, deviant xulq-atvor, shaxsning xatti-harakatlari, faoliyat turi u a'zo bo'lgan jamiyat tomonidan qabul qilingan normalar, odatiy, umume'tirof etilgan me'yorlardan farq qiladigan yoki ularning ijtimoiy me'yorlaridan barqaror og'ishda namoyon bo'ladigan axloq qoidalari haqida so'z boradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *deviant xulq-atvor, ijtimoiy norma, axloqiy nazorat, estetik nazorat, dezadaptatsiya, referent guruh.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассказывается о подростках с девиантным поведением, противоречиях, возникающих в процессе общения, девиантном поведении, поступках человека, этике, при которой вид деятельности отличается от привычных, общепризнанных норм, или проявляется в устойчивом отклонении от их социальных норм, не соответствующем нормы, принятые обществом, членом которого он является.*

Ключевые слова: *девиантное поведение, социальная норма, моральный контроль, эстетический контроль, дезадаптация, референтная группа.*

It is known that the deviant morality of a person can be defined as a system of individual acts or acts manifested in violation of the process of self-activation in the form of violation of norms adopted in society and imbalance of mental processes, inflexibility, or evasion of moral and aesthetic control over his personal morality. Normal and harmonious forms of morality can be expressed on three levels related to the psyche:

- features of temperament in the form of a balance of mental processes;
- characteristic features in the form of flexibility and self-activation;
- personality in the form of spirituality, responsibility and conscientiousness of a person.

Deviant behavior (deviant, lot. deviatio-deviation) is said to be an ethics in which a person's actions, the type of activity are manifested in a stable deviation from their social

norms, different from the usual, universally recognized norms, or not in accordance with the norms adopted by the society in which he is a member.

As characteristics of deviant behavior, we can cite the following:

- a situation in which deviant behavior is present;
- situations in which deviant behavior is currently manifested;
- behavioral level of expression (method, repetition, conditions, individual rhythm);
- a condition in a deviant behavior Canyon (for example, when getting drunk or during a game);
- what comes before deviant behavior (walking mechanisms);
- further events (circumstances, thoughts, actions);
- reaction of those around.

We want to stop separately on the issue of psychological mechanisms of deviant behavior, which are observed during the interaction of adolescents, having studied the social and biological conditions that contribute to the formation of behavioral deviations. Why do adolescents demonstrate different behaviors in the context of communication? What psychological mechanisms move and support deviant behavior? What personality qualities and structures are responsible for deviant behavior? Finally, what personality qualities impede the formation of deviance in behavior? We tried to accurately answer the questions posed using leading psychological concepts that shed light on the essence of personality deviant behavior.

The presence of the listed resources in a specific person means a real opportunity to replace personal or life problems. They provide tolerance (robustness) of an individual to deviant behavior. At the same time, they determine the ability of an individual to cope with a predisposition to dependence. Their absence or low expression indicates that a shortage of internal resources and a weakness in their ability to combat dependence are defenseless in front of him. Contradictions that arise in adolescent interaction occur under the influence of several factors:

- deficiency (or deficient) of social support systems:
- parent, absence of family;
- incomplete family (absence of father or mother);
- dependent family;
- deviant family;
- low social status of the family;
- family with crisis (divorce, financial crisis, emigration, death of a family member, serious illness of a family member);
- social isolation;
- lack of a peer support group;
- low personal position in a reference Social Group (at work, in the study group);
- absence of close friends;
- lack of social engagement;
- problematic friends (also with deviant behavior).

Contradictions in the interaction of adolescents with Deviant behavior are influenced by socio-psychological conditions that drive and support deviant behavior. These are:

- socio-psychological state of disadaptation;
- the state of frustration of vital needs;
- training in the reference group;
- exerting pressure from the outside.

The peculiarities, laws, capabilities of the upbringing of adolescents in the current period are the expression of behavioral motives and the emergence of there are complex mechanisms of arrival. It should be noted separately, the correct application of educational and educational activities in the upbringing of adolescents, taking into account their

characteristics to the fullest, does not create misunderstanding in an interpersonal relationship, but creates a warm psychological climate between the class community. The inconsistency of work with the word in the years of stagnation, gross mistakes in moral education negatively affected the mental world of adolescents. The issue of the fate of adolescents has also become extremely serious at present, when the movement for the radical reconstruction of the spiritual world of Man, the humanization of upbringing began.

Some researchers argue that the origins of behavioral deviance in children and adolescents are influenced by the social environment, family relationships, and the peer group. In Particular, V.V.Kovalev spoke specifically about the psychological, potological reactions that trigger behavior changes by talking about the effect of a psychogenic situation on situational influences and the effect of such situations on the seizure of suicidal behavior. He expresses psychological situational influences with the term characterological influences, arguing that psychological situational influences can trigger changes in the behavior and character of children and adolescents. Such influences, says V.V.Kovalev, mainly due to the influence of family, school or various organized groups, will be oriented to a specific person. Pathocharacterological reactions often occur on the ground of characteristic reactions. In the transition from characteristic reactions to pathocharacterological reactions, it mainly manifests the following, that is, deviations of altered behavior from the micro social circle, loss of contact with the initial reaction of behavior change situational and behavior changes, and neurotic congenents of the initial form of situational reactions and behavior change, mood irregularity, irritability, weight loss, sleep loss, somatic vegetative changes, and the like.

1. Socially adapted type. Children and adolescents of this type are characterized by being demanding and compassionate to the calm, thoughtful self, who can come to terms with the demand of those around them. Usually such children and adolescents have an active or moderate level in reading and public affairs, they often come to acceptable decisions and conclusions, showing personal activity in problem situations. The later lives of such will also go to a milestone.

2. Conformity and bounded type. Children and adolescents of this type are unconditionally submissive, mobile, compassionate, sincere to the norms of social morality, but they do not meditate deeply in problem situations and are distinguished by lack of sharp abilities. In them, cases of self-superiority and self-assessment are observed. Such often show informal adaptability in themselves. They refuse advice and help from others, although they do not have the ability to think independently, trying to reason independently in problematic situations. As a result, they often come to decisions and conclusions that lead to the complication of conflict situations. They also have a tendency to be withdrawn in conflict situations, instead quickly losing consciousness. Children and adolescents of this type are overly impressionable and it is conspicuous.

3. Emotional labile. Those of this type are distinguished from others by mood swings, instability, impotence, need for help and buysunities. They manifest situations such as failures in everyday life and panic in conflict situations, indulging in despair, mental crushes. Such are extremely sensitive to both praise and reproach, and sometimes put family disputes in a difficult situation. Their circle of friends and comrades is limited and are characterized by their own reluctance and their own self-sufficient assessment, such that they are considered somewhat more suicidal dangerous than others.

4. Hysterical type. Children and adolescents of this type show such qualities as selfishness, manliness, tanning, trying to curiate well. They will turn off to compete. They will come up with a variety of lies if they cannot show it in their studies, sports and social activities. The adaptation of such to the social environment is unstable, and in conflict situations they fall into a bad state to the point of contracting nervous and even mental illness.

5. Pathological disproportionate type. This type includes children and adolescents who are at the limit of mental unhealthy and mental unhealthy. They can lose themselves even

in trivial conflict situations or when mental traumatic situations are not at all, and perform various actions on the floor that their face does not know. Including can commit a suicidal attempt.

As a conclusion, we can say that in order to eliminate the contradictions in the interaction of adolescents with deviant behavior, it is worth paying attention to:

- degree and form of deviant behavioral expression;
- level of social disadaptation;
- adolescent's own attitude towards deviant behavior;
- supportive external conditions (supportive stimuli);
- supportive internal conditions (individual personal predisposition and psychological benefit);
- inhibitors(blocking conditions);
- person Resources;
- possible ways to eliminate (change strategy);
- methods and forms of socio-psychological assistance.

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O'ZBEK FOLKLORI VA FOLKLORSHUNOSLIGINING TARAQQIYOT DAVRLARINING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada o'zbek folklori va folklorshunosligining taraqqiyot davrlarining psixologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish haqida so'z boradi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Folklor, xalq poeziyasi, xalq nasri, musiqaning psixologik aspektlari, dunyoqarash.*

***Abstract.** This article deals with the study of the psychological characteristics of the periods of development of Uzbek folklore and folklore studies.*

***Key words:** Folklore, folk poetry, folk prose, psychological aspects of music, worldview.*

***Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена изучению психологических особенностей периодов развития узбекского фольклора и фольклористики.*

***Ключевые слова:** Фольклор, народная поэзия, народная проза, психологические аспекты музыки, мировоззрение.*

“Folklor” atamasi aslida “folk” - xalq va “lore” - donolik so'zlaridan yasalgan bo'lib, “xalq donoligi, xalq donishmandligi” ma'nolarini anglatadi. Uni birinchi marta 1846-yilda Vilyam Toms ilmiy istiloh sifatida qo'lladi. Shundan boshlab, bu istiloh xalqaro miqyosda ilmiy taomilda o'zlashib ketdi. Shunga qaramay, Angliya, AQSh va boshqa ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi mamlakatlarda bu mavhum keng ma'noda xalq ijodining barcha sohalarini – xalq poeziyasi, xalq nasri, musiqasi, raqsi, rassomlik, o'ymakorlik, diniy e'tiqodi va odatlarini ifodalasa, boshqa tillarda so'zlashuvchi xalqlarda, asosan, so'z san'atini - xalq og'zaki poetik ijodi tushunchasini ifoda etadi. Xalq musiqasi tushunchasini ifodalashda “musiqa folklori”, xalq san'atining boshqa turlarini, chunonchi, o'ymakorlik, zargarlik, zardo'zlik, kashtachilik

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