



Communicative Behavior Of The Person As An Object Of Self-Research Of Psychologists

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Abstract. In psychological research, problems of human behavior are analyzed from various theoretical and practical points of view. The nature of behavior, the reasons for its origin and consequences, the possibilities of explanation, regulation and change have been interpreted by scientists in different ways. In the scientific article, the researches conducted on the communicative behavior of the person are theoretically fully covered, in addition, special attention is paid to the importance of the family environment in the formation of behavior.

Key words: behavior, family, family environment, upbringing, morality.

Shaxsning Kommunikativ Xulq-Atvori O'zbekiston Psixologlari Izlanishlarining Ob'yekti Sifatida

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Annotatsiya. Psixologik tadqiqotlarda inson xulq-atvori muammolari turli xil nazariy va amaliy nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Olimlar tomonidan xulq-atvor tabiati, uning kelib chiqish sabablari va oqibatlarini tushuntirish, tartibga solish hamda o'zgartirish imkoniyatlari to'g'risidagi qarashlar turlicha talqin qilingan. Ilmiy maqolada shaxsning kommunikativ xulq-atvori yuzasida olib borilgan



tadqiqotlar nazariy jihatdan to'liq yoritilgan bo'lib, bundan tashqari xulq-atvor shakillanishda oilaviy muhitning ahamiyatiga alohida etibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *xulq-atvor, oila, oilaviy muhit, tarbiya, ahloq.*

Currently, in order to study the ethnic stereotypes and ethnic stereotypes of the child in the family and the family of Uzbekistan, pedagogues and psychologists of our Republic contribute to the study of the relations of the Uzbek family and people with their children and ethnopsychological characteristics of the Uzbek people.

Pedagogical scientists D.J. Sharipova, M. Inomova, A.K. Munavvarov, O. Toraeva, etc., philosophers J.T. Tulenov, E.Yu. Yusupov, I.M. Mominov, etc. psychologists M.G. Davletshin, E.G. Goziev, G.B. Shoumarov, V.M. Karimova, N.A. Soginov, E.N. Sattarov, T.M. Adizova, G.M. Mamatov, A.M. Jabbarov, R.E. Gaynutdinov, R.I. Sunnatova, B.M. Umarov, Sh.A. Dostmuhamedova, F.A. Akramova, M.Sh. Rasulova, N.S. Solaeva and others scientifically conducted research to study the ethnic traditions of the Uzbek people.

D. J. Sharipova has carried out several works on solving medical-pedagogical knowledge among parents with young children. He said that in order for a child to be brought up healthy and mature in the family, parents should know the unique characteristics of each child, that the same situation affects the upbringing of the child in the family, that it is necessary to clearly and clearly know the educational tasks facing the family, to constantly improve their knowledge, educational shows the need for creative approaches to the selection of impact measures [17].

At the heart of national family education is the enjoyment of the national cultural heritage, the history, art, spiritual and spiritual values of one's people, thorough knowledge of religion, awareness of national identity, responsibility for the interests of the homeland, the people, the nation, national pride, and the quality of national character. are indicators; The importance of national moral culture in the formation of national character in a person is extremely high [25; 39; 40].

As stated by M.O. Inomova, - from the point of view of the theory of education, the formation of national character means the implementation of multifaceted components of a person, such as intellectual, moral, political, economic, legal,



ecological and aesthetic, as a whole process. In this case, national education connects a person with his character and nationality [27].

According to the researches of A.K. Munavvarov, every nation has its own culture and national spirit, and the Uzbek people are different from other nations due to their national character, character, feelings, self-awareness, lower and spiritual appearance [10].

M.G. Davletshin, one of the leading psychologists, - as long as the problems of mutual help, mutual support, cooperation, division of labor in the family, helping with household chores are not solved in the family, there will be constant misunderstandings, disagreements and conflicts between them. - talks about the possibility of conflicts [5].

In the course of life, such motives are formed in the child that these motives are of primary importance for the child and subdue all other motives. Motives that stably dominate the child's behavior and activities establish the direction of the child's personality [23; 24; 26].

A number of scientific works and training manuals related to the psychology of the relations between parents and children, brothers and sisters in the family were carried out by G. B. Shoumarov and other psychologists directly in the republic. At the same time, among the psychologists of the Republic, for the first time, the specific ethnopsychological characteristics of multi-generational and two-generational relations between parents and children in the Uzbek family were studied, and respect for the elderly members of a large family, the position of a man in the family, mushabbat and family, etc. the impact of these on the child's personality is highlighted [83].

Also, G.B.Shoumarov's works published in recent decades paid special attention to studying the features and problems of relations between parents and children in Uzbekistan and Uzbek families [18].

In addition, psychologists M.G.Davletshin and G.B.Shoumarov, while studying the characteristics of the modern Uzbek family, one of its unique aspects is the number of children in the family, its impact on the social status, and the parents' children growing up and becoming mature. emphasizes that in the social environment in which they live, their reputation and respect among the neighborhood will increase [5;18].

E.G. Goziev, while studying the ethnopsychology and child education of the Uzbek people, his historical traditions, customs, customs, paintings, morals, lifestyle, spiritual values, interpersonal relations, communication rituals and



other characteristics differ to a certain extent from those of different nations. At the same time, the correct national attitude towards parents and relatives, the fact that kinship ties also reflect the national spirit, as well as the mutual sincere relations of family members, especially the regular greetings with those around them, are exemplary and unique features of our national traditions. states that it is a form [1].

V.M. Karimova points out that the characteristics characteristic of parents enable their children to develop the same qualities, and expresses the following points. For example: parents regularly organizing family traditions in their family is an important basis for the formation of children's personality and the development of family qualities. It is emphasized that ensuring the child's participation in these events helps to form such qualities as respect for family members, sympathy and solidarity, initiative, independent work skills from a young age, and the skills of dealing with people [7].

Psychologist N.A. Soginov, who studied the ethnopsychological and social psychological characteristics of the Uzbek family for the first time as an independent research study, in his work, while studying the ethnopsychological characteristics of husband-wife relations, the characteristics of the post-marriage situation in Uzbek families, found that intergenerational relations are strong compared to representatives of other nationalities. showed that emotional closeness has a strong influence on children's family building and mutual relations between children. Also, N.A. Soginov, in his numerous articles and pamphlets, managed to shed light on the social and ethno-psychological features of the role of parents in the preparation of young people for family life in the Uzbek family, as well as in the upbringing of children and the formation of personality in the family [14].

Methodical materials, collections of psychodiagnostic tools and other published works of the researcher, related to the study of the problems of the Uzbek family, are currently widely used by practicing psychologists of the Republic in psychodiagnostic, psychocorrective, psychological counseling and psychological enlightenment work with parents and children [136].

In her creative work, T.M. Adizova was able to determine the communicative qualities of adolescent children in Uzbek families using methods that study family interactions. As the researcher noted, the interaction between parents and children plays a major role in determining the personal psychological characteristics of the child's character. That is, the relationship between parents



and children in the family is the main source of the formation of the child's communicative qualities. In the family, as a result of parents looking at their children with confidence, supporting their behavior, the qualities of open-mindedness, quick access to communication in the child, or, on the contrary, the formation of communication accessibility qualities as a result of parents' democratic approach to their children, or, in relation to them As a result of the "strictness, demanding" approach, it leads to increased emotional sensitivity in their children, i.e., injury to the child's psyche, indecisiveness in dealings, at the same time, the "little unlucky" method of parents' attitude towards their child. describes that as a result of his approach, the child's sociability qualities develop at a low level, anxiety increases, and self-confidence is lost [2].

R.I. Sunnatova stated that one of the tasks of practicing psychologists in establishing relations between the child and his parents in complex situations is to teach the skills of the parents to implement the technologies of approaching the child in an appropriate way [15].

F.A. Akramova in her research studies of the ethnopsychological features of young people's perceptions of family life justified the fact that the prestige, role and status of parents in Uzbek families is high, and she studied the high level of internal emotional components in the interaction between parents and children in Uzbek families [3].

As M.M. Mamatov pointed out, customs and traditions such as honoring parents and honoring the elderly are instilled into the minds of children from a young age in Uzbek families, like in other nations. Parents and adults teach young people how to interact with others and teach them about humanity [36; 37; 38].

Z.T.Nishanova, in her series of articles and pamphlets, was the first to translate from Russian into Uzbek and re-develop the methods of identifying educational defects that are formed in the course of the interaction of parents with their children in the Uzbek family [11].

A. M. Jabbarov, in his scientific research, can find maturity as a person embodying national (ethnic) psychological characteristics such as politeness, kindness, knowledge, high morals, sweetness, kindness, compassion, hard work, etc. put forward the opinions [6].

As B.M. Umarov pointed out, the family is a micro social group with its own traditions, direction, ethnic and aesthetic outlook, and it has material and spiritual aspects, which cannot fail to influence the personality development and behavior of the child in the family. . Although there is a healthy environment, it



is impossible to ignore the fact that one of the main factors in the behavior of adolescents is the defects in family education. Among the factors that cause conflicts in family relationships, interpersonal conflicts often arise in the context of interpersonal communication [24].

According to M.M.Mamatov and R.Yu.Tashimov, -every nation, regardless of whether it is big or small, has its own national psychological characteristics. According to living conditions, environment, characteristics of historical development, socio-economic system, each ethnic unit (nation, people, tribe, etc.) has its own system of internal relations, which is hardly found in others. provides the character of the relationship. Violation of this tradition, which has been formed and practiced for thousands of years, is condemned by many. Nowadays, not only the national psychological features left over from the past exist in Uzbek families, but also good customs and traditions, customs and ceremonies related to the spirit of the times and adopted from the brotherly neighboring nations are entering. This serves to enrich our national psychological characteristics with new content [27; 28; 29].

As stated by M.Sh. Rasulova, the issues of raising children in the family are complex and multifaceted. It is necessary for parents to have deep knowledge, to be intelligent and intelligent, because it is necessary to find suitable methods of education for each child. Self-awareness is manifested in family influence, i.e. lifestyle in the family, parental influence, relationships between family members, family environment, striving for spirituality, interest, etc. [12].

Regarding the formation of personality traits and their development process during adolescence, researches conducted by psychologists M.G.Davletshin, E.G.Goziev, V.A.Tokareva, B.R.Kadirov, G.B.Shoumarov and M.Qoplonova and other psychologists from Uzbekistan are noted. is owned by [1; 5;18;19;22 etc.]. Also, B.M.Umarov, G.K.Tulaganova and other psychologists have studied the relationship between deviant behavior and pedagogical neglect in adolescents [24].

In one of his researches, B.R. Kadirov states that family and gifted children, children's internal abilities to learn their problems and solutions are formed under the influence of the family environment, and parents can further develop them by creating conditions for these developing abilities. In his research, the scientist shows the sensitivity of the family members to any interests and aspirations of the child, first of all, the importance of the parents, and the feature of turning the hidden talent into the ability. Therefore, he puts forward



the idea that the sensitivity of parents and their effective relationships are important in creating talented children with perfectly developed intellectual intelligence in the family [19].

In his scientific research, E.A. Kuljanov determined the level of self-evaluation of teenage convicts who are being brought up in educational colonies and studied the relationship of parents to this age group, the process of manifestation of this type of teenagers' tendency to resocialize, and the influence of methods of correcting their behavior. [22].

In her research, N.G. Komilova studied the characteristics of self-evaluation in teenagers with deviant behavior and in her scientific research work, she clarified the characteristics and system of self-evaluation of teenagers both theoretically and methodologically. Self-evaluation, self-awareness of a person studied the formation of reflexive processes and self-awareness, emotional-differential attitude to existence and spiritual maturity of a person [8].

In her research, F.S. Tato'baeva studied the influence of the type of social development on the formation of national psychological characteristics of a high school student. In his scientific work, he mainly analyzed the components, values, and views of national consciousness in a person from a theoretical point of view, and also researched the influence of qualities, stages and institutions in the process of social development in forming the character of a person's national psychology [16].

K.B. Kadirov researched the place of 9th grade adolescent students' professional orientation and readiness to choose a profession in the complex psychological process of choosing the right future profession [20].

In his scientific research, N.S. Safaev studied the psychological characteristics of national identity awareness among students.

The researcher took the features of national identity as an internal, spiritual regulator of social behavior as the main goal of the work. In this, he mainly studied the importance of the formation of religious feelings and beliefs in the minds of young people within the framework of spiritual life and what causes the improvement or negative formation of their social morals and behavior [40].

G.A. Bogdalova studied the emotional characteristics of adolescents in her scientific research. The researcher, in his research, investigated what causes the positive or negative formation of emotional characteristics in the personality of teenagers [13].



In her research, E.I. Ganeeva studied the formation of individual behavior in teenagers during the educational process. In the course of the research, the researcher determines the uniqueness of the structure of the integral individuality of adolescents, that is, determines that it appears as an intermediary link in determining the relationship of the properties of different hierarchical stages [4].

In her research, M.T. Isakova conducted research on the topic of formation of spiritual ideas in early adolescents under the influence of national traditions and social factors.

M.T.Isakova identified and researched the factors that influence and change spiritual perceptions of adolescents, the dynamics of the development of spiritual perceptions [31;32].

Z.P. Klocheva in the course of her research managed to study the dynamics of age, gender and ethnopsychological characteristics of elementary school students in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in connection with communication qualities [9]

M.S. Salaeva conducted research on the socio-psychological features of parent-child interactions in Uzbek families. In Uzbek families, children's interpersonal relations and their attitude to the family environment, as well as parents' attitudes towards the role of parents, have been studied, describing the socio-psychological, territorial, sexual characteristics [13].

In conclusion, we can say that the topic we studied enriches the content of scientific research conducted by Uzbek psychologists and pedagogues on the study of the national formation of the child's personality in the family and in the family.

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