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## FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF A TEENAGE PERSONALITY IN THE FAMILY

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### Abstract

This article is an important factor in the formation of a teenage personality in the family, the role of parents, siblings, elderly people in the neighborhood and educational institutions.

**Keywords:** *family, brother, sister, school, kind, consequences, traditions omills, teenager, spirituality, value, qualities, friendly relations*

### Introduction

Veneration of the family as a sacred place, peace in the family, determination of the atmosphere of prosperity are qualities that have long been characteristic of our people. Close relationships with parents, siblings, grandfathers, grandmothers, and other relatives are an important factor in the formation of a teenage personality. In the family, the personality of not only the child, but also his parents is formed. Raising children enriches the personality of an adult, increases his social experience. Most often, this happens unconsciously in parents, but recently young parents have also begun to consciously educate themselves. Parents play a large and responsible role in the life of every person. They give the child new patterns of behavior, with their help he learns the world around him, he imitates them in all his actions. This trend is exacerbated by the child's positive emotional connections with his parents and the desire to be like his mother and father. When par-

ents realize this law and understand that the formation of the child's personality depends on them in many ways, they behave in such a way that all their behavior, and in general, helps to form these qualities in the child and understand human values. Such an educational process can be considered very conscious, because. constant control over their behavior, attitude to other people, attention to the organization of family life allows you to educate children in the most favorable conditions that contribute to their comprehensive and harmonious development.

The family affects the personality of an adult not only in connection with the upbringing of children. An important role in the family is played by the relationship between representatives of different generations, as well as one generation (spouses, brothers, sisters, grandparents). The family as a small social group affects its members. At the same time, each of them affects the life of the family with its personal qualities, behavior. Individual

members of this subgroup can contribute to the formation of the spiritual values of their members, affect the goals and relationships of the whole family. Family is of great importance in the development of personality. Children who are deprived of the opportunity to participate directly and constantly in the life of a small group of people close to them lose a lot. This is especially noticeable in young children who live outside the family — in orphanages and other types of institutions. The development of the personality of such children often proceeds in a different way than that of children raised in the family. The mental and social development of these children is sometimes delayed and emotional development slows down. The same can happen to adults.

It is known that the behavior of many people is influenced by the presence of other people. Many people behave differently in front of other people than when they are alone. In addition, if a person feels the kind, attitude of those present, he often has a certain incentive for such actions, which causes the approval of the people around him and helps him to appear in the best possible light. If a person feels a friendly attitude, then he has resistance, which manifests itself in different ways. A well-bred person will overcome this dissatisfaction with a conscious effort. In a small group dominated by friendly relations, the team has a very strong influence on the individual. This is especially evident in the formation of spiritual values, norms and patterns of behavior, the style of relationships between people. According to its characteristics, the family as a small group creates conditions for emotional needs for its members, which helps a person to feel his belonging to society, increases a sense of security and peace, arouses a desire to help and support other people.

### **Materilas and methods**

The family plays a huge role in the life and activities of society. The functions of the family can be considered both in terms of the implementation of the goals of society and in terms of the fulfillment of its obligations to society. The family, as a microtouch, satisfies important social needs and performs important social functions.

The family is a source of continuation of human life due to its reproductive function. It is a social group that initially forms a person's personality. The family helps to increase the creative and productive forces of society. The family introduces its new members to society, transfers to them language, customs and Customs, basic patterns of behavior that are mandatory in this society, introduces a person into the world of spiritual values of society, controls his behavior. The social functions of the family are manifested not only in relation to children, but also in relation to spouses, since marriage is a process that plays a large role in the life of society. One of the main tasks of the family is to create conditions for the development of the personality of all its members. The family meets the different needs of the individual. The birth of children not only brings joy from the mind to continue its kind, but also allows you to look into the future with confidence. In the family, people take care of each other. Also, the family meets various human needs. In a person's family life, love and a sense of mutual understanding, recognition, respect and security are most clearly manifested. However, the satisfaction of their needs is related to the performance of certain functions of the family. Unfortunately, the family does not always fulfill its duties. In such cases, the problem of the social role of the family arises. Families who are unable to provide their members with security, necessary living conditions and mutual assistance will not fulfill their duties if certain values are misrepresented in the family. Taking into account the place of the family in the life of each person, its psychological function should also be noted, since all the qualities of a person that are valuable to society are formed in the family. During the life of each person, as a rule, there will be a member of two families: his parents, the family from which he came and the one he created. Life in the parent family falls on adolescence. In adulthood, a person gradually gains independence. The more, the more a person accumulates life, professional and social experience, and the family begins to play an increasingly important role for him.

A very important stage for the development of the family is the entry of a man and a woman into a marriage union. The birth of

the first born baby opens the parental stage, and after the children gain independence, we can talk about the second stage of life. Different periods of family life correspond to different time periods and different needs. Determining the duration of individual periods of family life is difficult due to the fact that the time for spouses to enter into marriage is different. From the point of view of Social Psychology, marriage is a special group of two people of the opposite sex. These are two individuals, two individuals who decided to spend their future lives together. Spouses help each other in achieving emotional, social, personal goals, strive to improve the material conditions of their lives together, together create the economic base of the family. The foundations of the family are formed by the social positions of the couple in relation to each other. The leading role in the family usually belongs to a spouse who has more influence, knows how to make decisions in the event of problems in the process of living together. It is usually male, but nowadays the family has both the shift of the head towards the woman and the equality of the couple. In itself, cultural traditions, moreover, the personal characteristics of each spouse play an important role in determining family status. The formation of the structure, consequently, the distribution of roles in the family, is seriously influenced by the changes taking place in the social microstructure. The distribution of obligations in the family is associated with the roles that the husband and wife take on.

### **Result and discussion**

After the creation of the family, a process of mutual adaptation begins. And the ability of people to compromise, tolerance and behave in conflict situations is of great importance here. Difficulties that arise in family life often become the cause of a marriage crisis, and in some cases the help of a psychologist is desirable, but in many cases young people cope with themselves. The birth of a child is an important event in the life of spouses and indicates the entry of the family into a new period of development. This is another test for spouses. They begin to fulfill new social roles — mother and father; getting into a new social role is always difficult and requires preparation. In this case, this preparation is

pregnancy. Future parents gradually prepare themselves in thought and imagination for the changes that happen in their lives; at the same time they prepare their environment. They need to seriously change the established life. During pregnancy, spouses begin to form attitudes towards the unborn child. Here, factors such as the desire or unwillingness of the child, as well as the desire of one of the parents to have a child of a certain gender, are important. All this affects your upbringing. The roller of parents is all-round and multifaceted. Parents are responsible for choosing the child's life position. The need to provide conditions for the birth of a child and its development requires a certain reorganization of home life. But the role of parents, in addition to caring for children, also includes the formation of the personality of the child, the world of his thoughts, feelings, aspirations. The harmonious development of the child's personality is associated not only with the presence and activity of each of the parents in his family, but also with the consistency of their educational actions. Methods of parenting and disagreements in interpersonal relationships do not allow the child to understand and understand what is good and what is bad. Moreover, when the consent of the parent is violated, the people closest to the child, the people who are his support, quarrel, moreover, this situation cannot be done if he hears that it is happening for reasons of interest to him. Therefore, children's anxiety, fears and even neurotic symptoms. Relationships between family members are very important for the child. And it is especially important to understand how adults react to it.

The nature of the emotional attitude of parents towards the child can be called the position of the parent. This is one of the most important factors that shape the child's personality. There are several variations on this factor, ranging from domination to total indifference. And the establishment of permanent contacts and their complete absence are harmful to the child. It is important to establish contact with the child so that later you can talk about the gift from the child. First of all, it will be necessary to approach the child without excessive concentration of attention, as well as without excessive emotional distance.

This is an approach that can be described as balanced, free, focused on the child's mind and soul, focused on his real needs. It should be a certain independence-based approach, which is support and authority for the child, moderately strict and persistent, which is not an excessive command or an obedient, passive request. Disorders in contact with the child are manifested in several characteristic forms, for example, excessive aggression or the desire to correct the child's behavior. From an early age, the correct development of the child is carried out primarily due to the care of parents. A small child learns from his parents to think, speak, understand and control their reactions. Thanks to the personal models that his parents have for him, he learns how to deal with other family members, relatives, acquaintances: who to love, who to avoid, with whom to count more or less, who to sympathize with, or when to refrain from his reactions. The family prepares the child for the future independent life in society, transfers to him spiritual values, moral standards, the behavior, traditions and culture of his society. The guiding, coordinated educational methods of parents teach the child to relax while learning to control his actions and behavior according to moral standards. The child develops a world of values. In this multifaceted development, parents greatly help the child with their behavior and their role models. However, some parents can make it difficult, slow it down, even disrupt the behavior of their children, contributing to the manifestation of pathological personality traits in it. Raised in a family whose parents are personal role models for him, the child receives education for subsequent social roles: a woman or a man, a wife or husband, a mother or a father. In addition, social pressure is much stronger. Children are generally praised for their gender-appropriate behavior and accused of the behavior of the opposite gender. The development of incentives as a result of the rational use of incentives can accelerate the development of an individual as a person, making him more successful than the use of punishments and prohibitions. If, nevertheless, there is a need for punishment, then penalties for strengthening educational

influence should be applied, if possible, immediately after a violation worthy of it. Punishment will be more effective if the child is explained to him in an understandable way by the punishable offense. Too harsh things can cause fear in the child or make him angry. Any physical influence forms a belief in a child that if something does not suit him, he will also be able to act with force.

### **Conclusion**

The behavior of the child largely depends on the upbringing in the family. For example, preschool children often see themselves through the eyes of adults. Thus, a positive or negative attitude towards him by an adult forms his self-esteem. Children with low self-esteem are dissatisfied with themselves. This happens in families where parents often criticize the child or put excessive tasks on him. In addition, a child who sees his parents' lack of agreement often blames himself for this, and as a result, self-esteem is again underestimated. Such a child feels that he does not fit the wishes of his parents. Another extreme is self-esteem. This usually happens in families where the child is little stimulated, with a very mild punitive system. It is known in itself that children who do not have self-esteem later cause problems for themselves and their loved ones. Therefore, parents from the very beginning should try to form a worthy self-esteem in their children. Here we need a flexible system of punishment and praise. Admiration and praise are excluded in front of the child, gifts for what he has done are rarely given, extreme penalties are not applied. In addition to self-esteem, parents also determine the level of the child's claims – what he claims in his activities and relationships. Children with high aspirations, high self-esteem and ambitious motivation only believe in success, and in case of failure they can suffer serious mental trauma. Children with low claim levels and low self-esteem do not require much either in the future or in the present. They do not set high goals for their predecessors and constantly doubt their abilities, quickly cope with failure, but at the same time they often achieve a lot.

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