



## THE FAMILY AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF ADOLESCENT CHARACTERISTICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> January 2021	The influence of family traditions, values, customs on the formation of character traits in adolescents, the education of young people, which is the foundation of our future, is formed primarily in the family, especially in adolescents.
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The direct environment that strongly influences the formation of a person's character is the microenvironment. First and foremost, it is the team that develops the adolescent's abilities, character, his or her parents, relatives, peers, preschoolers, educators, and more. This microenvironment has two side effects on humans:

- through stereotypes established by society, ie traditions, rules, norms and ordinary conditions of daily life;
- as well as as a result of the peculiarities of the immediate environment.

The family is the most important factor in the formation of character traits in adolescents.

As the President said, "We must recognize that the eternity of family life is a source of education that ensures the continuity of generations, preserves our sacred traditions, and at the same time has a direct impact on how future generations grow into human beings. Adolescents live in a family environment from birth, family traditions, values, customs form the adolescent zuvala. Most importantly, children understand and feel the needs of society through the school of family life. [1].

Indeed, the education of young people, who are the foundation of our future, is formed, first of all, in the family. Personality traits, as well as our ethnic characteristics, such as respect for the elders, respect for the younger, love for the Motherland and duty, are perfected.

As noted above, a number of components that influence the formation of character traits in adolescents are formed in the family, leading to the formation of negative individual psychological traits that are specific to the behavior of children raised in an unhealthy family environment.

A group of psychologists have found that the emergence of new qualities of character and their consolidation requires a real situation. This is why there is an idea that behavior creates habit, and habit creates character and character destiny. Character is not some kind of stable and unchanging feature. In particular, during adolescence, character traits are usually seen as "seriousness", "becoming different", which begins to manifest itself as a result of social factors, ie, the complexity of attitudes towards others, hormonal maturation. Inadequate consideration of changes in a person's character creates a conflicted and conflicted relationship. At the same time, the adolescent character is dominated by accentuation features, including the emancipation reaction (being "free" from adult care), the grouping reaction with peers, the passion reaction (hobby reaction).

It is precisely among the various deviant (deviant) behaviors that occur among adolescents, such as crime, drug addiction, aggression, suicide, that are alien to our various societies, stem from the improper organization of interpersonal relationships in the family. This is due to the indifference of parents to the upbringing of their children, the lack of a healthy lifestyle in the family, the lack of knowledge of parents about the age-specific psychology of their children, their lack of knowledge about interpersonal relationships. , requires the disclosure of the psychological aspects of the relationship between science-based parents and children.

It is true that due to the current processes of globalization and integration, the national stability in the ethnopsychological features of the family is declining, and the trend of modernization is clearly visible. To this point V.V. Boyko also joins in and highlights the unique characteristics of modern families that influence character formation in adolescents as follows [2]:

- First, the family is low adolescence and nuclear;

The modern family, in contrast to the multi-adolescent and multi-generational family, creates a unique socio-psychological environment in the formation of adolescent character. Here a short chain of interpersonal relationships predominates, family members have limited means of interaction with each other, and patterns and situations for imitation are also less formed.

- Second, it increases the likelihood that adolescents will firmly adopt patterns of parental behavior as a result of highly interdependent and monotonous relationships in the family. Due to the limited choice of parental behavior, it is possible that the adolescent will acquire socio-typical characteristics, which will reflect both the microenvironment and individual characteristics.

Based on the various scientific data presented, it can be noted that the peculiarity of the modern family is characterized by the limited human experience for the growing individual.

In our young families, the qualities of communicative tolerance towards adolescents, adults and others are not sufficiently practiced, the exchange of information is unsatisfactory, all through communication with the media, as well as the concept of "we" and underdevelopment. As a result of many cases, a high level of adolescent "personalization" [3], ie the expression of adolescents' self in the family circle, is an assertion of self-righteousness, self-confrontation with parents, actions against them, their dignity (reputation). denial is manifested by not making full use of the advice they give. This creates some forms of alienation that are characteristic of character accentuation.

At the same time, the alienation formed in the family leads teenagers to engage in other spheres, such as various groups and the media for hours. We can observe that the need for interpersonal relationships in the family is not satisfied by the adolescent, who is now engaged in interesting and unconventional activities from informal groups. In this regard, VV Boyko interprets some of the negative aspects of the process of interaction between adolescents and parents as follows.

Extremely rigid relationship circulation. At the same time, the excessive demands of the parents lead to the defective qualities of the involuntary person in adolescents. This, in turn, leads to more rigid situations in the attitude of parents towards the adolescent.

Circulation of the aggressive state of the relationship, on the other hand, is characterized by rudeness, rudeness, and parental rudeness, which provokes an aggressive reaction in the adolescent and exacerbates conflicts in the interaction process.

Circulation of the state of compatibility of relations. In this case, the parental complex directs the adolescent complex to life. For example, a parent's constant dissatisfaction with a teenager, criticism, beatings, guilt, lack of protective reactions in school, out-of-school communities, withdrawal from communication, inability to defend themselves, inability to respond quickly to any influence, and so on. leading to their rapid loss. This behavior of the adolescent causes his parents and others to control him and make him dependent on others.

Circulation of non-sequential relationships. It is characterized by carelessness, indifference and unpretentiousness in the upbringing of parents. The demands placed on a teenager are either unjustified or overly lenient, and if they are punished once for a particular act, they will be ignored the next time. In such cases, the adolescent does not have a clear idea of the norms of behavior, duty, sense of responsibility.

Qualities similar to the above forms of upbringing produce the following accentuation features in the adolescent:

- hyperprotection (high protection) - affects the development of steroid and hyperthymic qualities of the character;
- dominant hyperprotection - enhances the asthenic properties of the character;
- Emotional rejection of the adolescent forms an epileptoid type;
- Strong ideological responsibility - stimulates the development of psychoasthenic character;
- Lack of control - causes the adolescent character to become overly changeable, unstable.

In conclusion, it is desirable that different forms of upbringing in the family correspond to the characteristics of the foster child, that is, based on the individuality of the adolescent, the characteristics of the age. Otherwise, it leads to the appearance of undesirable appearances in adolescent character traits.

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