

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGY AS AN OBJECT OF RESEARCH

Nargiza A. Askarova¹, Tolib R. Bekmirov², Khabiba B. Nurbaeva³, Nasiba B. Muminova⁴, Alpamis B. Amangeldiev⁵.

¹PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, Tashkent Medical Academy. E-mail:

nargizaasgarova111@gmail.com Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

²Senior Lecturer, Tashkent Medical Academy, E-mail: tolibbekmirov@gmail.com Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

³Senior Lecturer, Tashkent Medical Academy, E-mail: nurbayevahabibaxon@gmail.com Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

⁴Teacher, Tashkent Medical Academy, E-mail: doston9850@mail.ru Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

⁵Teacher, Tashkent Medical Academy, E-mail: alpamisamangeldiev80@gmail.com Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.63001/tbs.2024.v19.i02.S.I\(1\).pp620-625](https://doi.org/10.63001/tbs.2024.v19.i02.S.I(1).pp620-625)

KEYWORDS

neurosis, child,
mental
development, test,
methodology,
anxiety,
aggression,
frustration
Received on:

15-09-2024

Accepted on:

17-12-2024

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the peculiarities of mental states in children. The conducted methods are mainly aimed at the study and analysis of neurotic conditions in mothers and their children and are part of our scientific research..

INTRODUCTION

The dependence of children's mental development and health on the attention of mothers to the child in the system of family relations was brought out in the framework of theoretical data and by expressing the analysis of conducted researches. Also, before and after the birth of the child, his main emotional and communication relationship is with the mother. The comprehensive development of the child is not only physiological care, but also psychological support, proper treatment of the child and the study of the psychological method of influencing the child according to his age. is becoming one of the main problems of mothers.

The main part. We got acquainted with the methods of research conducted with mothers and its primary statistical analysis in the above topics. In this part, we will get acquainted with the content of the methods conducted with children and the statistical indicators of the obtained results. During the research, 334 children of 334 mothers took part, and the following methods were used in the test subjects:

1. Methodology of Eysenck "Assessment of mental state";

2. Psychogeometric test;

3. "Tree" psychological methodology

4. "Kinetic picture of the family" projective methodology

Above, we introduced Eysenck's "Mental State Assessment" and "Tree" projective methods with the content and essence of the methods among the methods conducted with mothers [3. Bekmirov T. R.]. For this reason, we will not dwell on the content of these methods, we will only give information about the essence of the psychogeometric test.

Psychogeometric test was first developed by American specialist Susan Dilengir and modified by Russian psychologists A.A. Alekseeva, L.A. Gromova. The accuracy level of the test is 85-90%, the test includes 5 shapes: a square, a rectangle, a circle, a triangle and a zig-zag, and the examinees are offered to choose one of these shapes. According to the selection, the psychological characteristics of the test subjects are evaluated based on the table below (see Table 1):

¹ <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1781-7354>

² <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4440-1028>

Table 1

Evaluation table of psychogeometric test results

POSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS	NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
SQUARE	
He is attentive, orderly, hardworking, creative, single-minded, resilient, thrifty, has few friends, but does regular work with a plan. Dress code (white, black). The scope of thinking is wide.	He has little imagination, is self-absorbed, quiet, very cautious, thinks he is smarter than everyone else, has little emotion, "paperwork", hot-tempered, etc. It is necessary to treat with caution
TRIANGLE	
Goal-oriented, active, self-confident, hard-working, creative, caring as a leader, fighting for good work, resilient.	Self-loving, egoistic, will stop at nothing for his own benefit, impatient. It is necessary to treat with praise.
A RIGHT SQUARE	
A self-seeker seeks to be like all forms.	A person who is looking for himself should be helped to find himself.
CIRCLE	
Harmonic (harmony) personality sign. A communicator who fights for the improvement of the relationship, a strong empathy, a strong good psychologist, a strict follower of moral norms	He is not hardworking, disorganized, gossipy, and if you treat him well, he will do the job well.
ZIGZAG	
A person who is not like others has a character like a circle. A creator, inventor, researcher with strong intuition. A person with strong thinking, strong in sophistication, an analyst, possessor of various ideas.	He doesn't like order (at work), he knows and does his job well. Very emotional (and can be belligerent as a result). He is selfish. It works best if you leave it alone and reward it.

The projective test "Kinetic picture of the family" was used in the study, and we will provide information about this test below:

The author of this test is the Estonian psychologist G. Hementaskas, and the "Family Picture" test is a tool that helps adults see the world through the eyes of a child. This test provides an understanding of the child's personal assessment of his family, his relationships with family members, what the child cannot perceive, and what he feels strongly about. What worries the child subconsciously, the same things are expressed in children's drawings. This test can be used to study the "I" of the child in the

family, it is convenient and popular in practice. Through this test, it is possible to determine a comfortable family situation, anxiety, discord in the family, a feeling of imperfection in the family situation, enmity in family relations, etc. Images are analyzed and scored using a special key given during the determination of indicators [6. Karimovna, N.].

We present the primary statistical analysis of the study conducted with children. A total of 334 children took part in the study, and they have the following age characteristics (see Fig. 1):

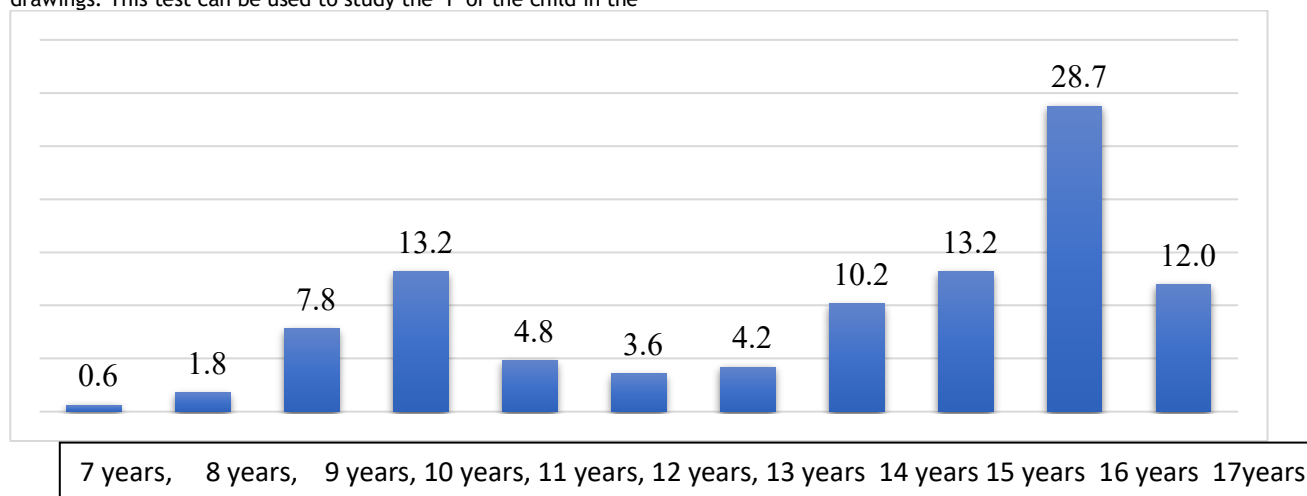


Figure 1. Information on the age of children.

According to the age of the children participating in the study, 78 (23.3%) were under 7-10 years old, 76 (22.7%) were under 11-14 years old, and 14-17 years old were 180 (53.8%) people. Also, we preferred not to comment on these indicators for children, as the primary statistical data on mothers provided information about the region and family characteristics.

According to the results of the psychogeometric projective test, 130 subjects chose a round shape, 63 subjects a rectangular shape, 54 subjects a triangular shape, 44 subjects a rectangular shape, and 43 subjects a zig-zag shape. selected forms (see Fig. 2).

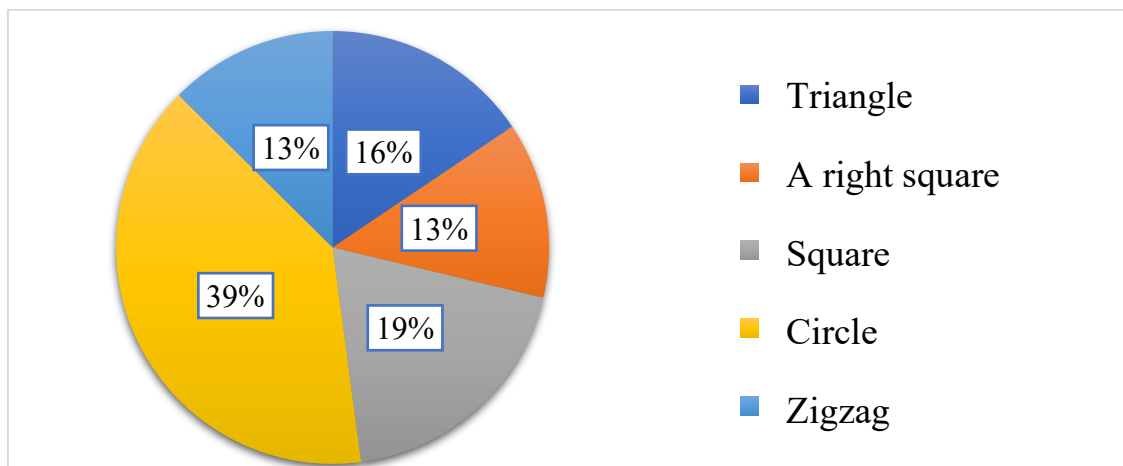


Figure 2. Psychogeometric test results.

According to the results, the main choice belongs to the round shape, and the least choice belongs to the zig-zag shape. The positive qualities of the respondents who chose the round shape are: harmonious (perfect) personality, communicative ability, fighting for the improvement of mutual relations, strong empathy, strict adherence to moral norms, negative quality is not hardworking, chaos, such as a tendency to gossip are mentioned. The following sample is a rectangular shape, and this sample is a positive characteristic of the respondents: attentive, orderly, hard-working, creative, single-minded, resistant, thrifty, few friends, but constant work with a plan, constant adherence to the rules of dress. , indicates a wide range of thinking, as a negative side, he has a lack of fantasy, is self-absorbed, quiet, very cautious, thinks he is smarter than everyone else, has little

emotion, is a "paperman", has a temper, be careful with him It appears that there is a need to be. The next selection is triangular in shape, and the positive qualities in this selection are defined as goal-oriented mobility, self-confidence, hardworking, creative, caring in the case of a leader, fighting for the success of work, and being resilient. , as a negative aspect, he is self-loving, egoistic, he is distinguished by the fact that he does not back down from anything for his own benefit, and should be treated with praise. A rectangular shape means that you have not yet realized yourself, and a zig-zag is expressed by the superiority of creative thinking.

The psychological characteristics of children were analyzed using the projective methodology "People in the Tree" (see Table 2).

Table 2

"Daraxtdagi odamchalar" metodikasining bolalardan olingan natijalari		
№	Description	Selections number (%)
1, 3, 6, 7	The fences overcame transition for thinking describes	12%
2, 11, 12, 18, 19	Courtesy , friendly help	12,6%
4	Position stability (difficulties without defeat to success reach desire)	6%
5	Fatigue , general weakness , low power , shyness	0
9	Entertainment for motivation	1,2%
13, 21	Separation , withdrawal , anxiety	3,8
8	Education from the process divorce, to himself retreat	5,4%
10, 15	Comfortable condition , normal adaptation	30%
14	Crisis situation , " to the cliff fall "	0
20	Most of the time self respect who does and leadership to his opinion have those who are prospect as is selected .	15%

According to Table 2, 15.2% of the test subjects (51 people) had problems such as the desire to succeed without overcoming difficulties, separation, withdrawal, anxiety, separation from the educational process, withdrawal. Also, fatigue, general weakness, low energy, shyness, a state of crisis, "falling into a cliff" were not detected. For this reason, there is a need to take measures aimed

at eliminating problems related to their desire for success, isolation, and education.

According to Eysenck, the level of anxiety, frustration, aggression and rigidity in children was studied, and it was found that the indicators of rigidity (32.3%) and aggression (25.7%) were higher than other indicators (see Fig. 3).

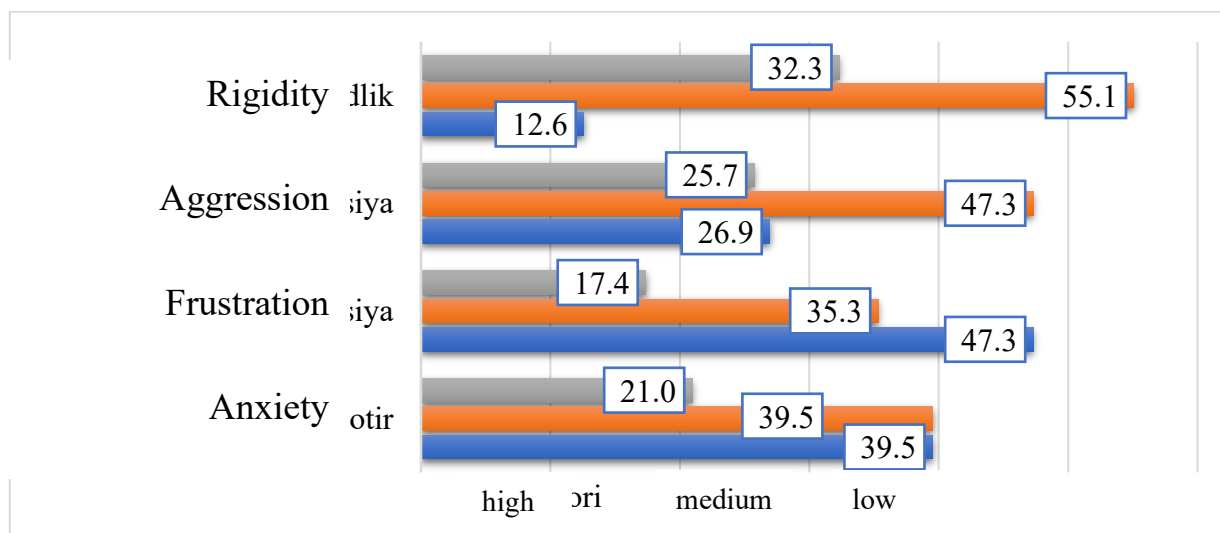


Figure 3. Results of the Eysenck "Mental State Assessment" methodology.

According to Eysenck, it was found that there are age differences in the results of children (see Table 3).

Table 3

Indicators	Mean colors (n=334)											Statistical value	
	7 years (n=2)	8 years (n=6)	9 years (n=26)	10 years (n=44)	11 years (n=16)	12 years (n=12)	13 years (n=14)	14 years (n=34)	15 years (n=44)	16 years (n=96)	17 years (n=40)	H	p
Anxiety	202,50	138,83	135,88	117,27	162,25	173,67	161,50	127,38	145,14	208,10	209,45	48,684	0,000**
Frustration	125,50	104,83	171,12	173,77	209,63	157,33	164,36	135,03	152,09	179,94	185,25	26,932	0,003*
Aggression	219,50	101,50	121,19	106,00	171,13	195,00	229,93	185,32	170,05	176,60	214,70	59,017	0,000**
Rigidity	237,50	107,83	123,42	144,64	176,88	131,17	206,79	142,62	177,18	182,98	207,00	39,822	0,000**

Note: * - $p < 0,05$, ** - $p < 0,01$

Eysenck's anxiety scale ($H=48.684$; $p<0.000$) was the lowest (117.27) in 10-year-old subjects and the highest (209.45) in 16-year-old subjects. The results show that the level of anxiety in children of primary school age is lower than that of teenagers. However, the high result recorded in 7-year-old children, we think, is related to children's going to the first school and their adaptation. Also, adaptation to school, the presence of a clear schedule, constant supervision and care of parents at the age of junior school caused a significant decrease in their anxiety index, while in adolescence and adolescence It can be said that during this period, it is precisely these constant control worries, adaptation to physiological changes in the body, and the increase in emotional relations with the representative of the opposite sex that led to a sharp increase in their anxiety index.

The Eysenck frustration index ($H=26.932$; $p<0.05$) was the highest in 11-year-old children, and the lowest in 8-year-old children. Taking into account that frustration is a mental state that prompts

activity towards problem solving and goal achievement, 11-year-old children are mainly at an important point of determining their interest and life goals, most children finish the 4th grade at the age of 11 and move to a higher grade. is on the verge of teething, and as the workload on them increases, they may experience a struggle of motives to properly formulate their goals. Because frustration arises due to objectively insurmountable or subjectively perceived difficulties on the way to achieving the goal, it is possible to cite adaptation conditions and changes in attitudes as a frustrating factor. The low rate of frustration in adolescence and at the age of 8 can be explained by the fact that children of this age have the ability to correctly assess the situation, and the stability of their character is formed. We know that a good state is temporary and mainly causes negative emotions. That is, taking into account the possibility of encountering frustration - an aggressive state, apathy, depressive state, feeling of sadness, self-doubt, weakness, sadness and other

forms, instability in these indicators during a crisis can be considered natural.

Aggression index according to Eysenck ($H=59.017$; $p<0.000$) was the highest (229.93) in 13-year-olds and the lowest (101.50) in 8-year-olds. This indicator is low in all children of primary school age, except for 7 years old, and the results can be seen to increase with age. As we assumed above, this situation is related to the beginning of the school period for the first time at the age of 7, the transition from playing activities to study activities, adaptation to a new environment and daily routine, and from the age of 13 it is the most difficult period of adolescence. can be characterized by the beginning of the "tooth" stage. The age difference in this scale of aggression can be related not only to the physiological development of children, but also to their psychological adaptation, changes in relationships, and high steps taken to develop as a person. In this situation, it should be noted that the external influence on their aggressive behavior will have a serious impact on their mental state in the future. For this reason, it is desirable for parents to take into account age characteristics when raising children, to choose the most optimal form of relations.

Eysenck's rigidity index ($H=39.822$; $p<0.000$) was found to be the highest in 7-year-olds and the lowest in 8-year-olds. We know that

rigidity is insistence on one's point of view, not appreciating the feelings of others [1. Aquilar, Francesco], as well as expressed by determination, reluctance to change views [2. Stuyt, Len], it can be observed that this indicator is low in elementary school students, and increases with age. The highest result recorded in 7-year-old children, as we assumed above, is related to their adaptation, and children of junior school age follow in the footsteps of their parents when they adapt to school and the new routine. After reaching adolescence and young adulthood, the status of parents and teachers decreases, while the status of friends increases. Also, they have their own idols and ideals, and followership mainly develops because of these heroes. This, in turn, can be said to be related to the instability of their rigidity index.

We studied the interrelation of each indicator of the results obtained according to Eysenck. There is a correlation between anxiety scale, frustration ($r=0.782$; $p<0.000$), aggression ($r=0.254$; $p<0.000$), rigidity ($r=0.499$; $p<0.000$) scales (Table 2.3.4). Therefore, a high level of anxiety causes frustration, aggression and rigidity in a child, and high anxiety children are more likely to have frustration, aggression and rigidity. This result shows that it is necessary to work with the child's anxiety and phobias before working with the child's aggressive behavior.

Table 4

Correlation of anxiety scale according to Eysenck with other scales

Indicators	Anxiety	Frustration	Aggression	Rigidity
Anxiety	1	0,782(**)	0,254(**)	0,499(**)
Frustration		1	0,782(**)	0,413(**)
Aggression			1	0,563(**)
Rigidity				1

Note: ** - $p<0,01$

Anxiety on the scale of frustration ($r=0.782$; $p<0.000$), aggression ($r=0.782$; $p<0.000$), rigidity ($r=0.413$; $p<0.000$), anxiety on the scale of aggression ($r=0.254$; $p<0.000$), frustration ($r=0.782$; $p<0.000$), rigidity ($r=0.563$; $p<0.000$) scale has correlation. Therefore, based on the law of dependence in all indicators, it is appropriate to use exercises aimed at correcting these indicators in crisis situations related to age.

In the study, the projective test "Kinetic picture of the family" was conducted from the subjects (Fig. 4). According to the results,

14.2% (47) of the test subjects had enmity in family relationships, 15.4% (51) had a feeling of imperfection in family situations, 20.1% (67) had discord in the family, 22.4% (75) had anxiety, 28.0% (94) had a comfortable family situation. If we compare the quantitative aspect of the anxiety index according to Eysenck (21%, 70 people), we can see that it is almost close to the anxiety scale of the projective method (Figure 3).

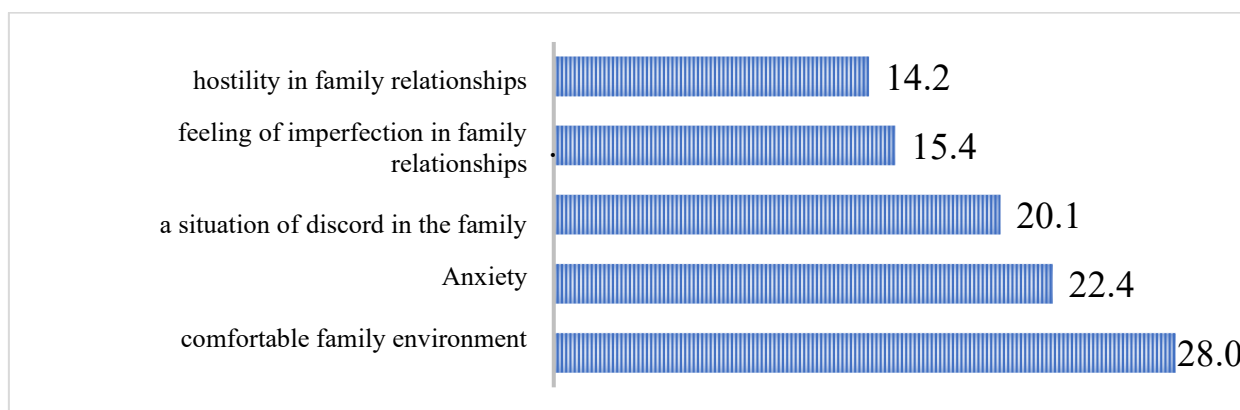


Figure 4. Results of the projective test "Kinetic picture of the family".

Based on the results of "kinetic picture of the family", we can estimate that almost 72% of children have problems with family relations. Hostility in family relations (14.2%): one figure is on another sheet or on the back of the sheet, aggressive way of the figure, deleted figure, altered figure, reverse profile, arms spread to both sides, fingers long, will be highlighted and determined based on the value given to other similar symbols. The presence

of enmity in the family is reflected in these interactions and is explained not only by the hostile attitude towards the child, but also between the parents or other members of the family. Since the relationship between mother and child is explained in the research, we decided to conduct a content analysis of some pictures according to the research materials. For example, a 7-year-old test subject depicted his mother in a family with her arms

spread out to both sides. Also, the transition of a 7-year-old child from play activities to study activities, and the fact that his main lessons are conducted by his mother in addition to the pedagogue, may not be positively evaluated by the child. We assume that in addition to age and activity related problems, there are also psychological problems in the relationship between the child and the mother. We can assume that these psychological problems are related to the mother's high demands and restrictions on the child [7. Melibayeva R. N].

Our attention was drawn to the fact that the fingers of a 13-year-old subject's mother are long and emphasized. This situation, that is, the absence of dashes, also reflects the enmity in the family. In our opinion, the correct relationship with the 13-year-old teenager was not established by the mother, and the reason for this can be considered the age crisis in the child. Also, the 16-year-old test subject drew a picture of his mother with the shape deleted. This meant that the picture was drawn in anger. We assumed that the mother was marked with such a label by the child due to lack of confidence on the part of the mother, and the child not being recognized as a person. [4. Rashidovich B. T.].

In order to determine the feeling of imperfection in family relationships (15.4%): the author of the picture is disproportionately small, the figures are placed in the lower part of the paper, the line is weak, long - lanky, the author is separated from others, small figures, the author's form in relation to others inactivity, the absence of the author, the author turning his back, and other such signs were emphasized. According to him, most 7-10-year-old children expressed the fact that the author of the picture is disproportionately small, the forms are placed in the lower part of the paper, the lines are weak and long, while the 11-17-year-olds expressed the immobility of the author's form in relation to others, the absence of the author. , the author's back is explained.

Disagreement in the family situation (21.1%) to determine: barriers between individuals, deletion of some forms, absence of some parts of the body in some forms, highlighting of some forms, isolation of some forms yish, the dissimilar size of some shapes, the incompatibility of the external image with the picture, the abundance of things, the absence of some family members in the picture, the family member standing with his back, and other similar signs should be noted. received. Disagreement in the family is the presence of interpersonal barriers in 7-10-year-old children, the deletion of some forms, the absence of some parts of the body in some forms, the highlighting of some forms, the isolation of some forms, some if it is expressed by the dissimilar size of the shapes, the inconsistency of the external image with the picture, the abundance of things, the absence of some family members in the picture, the family member standing with his back, in children under 11-17 years old explained with the like. We were also interested in the pictures where the mother was absent from the family. 13 of the 11-17-year-old test subjects did not find a mother's image. This, in turn, can lead to the assumption that the family dispute is related to the mother.

To determine the scale of concern (22.4%): cross-hatching, baseline - gender, line on image, strong undrawn line, erasure, increased attention to detail, abundance of objects, double or ring - ring lines, highlighting some details and other possible signs are taken into account. Most of the test subjects under 7-10 years of age observed deletion of the picture, increased attention to details, a large number of objects, double or ring-ring lines, emphasizing some details, while in the picture of 11-17-year-olds hatching, a line over the image or a strong undrawn line, erasures are observed. This means a predominance of anxiety related to the system of family relations. Above, we noted that 21% (70) of the examinees had a high level of anxiety on the Eysenck anxiety scale. However, the reasons for this concern were analyzed only in relation to age. Through this projective test, it can be observed that anxiety (22.4%) is related not only to age, but also to family relationships (Figure 4). So, anxiety begins with family relationships and carries with it signs such as frustration, aggression, rigidity. It is appropriate to develop activities to

eliminate the child's anxiety in family relationships. It is also appropriate to consider the study of factors in family relationships that cause child anxiety as the next mission of science.

The positive scale of the projective test "Kinetic picture of the family" is useful for determining a favorable family situation (28%): the general activity of all family members, the number of people in the picture, the number of all family members, the isolation of family members ', absence of hatching, good line quality, absence of hostility indicators, similar distribution of people on the sheet and other possible signs were noted.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that it is necessary to pay serious attention to the importance of age crises in the development of a person, as well as to the elimination of anxiety in family relationships. Taking into account that anxiety is related to frustration, aggression and rigidity in the child, it is appropriate to create and conduct a plan of corrective exercises aimed at improving the relationship of mothers with the child and eliminating anxiety in the child.

REFERENCES

- Akvilar, Franchesko; Galluccio, Mauro (2007). Xalqaro muzokaralardagi psixologik jarayonlar: nazariy va amaliy istiqbollar. Nyu-York: Springer Science & Business Media. p. 92. ISBN 978-0-387-71378-6.
- Styuin, Len (1983 yil sentyabr). "Qattiqlik tushunchasi: jumboq". Xalqaro maslahatlarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha jurnali. 6 (3): 227-232. doi:10.1007/BF00124273. ISSN 0165-0653.
- Бекмиров Т. Р. Некоторые методы и приемы диагностики особенностей преодоления подростками кризисных ситуаций жизни //Central asian journal of mathematical theory and computer sciences. - 2022. - Т. 3. - №. 12. - С. 224-228.
- Rashidovich B. T. Onalardagi nevroitik holatlar va bolalardagi yosh inqirozlarining xorij adabiyotlaridagi metodologik tahlili. - 2023
- Методики диагностики эмоциональной сферы: психологический практикум/ сост. О.В. Барканова[серия: Библиотека актуальной психологии]. - Вып.2. - Красноярск: Литера-принт, 2009. - 237 с.
- Karimovna, N. Y., Khasanboy, A., Iltifotkhon, A., Khabiba, N., & Adiba, M. (2023). Psychoemotional characteristics in psychosomatic diseases. *The Scientific Temper*, 14(04), 1444-1450. <https://doi.org/10.58414/SCIENTIFICTEMPER.2023.14.4.57>
- Melibayeva, R. N., Khashimova, M. K., Narmetova Yu, K., Komilova, M. O., & Bekmirov, T. R. (2020). Psychological mechanisms of development students' creative thinking. *International journal of scientific & technology research*, 9(03).
- Zarnigor, N. (2023). Socio Psychology Characteristics of Women Who Had Their First Child. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 20, 144-146.
- Karimovna, N. Y., Khasanboy, A., Iltifotkhon, A., Khabiba, N., & Adiba, M. (2023). Psychoemotional characteristics in psychosomatic diseases. *The Scientific Temper*, 14(04), 1444-1450. <https://doi.org/10.58414/SCIENTIFICTEMPER.2023.14.4.57>
- Melibayeva, R. N., Khashimova, M. K., Narmetova Yu, K., Komilova, M. O., & Bekmirov, T. R. (2020). Psychological mechanisms of development students' creative thinking. *International journal of scientific & technology research*, 9(03).