



THE ROLE OF CHARACTER ACCENTUATION IN THE MANIFESTATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR DISORDERS

Jurayev Xaydarjon Odilboyevich

University of business and science

Teacher of the Department of pedagogy and psychology

Scientific Monk-

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2585-8439>

Zokirjonov Azizbek Baxromjon o'g'li

A student of Stage 3 - of the direction of pedagogy and psychology

Abstract: This article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of behavior in the adolescent psyche in the manifestation of deviant behavior that occurs in a person in interpersonal relationships in the process of activation in society; psychological effects of character accentuation in a person in the manifestation of activity aspects.

Keywords: personality and deviant behavior, character accentuation, schizoid personality, psychopathy, addiction, crisis, subculture, emancipation processes in adolescence.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jamiyatda ishtimoiylashuv jarayonida shaxslararo munosabatlarda shaxsda yuzaga keladigan deviant xatti xarakatlarning namoyon bolishda o'smirlar psixikasida xulqi og'ishganlik jixatlarini namoyon bolishida shaxsda xarakter aksentuatsiyasini psixologik ta'sirlari nazariy va amaliy jixatdan yoritilgan.

Tayanch iboralar: SHaxs va deviant xulq - atvor, xarakter aksentuatsiyasi, shizoidniy shaxs, psixopatiya, addeksiya, inqiroz, submadaniyat, o'smirlik davrida emansipatsiya jarayonlari.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены теоретические и практические аспекты поведения в подростковой психике при проявлении девиантного поведения, возникающего у личности в межличностных отношениях в процессе активизации в обществе; психологические эффекты акцентуации характера у личности при проявлении деятельностных аспектов.

Ключевые слова: личность и девиантное поведение, акцентуация характера, шизоидная личность, психопатия, аддексия, кризис, субкультура, процессы эмансипации в подростковом возрасте.

Introduction

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, in the form of non-conformity, 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:

- temperament characteristic in the form of a balance of mental processes-

lari;

- specific xu in the form of flexibility and self-activation-susiyats;

- 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.

MAIN PART

Therefore, it is said that a deviant is a person of behavior, first of all, to individuals (individuals) who are morally offended by relatives and friends and pose a danger to the lives of those around them. An adult individ first has the power to strive for an inner goal from the head, and accordingly, all manifestations of his activity come to the surface. The resistance of being to social norms that are contrary to the individual's worldview is found in criminal and delinquent behavior. The reasons for the resistance of being, the subjective distortions of its appropriation and understanding, are associated with symptoms of a mental defect perceived by the tevarak - olam as hostile, and mental-pathological disorders. The symptoms of mental illness exclude the possibility of the same assessment of the causes of the actions of those around them, as a result of which interaction with the environment becomes more difficult.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

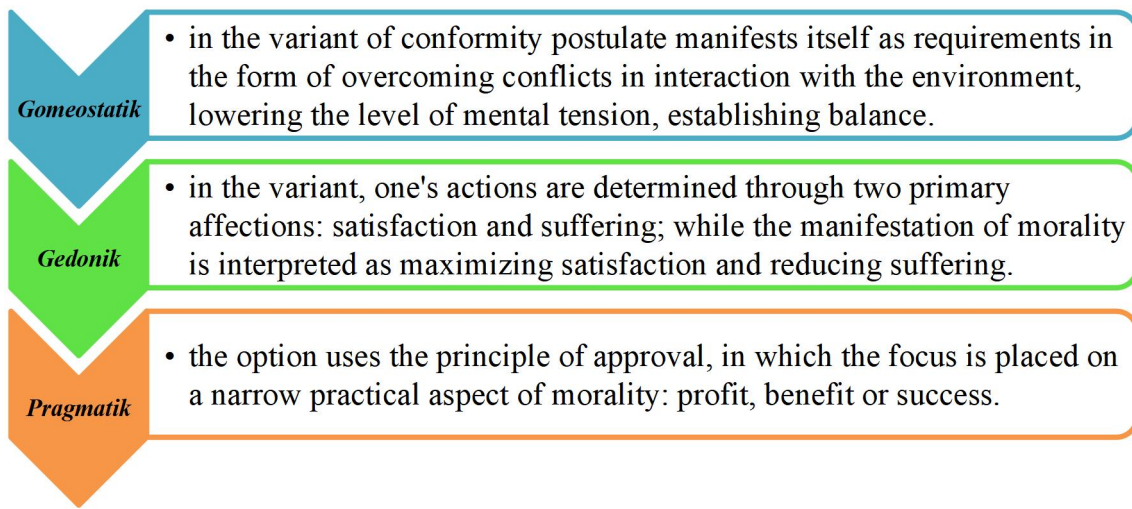
Downstream etiquette on the study of theoretical sources related to the manifestations of behavioral deviations and psychological characteristics of upbringing that occur in adolescence, Dubrovina, I. (2017). *Psychologicheskaya slujba V sovremennom obrazovanii: Kak EE ponimat? Root EE strukturirovat?: Kak eyu upravlyat? Root EE asutshestvlyat? Rabochaya kniga*. Peter., Lichko, A. E. (1983). *Psychopatii I aktsentuasii character he podrostkov.*, Bojović, L. I. (1979). *Etapi formirovaniya lichnosti V ontogeneze. Voprosi psichologii*, 4, 23-24\, Dostmukhamedova Sh, A., *The problem of interest Ya from a psychological point of view*. A. Ribnikov, N.F.Dobrinin, N.D.Levitov, M.F. Belyayev, L.A.Gordon, L.I.Bojović, N.G.Morozova, M.G.Davletshin, M.V.Vohidov, V.A.Toka Rewa, E.G'.A B with a theoretical methodological feature of ghaziev et al. developed in his dead works as well as in his special experimental studies.

During the study of these etiquette, we got theoretical sources below, that is, the teenager is most characterized by self-criticism, which is associated with difficulties in communication with adults and by people, where reflexive analysis helps to identify and halve the problem, and negative traits that interfere with communication and self-development are consciously perceived. Those who negatively and oppositionally assess a being consciously or unconsciously choose in their interaction with a being, believing that they are incapable of adapting to it. Deviance, deviant behavior has aroused lively interest in psychologists, doctors, educators, employees of law enforcement agencies, sociologists, philosophers.

The subject of deviant behavior is of an inter-industry and controversial nature. The Association of the term with the concept of "social norm" complicates the problem many times, since the boundaries of the norm are extremely conditional, and in a person there is no absolute norm on all indicators adolescents at 14 years old when a teenager is prosecuted for certain criminal cases (manslaughter, theft, aggression, etc.).k.) Aged 16 - is criminally liable for all criminal cases.

RESULTS TAXABLE

V.A.In Petrovsky's view, this is expressed in the postulate of inherent conformity (a rule that is admissible without proof). In this place, talk about the direction of the initial adaptation of any mental processes and behavioral behavior. The postulates of conformity are classified into three types: homeostatic, gedonic (moral doctrine that the pursuit of pleasure is characteristic of a person), pragmatic.



Delinkvent ethics is the action of a certain person who deviates from the legal norms established in this society and at the same time, endangering public order.

A delinkvent person is a subject who exhibits actions consistent with criminal punishment with sharply deviant morality.

B.V.Using Zeygar-Nick's theoretical rules and personal empirical research materials, YU.M.Antonyan and V.V.They developed a classification of criminal motives from the flower, in which a certain pathology of a person or activity is manifested as a condition for their formation.

Affectogenic motives are more often observed in psychopathic anomalous rights. This is justified by the peculiarity of the emotional affective - League of these criminals, their high excitability, their mitigation of which is often triggered by the blockage of Affective anxiety, which leads to actions characterized by cruelty, aggression, ignorance. Subjective perception of the need for immediate countermeasures towards the offending person, feeling that there is no possibility of committing such acts, is a necessary condition for an affective reaction to occur.

Situational-impulsive reasons are associated with the satisfaction of pressing needs, not taking into account the existing social norms, previous experiences, external circumstances, consequences that may occur behind their actions. The occurrence and realization of situational-impulsive causes of their behavior in subjects is based on the violation of the control of their behavior as a result of past experience, predictions of their own actions and possible consequences.

Anetic causes indicate a violation of the mediation of activity at the highest level of moral-ethical and legal norms, that is, the regulation of morality. Most crimes committed for these reasons, such as manslaughter, preparation for it and conceal traces in the future, at different stages of implementation, all actions and operations will have a thoughtful and carefully planned nature.

"Surrogate" causes are those that are biologically dissimilar or prohibited by existing social norms, have an inflammatory and content - forming function for the offender: sexual perversions, necrophilic, homosexual morality, pedophile, Pyromania (predisposition to fire), dromomania (predisposition to diary), etc.

Psychopathic behavior-certain qualities of an individual, such as the desire to come true, are considered the cause of morality and acquire the power to provoke aggression or suspicion.

Suggestive causation is defined by the persuasive effect of suggestive prestige on group representations, or by the dynamics of the ethical environment within a group.

In psychology, unfortunately, today the problems associated with the development and dynamics of accentuations have not yet been sufficiently studied. The greatest contribution to the development of this field was made by A.E.Lichko emphasized (in stages)the following stages in the dynamics of accentuation types:

- the formation of accentuations in a person and the sharpening of their characteristics (this happens in adulthood), which can then be smoothed out and compensated for (specific accents are replaced by hidden);
- features of a certain stressed type with hidden accentuations are revealed under the influence of

traumatic factors (the blow is applied to the weakest side of that place, that is, where the least resistance is observed);

- against the background of a certain accentuation, some violations and deviations occur (deviant behavior, neurosis, acute affective reaction, etc.);

- accentuation types undergo certain changes under the influence of the environment or due to constitutionally created mechanisms;

Accentuation of character and psychopathy there is a special criterion for distinguishing the accentuation of an individual's character from pathology as the limit of the norm. There are only three of them:

1. It is called pathological if the character is stable and practically does not change throughout life.

2. The degree of negative manifestation of character is also very important for diagnosis. If a person has psychopathy, then the same negative traits he manifests everywhere, at work and at home, nearby and among strangers. If a person changes according to circumstances, then we will talk specifically about the features of character accentuation.

3. The most striking sign is the appearance of difficulties due to the character of a person himself and those around him.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to identifying the conditions that set the stage for criminal motives and other negative changes found in adolescent behavior at the present stage of the development of society, it was found that it is necessary to establish close cooperation with parents, coach-teacher, preventive inspector, neighborhood consultants on issues of religious education and spiritual and moral education to educate harmonious youth.

Until the consistent and non-deviant implementation of the priorities inherent in moral and spiritual education, it is possible to avoid criminal motives and criminal risks that are likely to form in adolescents. It is advisable to create a standard template of modern adolescent behavior, in which it is necessary to take into account the age-specific gender characteristics of the physical and psychological development of adolescents, as well as the influence of important natural-economic, bio-physiological, socio-territorial, national-cultural, educational-psychological factors that ensure their development.

In order to prevent such psychological processes from changes in character, the first thing to do is to properly treat them and correctly understand the periods of crisis that occur in adolescence, the father and the educator must be treated without putting high pressure on them. In addition, they satisfy their extensiveness to communicate by listening to the pain of talking to them.

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