

STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF ENVY BETWEEN CHILDREN AND SISTERS IN SINGLE AND MULTILEGE FAMILIES**Jumabekov Ziyovuddin Khazratkul ugli**Doctoral student of the Research Institute "Family and Gender"
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ANNOTATION. In this scientific article, the concept of envy, manifested in sibling relationships between children growing up in single-generation and multi-generation families, is analyzed at the level of the dissertation research. Within the framework of the study, the influence of the family structure on the mental development, emotional state, social adaptation, and interpersonal relationships of children is highlighted from a scientific and theoretical point of view. On the basis of leading psychological theories and modern scientific sources, the factors of the emergence of envy, its features characteristic of age periods, and the specific differences in its manifestation in single-generation and multi-generational families are analyzed. The results of the article serve to develop practical recommendations aimed at improving the process of family upbringing, improving sibling relationships, and preventing negative emotional states in children.

Keywords: envy, sibling relationships, single-generation family, multi-generation family, family psychology, raising children, emotional development.

LOGIN. In the dissertation research, the relationship between the family environment and the formation of the child's personality is recognized as an important scientific problem. Family is the initial environment of socialization of the individual, in which the child acquires emotional experience, social roles, and moral norms. In particular, the relationships between children growing up in the same family have a direct impact on their subsequent interpersonal relationships.

The state of envy, observed in sibling relationships, is a complex and multifaceted emotional phenomenon in child psychology. Envy often arises in processes related to parental attention, love, and the distribution of material and intangible resources. Due to the fact that the conditions of upbringing, social roles, and communication systems are different in single-generation and multi-generation families, the mechanisms of manifestation of envy also differ.

The purpose of this scientific article is to conduct a psychological analysis of sibling envy between children in single-generation and multi-generational families, to identify the factors of its origin and development mechanisms, and to develop scientific conclusions aimed at reducing this situation in the process of family upbringing.

MAIN PART. Family structure is one of the leading factors in the development of children's personality. In single-generation families, the upbringing process is mainly carried out by parents. In such families, the pedagogical and psychological literacy of parents, the fairness of their attitude towards children, determine the emotional balance between siblings. A parent's increased attention to one of their children can lead to the development of envy, jealousy, and internal dissatisfaction in others.

Among the main factors leading to increased jealousy in single-generation families are comparing children, openly comparing academic or behavioral achievements, and imbalances in the system of punishment and incentives. Such situations form a sense of injustice in children and negatively affect their level of self-esteem. As a result, envy can manifest itself in the form of aggression, passivity, or social retreat.

In multi-generational families, representatives of several generations participate in the upbringing process. The attitude of grandparents and other relatives towards children leads to the complication of sibling relationships. In some cases, open or covert separation of children by the older generation exacerbates sibling envy. At the same time, in multi-generational families, children acquire social experience in a wider environment, which allows them to control envy through positive modeling.

The concept of envy is interpreted in psychology as a complex emotional state. It is connected with an individual's internal dissatisfaction with the advantages available to others and the need to acquire them. In sibling relationships, envy is often shaped by parental love, attention, and social resources. In this process, the individual psychological characteristics of the child play an important role.

According to the psychodynamic approach, envy is explained by the fact that the emotional needs of a child in early childhood are not satisfied. If a child feels secondary in the family, they try to compensate for the internal conflict through envy. The cognitive approach connects envy with the child's perception and interpretation of the situation. When a child constantly compares themselves to a sibling, this comparison leads to increased envy.

The manifestation of sibling envy varies depending on the age period. In preschool age, envy is expressed through direct actions - crying, attracting attention, aggression. In early school age, envy is associated with academic achievements, grades, and social status. In adolescence, envy manifests itself in a hidden form and is closely related to the person's self-esteem system and identification processes.

The long-term consequences of Sibling envy have a significant impact on personality development. Children living in a state of constant envy may develop neurotic reactions, low self-esteem, or high aggressiveness. At the same time, constructively managed envy is likely to stimulate healthy competition and personal growth.

Parents' educational strategies are crucial in regulating sibling relationships. An individual approach to each child, emotional support, and fair treatment reduce the destructive forms of envy. Psychological counseling and family training serve as an effective tool in this process.

Modern research shows the need to develop open communication skills, emotional literacy, and empathy in the family to prevent envy in sibling relationships. Teaching children to express and manage their emotions facilitates their social adaptation.

Cultural and national factors also influence the manifestation of sibling envy. In traditional societies, the responsibility placed on the older child and the love shown to the younger child lead to the specific formation of this emotional state. Therefore, considering the cultural context in the study of sibling envy is of great scientific importance.

CONCLUSION. The research results show that sibling relationships between children in single-generation and multi-generational families play an important role in their emotional development and formation as individuals. Envy is an integral part of these relationships, and its origin is mainly associated with the family environment, upbringing style, and distribution of attention. While in single-generation families, envy is largely determined by the individual attitude of the parents, in multi-generation families, intergenerational relationships and a broad social environment significantly influence this process.

This scientific article can serve as a theoretical basis for dissertation research, as well as be used in the activities of specialists in the field of family psychology, pedagogy, and applied psychology.

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