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Title: **CHARACTER ACTENTATION IN ADOLESCENTS**

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CHARACTER ACTENTATION IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract: Raising a new generation, forming a civic identity that meets the needs of society and helps it to fulfill its tasks has always been the highest goal of any system. The fact that the system of formation of the human personality is gradually being improved in our country is another bright proof of this opinion.

Keywords: Raising a new generation, Countless opinions, the political, economic, social status

Introduction

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The great American insonshunos D.Karnegining researchers found that human needs in one of the most important plays a vital role in every person's life is important that I need to feel Rays.

Countless opinions have been expressed and numerous studies have been conducted during the former Soviet regime on the formation of attitudes of children to different ages and their adherence to the laws of their psychological characteristics. While these views do not cast the slightest doubt on the scientific value of the research, it must be acknowledged that the ideological demand of the time for the formation of obedient, pious members of society did not allow it to be put into practice.

Now the times have changed, the period has changed, the political, economic and social status of the Republic has changed. We have stepped on the path of integration. In the

process of complex political and economic relations, there is a need for members of society who can take the wrong direction, think independently, and express an independent attitude. The process of forming the personality of the citizens of the new society, which can meet these requirements on a large scale, has begun in our country. "However, in an objective assessment, we must recognize that the measures we have taken over the past period are not yielding the results that life demands today. First of all, it should be noted that we have not yet completely got rid of the ideological views and deviations of the old, Soviet-era education system .

Each age group has its own important role in the formation of the human personality. But there are also periods of special significance among these periods, one of which is adolescence. The scientific literature of this period includes the terms "transition period", "crisis period", "difficult period", all of which can be said to accurately reflect the characteristics of this period.

The most important feature of adolescence is characterized by the intensity of these two developments: mental and physical, or in other words, mental and somatic processes. Each of us has observed in our children and foster children the most obvious forms of behavior, such as rudeness, rudeness, excessive self-care, which are characteristic of this period.

Again during this period we can observe cases of rapid fatigue, physical

weakness, susceptibility to various diseases. All of these are psychosomatic changes and are the result of the interdependence of mental and semantic processes.

Many of the most obvious characteristics of a teenager are the character traits that appear in his or her relationship system. These peculiarities are a separate manifestation of the character, which in psychology is called "character accentuation."

The issue of character accentuation has been studied extensively by many scholars. Researchers such as M.Tramer, E.Krechmer, K.Leongard, O.V.Kebrikov, P.B.Gannushkin, V.V.Kovalev, A.E.Lichko have studied this problem in detail.

Character accentuation is the extreme manifestation of a certain set of qualities and attributes of a character that signifies a variant of the norm bordering on the psychopath. (5.127.) Character accentuation is distinguished in psychopaths by the fact that the three traits characteristic of them do not appear at the same time. These symptoms are: stability of character over time, mass manifestation in all situations, and social maladaptation (inability to get used to). In character accentuation, a person, like a psychopath, is not offended by all the traumas that cause mental trauma, but responds to some, "touching" her "delicate" husband, while ignoring others. There are overt and covert (latent) forms of character accentuation, which can easily overlap under the influence of factors that play an important role, such as family upbringing characteristics, social environment, professional activity, physical health. Character accentuation is formed during adolescence and is smoothed and compensated over time. Only in complex psychogenic situations, which have a long-term effect on the "empty bug" of the character, can it lead to the formation of acute affective reactions, neuroses, and even psychopathic development. Because character accentuation is bordered by types of psychopathic disorders, its typology is based

on a well-developed classification of psychopaths in psychiatry, but this classification also reflects the character traits of a mentally healthy person. On the basis of different classifications the following main types of character accentuation are distinguished:

1. Cycloid - the alternation of good and bad mood phases at different times.
2. Hyperthymia - high mental activity with a constant uplifting mood, a tendency to stick to several jobs at once and a thirst for activity, not finishing the work started.
3. Labile - a sudden change of mood depending on the situation.
4. Asthenic - rapid fatigue, irritability, depression and predisposition to hypochondria (depression - depression, hypochondria - panic).
5. Sensitivity - high sensitivity, irritability, increased sense of personal imperfection.
6. Psychastenic - a tendency to high anxiety, suspicion, apathy, constant suspicion and judgment, tendency to self-analysis, ritual actions and obsession.
7. Schizoid - emotional coldness, lack of intuition in the process of communication, manifested in separation, isolation, lack of empathy, empathy and difficulty in establishing emotional contacts.
8. Epileptoid - (sometimes with elements of cruelty) a tendency to angry-sad mood, quarrelsomeness, flexibility of thinking, extreme pedantry (excessive formalism) with the accumulation of aggression manifested in the form of rage and rage.
9. Eclipse (paranoid) - high suspicion and high level of illness as a result of hostility, persistence of negative emotions, striving for superiority, rejection of the opinions of others.
10. Demonstrator (steroid) - a tendency to "get sick" when the need for

recognition is not met, characterized by arrogance, risky actions, lies, fantasies and delusions used to attract attention, the tendency to squeeze out facts and events that are unpleasant for the subject .

11. Distim is the predominance of a depressed mood, a tendency to depression, a surrender to the sad and depressing aspects of life.

12. Unstable environment taosiriga a slight tendency to dive, always a ssurotlar, search terms, not easy to establish contact with nature.

13. Conformity - excessive dependence and submission to the opinions of others, lack of criticism and initiative, a tendency to conservatism.

As mentioned above, character accentuation is an integral feature of adolescence. Every teenager, without exception, exhibits one or more of these traits. But in the later stages, these features need to be polished. Only in psychogenic situations that are constantly affected can these features be strengthened. Such situations sometimes arise because of us adults, educators, parents. Sometimes , as a result of psychological illiteracy, adults perceive such situations of adolescents as rudeness, deliberate obscenity, due to ignorance of the laws of mental and somatic development. Teachers with a negative "I concept" generally aim to "curb" children in general. As a result, character accentuation is subsequently promoted to the psychopathic realm.

We adults can easily adapt to children with our flexible character traits, without mental strain. It is during this difficult time for a teenager to form a "person me" and "sex" that with our patience and kindness we can help them to relieve stress, show them how to sublimate their natural sexual and aggressive tendencies.

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11. Distim is the predominance of a depressed mood, a tendency to de p rection, a surrender to the sad and depressing aspects of life.

12. Unstable - a tendency to give lightly to the taste of others , always looking for new impressions, periods, easy contact with a superficial character.

13. Conformity - excessive dependence and submission to the opinions of others, lack of criticism and initiative, a tendency to conservatism.

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