
SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AS A FACTOR OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND FEATURES OF INTERACTION WITH CLOSE ENVIRONMENT

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Annotation:

The article is devoted to the scientific substantiation and study of the influence of a teenager's sibling status on interpersonal relationships with peers. The article also describes the peculiarity of the behavior of adolescents from different sibling positions in a conflict situation.

Key words: family, adolescent, sibling status, sibling relationship, conflict, eldest child, middle child, last child, only child, interpersonal relationships.

All over the world, special attention is paid to research and strengthening of the family and family relationships. For in the formation and determination of the future of the individual, the climate in the family, interpersonal relations in it, that is, the relationship of the child with parents and with siblings, are important. The nature of relationships in the family is directly reflected in the relationship of the child outside the family, in particular with their peers. In adolescence, communication with peers is the leading activity, in interpersonal communication, on the basis of equality, a teenager goes through a kind of school of social relations. The experience gained during this period is very significant for entering into an independent life. By adolescence, friends become more important to a child than parents and other family members.

Scientists who put forward the idea that the formation and development of a child depends on what kind of child he is in the family, the presence of brothers and sisters in the family, the official difference between births, are A.Adler and Z.Freud. They emphasized the influence of the child's sibling status on his personality, the nature of relationships with people, in general, determining his place in life in the future. A.Adler distinguishes four main types of sibling status: the eldest child, the middle child, the youngest child and the only child.

A study by British scientist Francis Galton found that most British scientists were the first and only child in the family. Galton believed that individual differences in



children's behavior could be passed down from generation to generation. He conducted a series of experimental studies and tried to substantiate the existence of differential characteristics specific to each individual using the "twin method".

Walter Touman has done a lot of research on the impact of sibling status on personality formation. He studied thousands of families and found that there were many similarities in the character of people whose roles in the family were the same, despite differences in value systems, financial status, and level of education. Toumen believed that sibling status could even influence a future spouse's choice and relationship with him or her. Touman's theory is called the return of the qualities of brothers and sisters, accordingly, if the young people who are getting married have sisters or brothers, they are trying to reflect that same relationship to their loved ones in a new marriage in a gender-appropriate way. In particular, the fact that the wife is the brother and the husband is the younger sister helps the family relationship to be positive.

Since the sibling status in the family and the relationship of siblings have a certain influence on the formation of personality and relationships with peers, today the need for a scientific study of this factor in local conditions, the development of appropriate proposals and recommendations on this basis, indicates the relevance of the topic.

In our work, we studied the socio-psychological features of the influence of a teenager's sibling status on interpersonal relationships with peers. Since at this age one of the main factors in the formation of a mature personality is considered to be optimally organized relationships with peers. The object of the study were adolescents with different sibling statuses.

The originality of the behavioral style of the firstborn in interpersonal relationships in the family, in conflict situations can also be seen from the answers to the question "Who is the first to make concessions to eliminate conflict situations in your family?" Adolescents with first-born sibling status were twice as likely as other siblings to respond to this given question with "Me myself." This shows that since childhood, firstborns depend on the positive assessment of their parents, and therefore often make concessions to younger brothers and sisters at the insistence of their parents or feeling that they are older children, considering it their task to prevent conflict situations. Using the criterion of one-way ANOVA, statistically significant scales in the style of behavior of adolescents in a conflict situation were determined: competition, compromise, adaptability. After that, a comparative analysis of the results of studying the behavioral style of adolescents in a conflict



situation was carried out according to the Mann-Whitney U criterion and the following conclusions were made:

1. The results of the only children in the family differ from the results of representatives of other sibling statuses, especially middle-aged children on the scales: competition, compromise, adaptability.
2. In the competition scale, there are significant differences in the results of adolescents with sibling relationships in the family, i.e. firstborn, middle children and lastborns and the results of the only children in the family. The only children in the family have a high level of competition in a conflict situation in comparison with adolescents with sibling relationships.
3. In the compromise scale, significant differences were found in a comparative analysis of the results of middle children in the family, afterbirths and only children in the family. The desire for compromise is higher in middle-aged children and more in the afterbirth than in the only children in the family.
4. According to the scale of avoidance of conflict situations, according to a comparative analysis, significant differences are observed in the results of middle-aged children and afterbirths, i.e. middle children are more likely to avoid conflict situations compared to afterbirths.
5. According to the results of a comparative analysis on the scale of adaptability, it was found that the adaptability to a conflict situation of middle children is higher than that of the only children in the family. Preservation of positive sibling relationships requires the child to resolve the conflict situation, sometimes making concessions, giving up their interests. From which the conclusion follows that in adolescents with sibling relationships, the qualities of adaptability, compliance are more developed than in adolescents who are the only children in the family.

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