

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL  
RELATIONSHIP WITH REALITY IN ADOLESCENCE**

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**Annotation:** *The purpose of writing this article is to directly influence the social conditions in adolescents by changing the psychological climate in them, to influence the behavior of adolescents, bad behavior, loss of negative qualities such as stubbornness, denial of shortcomings, psychological support. To prevent conditions such as various deviations in the activities of adolescents today, conflicts in the relationship with parents, as well as a decrease in the consistency of their activities.*

**Keywords:** *Socialization, reference group, self-awareness, self-determination, ecological depth.*

**“Social life is formed based on the influence of three things – language, content, rules”  
J.Piace**

Indeed! it can also be seen in our practical lives that the negativity of importance for the life of adolescents is great adolescence constitutes a period ranging from 10-11 years of age to 14-15 years of age. Current adolescents have some advantages in terms of physical, mental, and political over the past. Sexual maturation in them is a process of socialization, psychological growth is manifested earlier. One of the conditions for the socialization of adolescents is the entry into a relationship with peers. This attitude is formed in such small groups as a kindergarten group, school classes, various informal children's and adolescent associations. In groups of children and adolescents, a functional, emotional personal relationship is established between peers. Functional relations are noted in separate areas of children's activity (work, study) and are formed under the direct guidance of adults by mastering the norms of behavior in the group. Not all members of the peer group will be equal in age. Possible this group also includes children of different ages but united by common values, a system of relationships or interests. The number of members of the peer group can vary. In the group of comrades can be members from 2-3 to 5, in the group of against to 7-9, in the additional groups up to 20 soles, in the Official Groups-class, circle and others up to 30-40 soles. The group of equals is usually formed based on the territorial proximity of its members. The peer group is formed due to the

correspondence of individual interests, the presence of an official organization (class, scouting group, etc.), and the presence of personal relationships between the members of the group. This relationship is manifested in the character and interaction of the members of the group, as well as in the distribution of roles in the class. First, the leader is separated. In experimental studies, a group without a leader was not identified. There may also be industry leaders. For example, it can be a rational, emotional, business leader. We can classify the group of Tanks by several parameters according to the legal status in the social system, equal groups are divided into formal, that is, groups that are recognized by society, connected with some kind of state or public organization, and informal-self-existing groups. According to their social-psychological status, they are divided, that is, there is an affiliation group-its true Members (Class, Sports Club, etc.), and the referent Group - a person does not belong to this, but relies on fantasy. Depending on the stability and long-term functioning, it is divided into permanent, temporary, and event groups. In terms of territory, they can operate in the structure of an apartment, neighborhood, or any institution. About leadership, they are divided into Democratic and authoritarian groups. In the last 10 years, peer groups have become one of the most important microbes in the socialization of the adult generation. Their role was much more serious than in previous periods, a number several influenced it. Urbanization has led to the fact that more and more children and adolescents are living in cities, and there they have the opportunity to deal with more peers. adults cannot fully control this circulation. The small size of a large family comes from the growing number of single-parent and incomplete families, the disorganization of families, the need for children to fill the lack of emotional connections in the family outside the home. The general secondary education the media bring to such an extent that the adult generation has become much more equal in terms of the level of their literacy and cultural development. Also, children's associations with peer groups are affected not only by clothes or styles but also by fashion, which determines their way of life.

Adolescents can join several different groups at the same time. The socialization of children by official groups (class, sports gang, etc.) is influenced by the content of their vital activity, depending on the character of the interaction formed in them. Informal groups influence the socialization of children, aspirins, and adolescents according to their composition, orientation, type of maturity. Even though adolescence has young and social-cultural characteristics, the functions of the peer group in socialization are universal. First, it teaches the members of the group to the culture of the same society, that is, it adapts their behavior to the national, religious, regional, a social affiliation of the members of the group. Secondly, positive behavior is taught in groups of equals. This is done by showing them exemplary behavior, taking measures about indecisive social behavior. From winch, peer groups play an important role in the process of autonomy of children, adolescents, and spirits from the influence of adults, in particular parents. From the Quaternary, the group allows its members to be independent of the young submodality.

Groups of comrades and again try to fit into the Society of peers when it comes to dressing, walking. At the same time, they also maintain their independence, that is, they try not to add other children to their groups. Fifth, peer groups create favorable or unfavorable conditions for solving the issues of self-awareness, self-determination by children. From Goldsmith, the group is a specific social organization that is perceived by its members as an "ecological depth". Emotional and personal relationships are also formed in the group. In groups of children and young adolescents, the main function of emotional relationships is the adaptation of equal behavior to universally accepted norms of behavior. In this case, the bond of friendship, sympathy rises to the forefront. They appeared much earlier in ontogenesis. If a preschool child applies to them, this condition is positively perceived by other children. Personal relationships are interdependence in the group, in which the cause of the

behavior of one child acquires a personal meaning for another child. Personal relationships are brightly manifested when the child performs an adult role in the relationship with the surrounding people. The children's community is the carrier of the children's subculture. Children's subordination is a circle of cultural territory and treatment that assists children in their skills in society and the creation of their norms. The formation of humanitarian relations in the social sphere is the main goal of social pedagogical activity and the basis of spiritual morality. In most countries, some schools operate based on a concentration of socialization based on the humanitarian ideals of the individual. The pedagogical concentration of the holistic schools in Germany, Sweden, and America, as well as the "school of small tomons" in Russia ("School microcosm") is manifested as a humanitarian system. Outdoor schools operate for children and adults throughout the day, completing tasks in many facets. They can come to this school at any time. These schools cooperate with such social institutions as family, spiritual and educational organizations, workplaces, local governments, community organizations.

The main thing is that the education and upbringing of the child are conducted based on creative activity; the school creates all conditions for the development of the child. In the structure of open schools, there is a new educator-social educator. He acts as a "mediator" between the individual and society. The main social task of the school in adolescent activity is the realization of the right of the child to education. In modern school conditions, the social pedagogical protection of children is carried out as follows: the school administration, Class Leaders, Group educators, low-income families provide material assistance to their children, organize free meals. The class leaders study the state of the child in the family. they deal separately with difficult children. At school, psychologists study the abilities and interests of the child. Psychotherapists and psychologists advise and help parents and children. In place of the conclusion, we can say that the most important psychological trait in adolescence is the appearance of a sense of adulthood or adulthood, which is of particular importance. He finds his expression in the vast emotional socio-moral sphere, mental activity, interest, attitude, external forms of behavior. The impact of social factors on the development of adolescence is great, these factors include the transition from junior high school age to secondary school age i.e... The transition from the individual teacher, to the majority teaching group. Changes in communication expanding building socially useful work Independent more independent and practical work.

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