

THE PECULIARITY OF STUDENT STUDENTS IN PEDAGOGICAL AREAS AND THEIR SELF-ATTITUDE

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Annotation

The article presents the results of a pilot study of a comparative analysis of the personality traits of four groups of female students formed according to the dominant emotional component of self-attitude.

Keywords: self-attitude, self-respect, self-sympathy, self-interest, expected attitude from others.

Introduction

One of the most important relations of the social and psychological existence of a person is his attitude towards himself, towards his own personality. Human behavior always, one way or another, correlates with his ideas about himself and about how he should be. The nature of the regulatory influence of self-attitude is determined by the breadth and depth of its involvement in the process of intrapersonal determination. The attitude of the individual to himself has an impact on the manifestation of the social activity of the individual, determines its adequacy and differentiation. It acts as a motive for self-regulation of behavior and is updated at all stages of the implementation of a behavioral act, starting with its motivating components and ending with one's own assessment of the achieved effect of behavior, participates in the mechanisms of behavior regulation from the level of a specific situation of activity to the level of long-term implementation of ideological plans.

In the context of this article, self-attitude is considered as a kind of generalized relationship, which is a holistic, one-dimensional and universal formation, expressing the degree of an individual's positive attitude towards his own idea of himself. Self-attitude develops as a result of social influence and interaction, where each specific social situation of development sets a hierarchy of leading activities and their corresponding basic motives and values, social representations, stereotypes and standards, norms of behavior in relation to which the individual comprehends his own. Self-attitude has a macrostructure with four emotional components: self-respect, self-interest, self-sympathy and the expected attitude from other people and two subsystems, each of which is specifically related to the meaning of "I": a system of self-esteem and a system of emotional-value relations. The self-assessment system performs the function of comparison with others ("I in comparison with others"), and the emotional-value system signals the subjective significance of these self-assessments ("I-I"). Such a macrostructure of self-attitude suggests that the four emotional components of self-attitude (self-respect, self-sympathy, self-interest, expected attitude from other people) are located in a certain hierarchy, where one of the components will be dominant, and the other subordinate, and in their totality, providing a generalized feeling of "for" or "against" himself. However, in the scientific literature there are no empirical data that would indicate how a person is characterized, having a

certain hierarchy of emotional components of the self-attitude macrostructure. This determines the scientific novelty of our study.

Research hypothesis: the leading emotional component of the personality's self-relationship structure presupposes a certain set of personal characteristics.

The purpose of the study: to study the characteristics of a person with a different hierarchy of emotional components of the structure of self-attitude.

Research Methodology

The study involved 157 female students of 1-2 courses. Research methods: self-attitude questionnaire by V.V. Stolin (to identify the structure of self-attitude); Morphological test of life values (MTZhTs) Sopova V. F., Karpushina L. V. (used to identify the severity and correlation of leading life values and life spheres); R. Cattell's sixteen-factor personality questionnaire (used to measure personality traits); author's methodology for studying self-attitude to the Image of the Physical Self (MISOF)

According to the results of a psychodiagnostic study, the subjects were divided into four groups according to the degree of dominance of the emotional component of self-attitude: group 1 (the leading component is self-esteem - 17 people), group 2 (autosympathy - 21 people), group 3 (self-interest - 25 people), group 4 (expected attitude from others (OOD - 94 people). The fourth group turned out to be the most numerous. It can be concluded that most of our subjects are dependent on the assessments of other people and such an expected attitude has a significant impact on the general feeling of "for" or "against" himself.

In order to identify differences in the personal characteristics of the participants in each group, a comparative analysis was carried out according to the Mann-Whitney test.

Research Results

We have identified significant differences in personality traits between all the studied groups.

In order to find out how the revealed differences differ in the groups, the average values of the detected parameters were compared.

Table 12 illustrates that group 4 as a whole experiences a general feeling "for" themselves, sees in themselves mostly advantages, often shows interest in their thoughts and feelings, is dependent on the opinions of others and expects others to approve themselves and their actions, has high self-assessment of the anatomical characteristics of the Image of the Physical Self, vulnerable and sensitive, sometimes experiencing a desire for self-development.

Group 2 often has a generally positive attitude towards their personality, trusts themselves and is pleased with themselves, sometimes feels insecure about their interest as a person for themselves and for others, expects others to have a more negative attitude. Group 2 has a high self-assessment of the anatomical characteristics of the Image of the Physical Self (higher than that of group 4). The group is not sufficiently independent, sensitive, rarely feels the need to develop their own personality.

Thus, the obtained significant differences in all four groups allow us to assume that there are certain personality traits that reflect a different hierarchy of emotional components of the self-attitude structure.

A person with a certain leading emotional component of the structure of self-relationship is supposed to have a certain set of personal characteristics, and as a result, a certain set of forms of

behavior in society and expectations in relation to other people and to oneself. These results confirm the hypothesis of our study.

Since the identified four groups of subjects, with the exception of group 4 (94 people), are small, this did not allow us to distinguish personality types based on the leading emotional component of the self-attitude macrostructure. This goal of the study is the next stage of our work.

Literature

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