



The influence of transitional characteristics on the origin of behavior in young students

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Abstract: *The article examines the psychological features of the occurrence of behavioral deviation in minors, due to age and transitional characteristics. Also in the article, from a scientific point of view, the "symptom complex" of adolescence, factors affecting the development of thinking in adolescence, the manifestation of personality traits in children and adolescents with behavioral deviations are revealed. In the article, the author noted that the study of this problem is still relevant today, and that its study is one of the important tasks facing psychologists.*

Keywords: *adolescence, transitional period, youthful deviance, puberty, aggression, emotional arousal, adolescent thinking, interpersonal subordination, "crisis in power", "affect of inadequacy", emancipation.*

INTRODUCTION

Psychological features of the adolescent age period are interpreted as a "crisis" of the puberty age period according to the level of "symptom complex" or behavioral deviation in psychology. According to the characteristics of adolescence, psychological changes such as a strong rise in mood in a teenager, and sometimes a sudden drop due to trivial reasons, extreme sensitivity to the evaluation of the appearance and abilities of others, shyness, shyness, recognition by others and It includes striving to show independence, feeling grown-up, excessive attachment to certain objects or events, etc.

Death as an "Oedipus" complex in the novel "Crisis of Autonomy"

It comes to the surface in the form of an outburst (riot) to the old father. In this case, all the father's behavior, behavior and attitude are rejected by the mother. At this time, the child begins to show his displeasure not only to his parents, but also to other people who are older than him. In



such cases, the status of the father's role in the teenager's family is reduced or completely lost. In Ocmip, it is observed that situations such as leaving home and taking care of children arise as a result of this crisis.

According to the results of our research, it is known that the emancipation characteristic of adolescence, that is, the reaction of seeking freedom from the care, control, and care of adults, especially relatives and teachers, is the cause of the appearance of deviant behavior in minors, and later deviant behavior.

Adolescent emancipation - a changeable and light character, shows the characteristics of minors who usually try to free themselves from the care provided by parents, teachers and adults in relation to others. It is also observed that hyperthymic teenagers have a high sense of pride, self-esteem and desire for independence, stubbornness and a tendency to always put their own opinion first, nervousness and similar characteristics, which play the role of a psychological factor that encourages them to violate the general requirements and standards accepted in society.

Juveniles with hyperthermic personality traits have mobility, talkativeness, leadership, independent problem solving, quarrelsomeness, riotous behavior, disrespect for adults, entertainment circles, cheerfulness, interest in the supernatural, and similar traits, and often these traits in them and it is observed that the desire for leadership has led to disagreements between equals.

It was noted that the "grouping" reaction of the respondents studied in our study was manifested differently in the personality characteristics. In particular, the level of grouping was clearly expressed in children and adolescents with hyperthymic characteristics (17.12%), while dysthymic showed the lowest level in minors (4.12%). Also, it was noticed that the index of grouping reaction was slightly higher in children and adolescents with mental unstable character (15.08%), excitability (12.14%), anxiety (11.54%), demonstrativeness (9.27%) (1 - table).

A high level of interest (hobby) reaction was also observed in the minors who participated in our study. But it should not be forgotten that the reaction of infatuation in children and adolescents is not exactly the same as interest. Infatuation is often distinguished from interest in terms of emotionality.

Main part.

From our observations, it is known that the infatuation reaction was mainly manifested in hyperthymic (18.36%), excitable (15.24%), demonstrative (12.11%) and pedantic (9.86%) juveniles. Dysthymic (7.92%), anxious (4.32%) and exalter traits (6.15%) showed a slightly lower level.



Body-manual and leadership-seeking reactions were observed more often in hyperthymic minors (14.06%). Egocentric, interest in gambling (interesting) games and infatuation reactions are also observed more frequently in juveniles with excitable, hyperthymic, demonstrative characteristics (14.06; 12.15; 12.44%).

**Expression of personality traits in children and adolescents with behavioral disorders
(percentage calculation)**

№	Personality traits	Characteristics of the age period							Degree of deviance
		Emancipation reaction	Grouping reaction	Passionate reaction	An instinctive reaction	Age-specific behavioral response	Compensation reaction	To the body-manual and leadership aspiration reaction	
1	Hyperthermia	20,08	17,12	18,36	22,48	11,23	13,20	14,06	16,27
2	Excitable	13,16	12,14	15,24	4,81	14,21	16,26	12,15	14,31
3	Emotive	4,28	8,14	6,62	7,32	9,24	11,32	8,64	9,62
4	Pedantic	7,32	9,26	9,86	9,61	8,92	9,64	10,42	8,42
5	Worrying	8,34	11,54	4,32	9,36	13,48	8,96	10,32	9,27
6	Cyclotomic	8,27	7,15	9,16	8,42	8,26	10,84	8,72	8,45
7	Demonstrative	9,48	9,27	12,11	10,31	9,42	11,31	12,44	10,68
8	Changeable, mentally unstable	18,18	15,08	11,32	15,23	15,82	8,48	11,37	12,16
9	Dysthymic	6,62	4,12	7,92	5,34	5,69	4,34	6,30	4,32
10	Exalt	4,28	6,31	6,15	7,27	4,46	5,01	5,18	5,76

From our observation and analysis, it is known that the infatuation reaction was shown as one of the main factors in the origin of behavior deviation in children and adolescents. As a result,



they try to overcome the obstacles they face in order to satisfy their passion, even if it is illegal. As a result, a tendency to illegal actions is observed in the adolescent's behavior.

According to the level of the correlation coefficient in the personality of children and adolescents with deviant behavior, according to the characteristics of the age period, and the delinquency index in minors with mentally unstable, changeable character, excitable, cyclotomous, dysthymic, pedantic, demonstrative characteristics gave a negative relationship (0.217; 0.273; 0.311; 0.277)

Correlation coefficients of the expression of personality characteristics in juveniles with behavioral deviations (according to K. Leongard's test)

№	Personality traits Person accentuation	Youth					
		Emancipation reaction	Grouping reaction between equals	Passion, hobby reaction	Passionate reaction	Age-specific behavioral response	Degree of deviance
1	Hypertension	0.340**	0.379*	0.314*	0.463**	0.298*	0.217
2	Excitable	0.307*	0.383*	0.367*	0.276*	0.419**	0.393*
3	Emotive	0.220	0.276*	0.217	0.262*	0.287*	0.273
4	Pedantic	0.265*	0.322*	0.335*	0.307*	0.189*	0.310
5	Concerned	0.223	0.311*	0.148	0.288*	0.564**	0.279*
6	Cyclotomic	0.319*	0.247	0.277*	0.288*	0.233	0.319*
7	Demonstrative	0.418*	0.339*	0.356*	0.363*	0.256	0.307*
8	Changeable character	0.618*	0.402**	0.268*	0.342*	0.376*	0.422**
9	Dysthymic	0.187	0.163	0.288*	0.231	0.305*	0.316*
10	Exalt	0.119	0.287*	0.195	0.303*	0.115	0.279



According to the results of our research, accentuation features of changeable character, instability and excitability, dysthymic and hyperthymic features are involved as leading factors in the manifestation of deviant behavior. This is explained by the accentuation of "character variability" in the character of children and adolescents: emancipation ($r=0.618$, $p<0.01$), grouping with peers ($r=0.402$, $p<0.05$), infatuation ($r=0.268$, $p<0.05$), lust ($r= 0.342$, $p<0.01$), behavior typical of young children ($r=0.376$, $p<0.05$), gives the conclusion that the level of deviant behavior is high in their reactions.

Conclusion. Based on the results of our research, it can be concluded that the crises of the youth period in the character of minors, in particular, the crisis of the adolescent period, transitional difficulties, instability in psychophysiological development, puberty, acceleration processes, developmental characteristics, imitability, emancipation (the desire to be free from the control and observation of adults), hedonistic (taking pleasure in special methods, pleasure) psychology, changeable character, excitability, dysthymic, hyperthymic, grouping, etc. are among the main factors affecting the origin of deviant behavior in minors.

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