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THE PROBLEM OF CONFLICTS IN ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Summary. *The article highlights the conflicts in the school that occur both through the fault of teenagers and teachers. In most cases, teenagers and teachers give different reasons for the conflict, and everyone is sure that they are right. The "ideal" teacher should be able to present material and maintain discipline in the classroom, be objective and be able to extinguish conflicts at the stage of their origin.*

Key words: *teenager, teacher, conflict, parents, age.*

All boys and girls face the peculiarities of adolescence (for girls this period begins 1-2 years earlier). Depending on individual characteristics and upbringing, the transitional age can proceed relatively smoothly or be accompanied by numerous conflicts. The crisis of adolescence - the difficulties and conflicts that arise in the process of becoming a teenager and the struggle for independence. A crisis occurs when a child is infringed in a family or team, and he has to regain his independence, fight for status in a group.

The crisis of "difficult age" can be avoided if you and your child can negotiate and compromise. It is advisable to build a trusting relationship with the

child, to nurture responsibility for his actions in him, to teach adult behaviors before adolescence. But if you want both sides, contact can be made at any age. For this, parents need to show respect for the grown-up child, be prepared to make concessions, but firmly uphold the boundaries that it is forbidden to cross.

Raising a teenager is not an easy task. Parenting methods that have worked well for the child are now losing their effectiveness. Excessive severity provokes conflict and estrangement; a teenager stops sharing his feelings with parents. The connivance, indulgence in the desire of a teenager and lack of control also entail problems (absenteeism at school, antisocial companies, alcohol and drug use).

The best option is to communicate with the teenager kindly and calmly, as with an adult. The task of parents is to love and support the child in this difficult period for him. At the same time, you should be ready to show patience and firmness in order to categorically say "no" where it is required. Moderate severity gives the teenager a sense of security.

The main causes of conflict between adolescents and parents. The struggle for freedom. The teenager feels himself an adult, sees the changes taking place with his body, adopts the behavior models of older acquaintances. He believes that growing up gives him the right to do what his parents previously forbade. He can start smoking, consume alcohol and return when he sees fit. The reaction of parents - fears for the child, an attempt to protect from danger and defend their status. As a result - screams, prohibitions, punishments.

A constructive solution to this conflict is to provide the teenager with that freedom and those rights for which he is ready: to let go if he comes in time, to allow friends to be brought in without his parents, if there is order after their departure. It is important to calmly and firmly explain to the child that he may lose this right if he violates the agreement.

Attention! Before you give freedom, you must be sure that the child has learned the prohibitions (do not go to a construction site, do not take strangers, do

not go with strangers, do not take drugs, etc.) Only in this case, freedom will be safe for him.

Disobedience, rudeness and rudeness towards parents. Teenagers deliberately try to devalue the authority of their parents by showing disobedience. Rudeness can have several explanations. First, the teenager understands that it is time to separate, and it is emotionally easier for him to keep his distance with the person with whom he has a strained relationship. Second, parents adhere to a strict upbringing style, provide the child with little freedom, humiliate him, not believing in his strength and talents. In this case, aggression is a natural attempt to protect one's self-esteem, which at this age is very vulnerable and important for him. Explain to your child that rudeness and rudeness towards you are unacceptable. You can negotiate with your parents if you show respect.

Permissiveness, lack of attention from parents. It is important for a teenager to know that he is loved and, if necessary, he is provided with comprehensive support from his parents. Also, for psychological comfort, it is important for him to know where the boundary between "can" and "impossible" is. Impunity leads to disobedience and violation of norms becoming habitual behavior. In adolescents with an unstable psyche amid stress and troubles, a lack of parental attention can provoke an attempt at suicide.

The requirement to purchase something. "Like others" things allow a teenager to join a group and become his own. In a teenage environment, clothing and gadgets are a sign of status or subculture. For many adolescents, their presence determines membership in the caste. It is useless for parents to convince their children that external attributes do not play a big role. Understanding this comes with experience. Tell the child that you understand his desires, but so far there is no way to fulfill them. As a compromise, you can offer to start saving a certain amount for the purchase.

Communication with "problem" friends. Significant and authoritative people for a teenager do not always deserve the approval of their parents. You can

tell your son or daughter about your attitude to this person, if you have strong evidence. This does not mean that the child will heed your words, but he will know about the shortcomings of his idol. An alternative is to try to change the social circle of the camp, sports sections, studios, master classes. Create conditions for the teenager to make new friends. The more communication experience he has, the faster he will learn to understand people.

Decrease in academic performance. Middle and high school are in a difficult period, not everyone can master the program perfectly. It is also necessary to take into account age-related features (hormonal surges, impaired blood circulation in the brain, neurotic behavior). Adolescents of both sexes suffer from decreased attention, creativity and memory impairment. In adolescent boys, relationships with teachers are exacerbated by disobedience bordering on challenge. You can improve academic performance by motivating a child to enter a university of his choice. If motivation is not enough, then classes with a tutor can help.

Inaccuracy and refusal to do housework. The attention of adolescents is focused on communication with peers and a comprehensive assessment of themselves. Maintaining order is of little interest to them; this is a common problem. You can solve it by agreeing with the teenager and regularly reminding him of the order. Over time, maintaining cleanliness will become a habit.

A cardinal change in appearance. A change of image is not always approved by parents. For teens, piercing, changing hairstyles and clothing styles is a way of self-expression, self-affirmation, an attempt to impress others and please oneself. Treat the child's aspirations with understanding, do not be categorical.

The causes of conflicts between teenagers and teachers are:

Lack of respect for the teacher. The teenager considers the presentation of the material boring, and the teacher is not an authority for him. This can happen due to the low qualification of the teacher or the high training of the student. If a

teenager demonstrates his position in a lesson, in front of other students, then this will inevitably lead to conflict.

Discipline at school. A teenager behaves improperly in a lesson or at a break, this may be an attempt to strengthen his status among peers by confronting with a teacher. It spoils school property, skips classes, behaves aggressively towards other students - this can be an expression of internal conflicts.

Poor homework, failure to work in the lesson.

The teacher's attempt to resolve the conflict between students when the teacher takes the position of one of the parties.

Unfair teacher attitude. Biased assessment of knowledge and rudeness on the part of the teacher insult the adolescent.

The student's inappropriate appearance. Ignoring the requirements for appearance, school uniforms, bright makeup - these are ways of expression that are considered unacceptable in most schools.

In practice, conflicts at school occur both through the fault of teenagers and teachers. In most cases, adolescents and teachers name different causes of the conflict and everyone is confident that they are right. For example, the teacher is outraged that the student broke the lesson, and the teenager believes that he was explaining and showing rudeness poorly and uninterestingly.

An "ideal" teacher must be able to present material and keep discipline in the classroom, be objective, and be able to extinguish conflicts at the stage of their inception. However, in practice, not many succeed. If the school conflict has dragged on, talk to the teacher. Do not conflict, but try to calmly find out his position. Remember that with your behavior you show your child a model for constructive conflict resolution.

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