



ESTABLISHING A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A MOTHER AND A TEENAGE CHILD

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ABSTRACT

Determining the internal mechanisms of the influence of the relationship with the mother on the process of mental development of a person requires special psychological research. Most of these studies are aimed at examining how the mother's attitude is reflected in the mental development of the child. At the same time, the question of what kind of psychological basis the content of the mother's attitude leading to certain positive or negative consequences in the field of the child's mental development remains open in many cases. From this point of view, it is important to study the compatibility of mother and child relations. In the article, the mother's expressive attitude towards her child and how it is reflected in the teenage child's eyes are comparatively studied and the results of empirical analysis are presented.

KEYWORDS

Mother, adolescent child, attitude, imagination, positive interest, directiveness, hostility, autonomy, instability, trait.

INTRODUCTION

In most countries of the world, the issue of supporting the family institution is determined at the level of the state constitution. In particular, the Constitution of our republic states that the family is the main link of society, and it is shown that it has the right to be under the protection of society and the state. At the same time, our general dictionary focuses on the issue of parent-child relationship, which forms the basis of family relations. In particular, the basic law stipulates the obligation of parents to support and educate their children until they reach adulthood [1]. From this, it is possible to understand how high the role of family life is not only in the destiny of a person, but also in the development of the whole society and the state.

Undoubtedly, the mother-child relationship occupies a central place in the family relationship system. The absolute role of the mother in the development of the child's psyche, and the influence of this factor, based, first of all, on its manifestation in relationships, is distinguished by problematic situations in this area, research aimed at eliminating them and thus ensuring the maturation of children in a healthy psychological

environment, its scientific and practical significance, socio-economic relevance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In psychological studies, in the descriptions given by parents and adolescent children to themselves and to each other, both generations have a mostly positive assessment of themselves and each other, but a false perception of the opposite party's attitude towards him (parents from children, it was found that children expect a more negative evaluation from their parents than the original) [10; page 194]. In many studies, it has been investigated how parental and adolescent children's perceptions of each other affect their relationships [3],[4], [5], [7],[8], [9]. L.F. Fomicheva found that adolescents with positive relationships with their parents have a differentiated, broad and emotionally colorful image of them [11]. K.N. Belogay's research proves that measures aimed at psychocorrection of parent-child relationships lead to a convergence of parents' ideas about their child and the «ideal child», about the «ideal parent» and about themselves [2]. However, it has not been

specifically examined how the degree of conformity of the perception of the mother's attitude towards him in the eyes of the adolescent child with the mother's actual attitude towards him is reflected in the interaction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our study, E.S.Shefer's «About Teenage Parents» methodology was used to compare the attitude of a mother towards her child and how it is reflected in the eyes of a teenage child. The original version of the methodology was a survey with teenagers, and its modified form served as a means of studying the opinion of mothers.

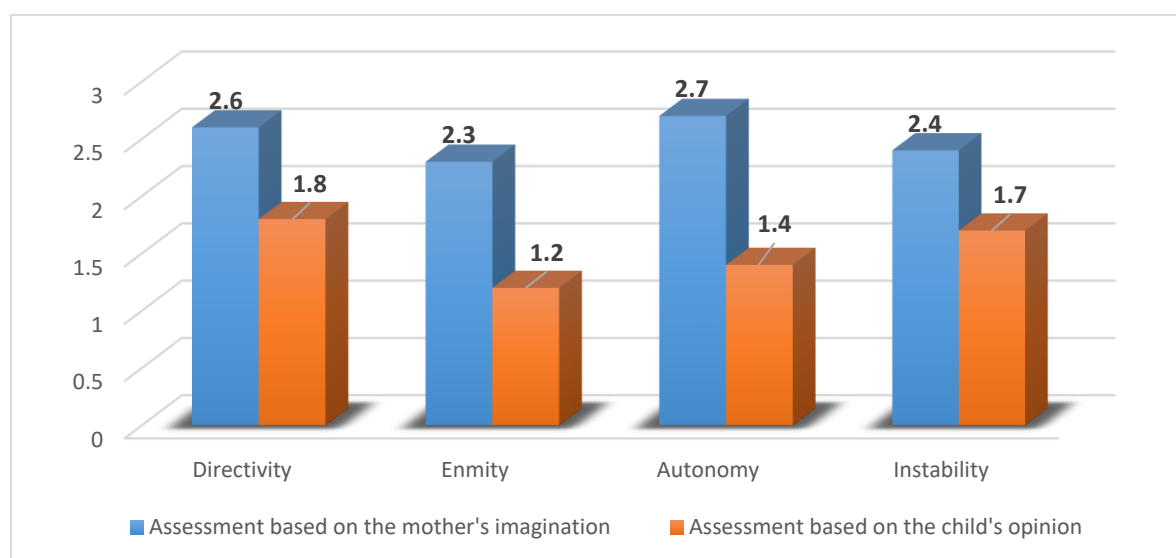
It is known that this method was developed on the basis of the method called «Description of parental behavior by the child» developed by E.S.Shefer, according to five different scales - scales corresponding to the characteristics of positive interest, directiveness, hostility, autonomy, instability. allows to assess the level of attitude of father or mother towards them in the eyes of teenagers [6].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the study, two conditional groups of female respondents were divided based on the first scale of the E.S.Shefer methodology - the level of positive interest in the child - based on the assessment given by adolescents - groups of mothers who received a high and low assessment of their child according to this criterion. It should be noted here that in the relationship with the child, looking with great interest at his work, plans, aspirations, generally liking to communicate with him is more typical for parents with high psychological culture, and «positive interest» is called we considered it appropriate to accept it as a sign indicating the relative superiority of constructive interaction in the relationship in the «mother-child» system. Also, in order to form conditional groups from two specific categories of women, which are clearly different from each other according to this indicator, only the indicators of mothers with above-standard and below-standard results according to the child's assessment were taken into account. After the test mothers were divided into two conditional groups, the level of compatibility of the ratings given by their children and the ratings they put on themselves according to four diagnostic scales was checked using mathematical statistics methods.

Quantitative comparative analysis of the results confirmed that, indeed, the difference between the perceptions formed on all scales of mothers

who express positive interest in the child from the child's point of view and the characteristics noted by children is significantly greater (Pic. 1).



Picture 1. Indicators of attitude of mothers who are highly rated on the scale of «Positive interest» in their imagination and in the eyes of the child

Of course, in the results presented, first of all, the remarkable aspect is that mothers who show a high level of positive interest are given low marks by their children on all criteria for a negative attitude. However, another case that deserves special attention psychologically is that the perception of mothers who receive a high assessment of the child on the “positive interest” scale on all scales of the child's attitude is not significantly different from the child's point of view. In other words, the assessment that a

mother who seeks to look at her with great interest in the eyes of her child gives herself on different scales of interaction is close to the description that gives her a child.

The detected situation arises, in our opinion, primarily due to the fact that the mother, who treats her child with a positive interest, is always open to accepting the return connection and at her expense knows the opinion, assessment that the child has formed in relation to her. In our

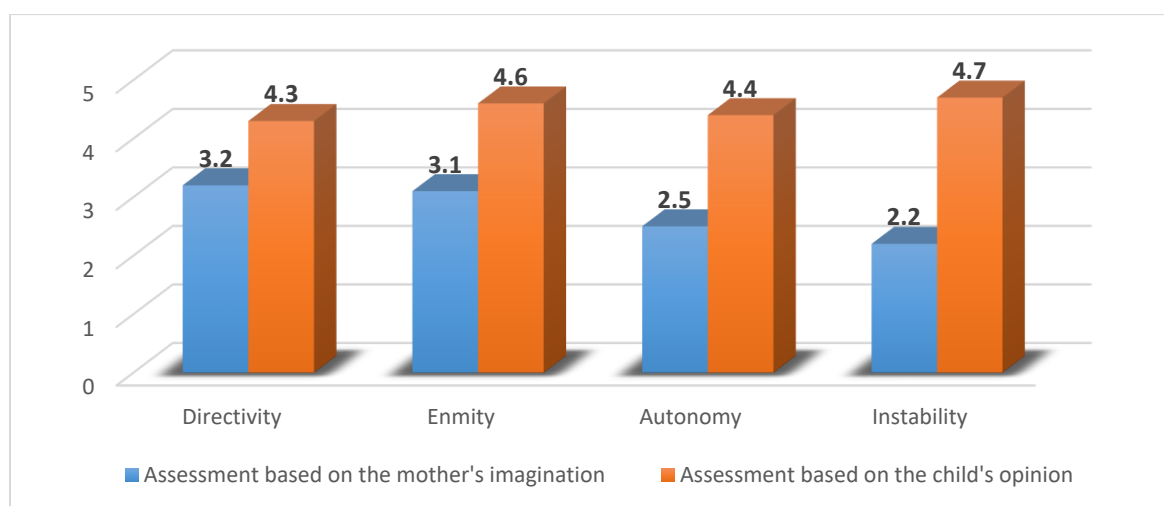
opinion, this process is carried out as follows: a teenager, seeing his mother's positive interest in himself, feels safe in a relationship with her; for reasons of a sense of security, a teenager is able to express an open opinion on the characteristics of his mother and her relationship; the mother uses her child's opinion of herself as an important source in the formulation of the conclusion about her attitude towards her; the degree of adequacy increases in the mother's perception of her own attitude towards her child.

In the above indicators of mothers who, in the eyes of their child, show a positive interest in him, one cannot fail to note that on all scales the assessment they give them deviated to the negative than the attitude reflected in the eyes of the child. Such a result, in our opinion, primarily expresses the desire and the ability of these mothers to critically assess their relationship

with the child. In addition, it can be concluded that the level of maturity of mothers as individuals is also relatively high.

Hence, the personal perception of his attitude towards his child and the degree of conformity of the assessment given by the child to the mother in this regard can serve as a kind of psychological criterion when reflecting on the features of his development as a person.

In the results of mothers who, according to the child's point of view, show a sluggish level of positive interest in the attitude towards him, a rather unusual situation was noted from the above. In particular, their children not only assess their degree of directness, hostility, autonomy, instability above average when they receive it in a general way, but their vision of it differs from the attitude embodied in the eyes of the child (pic.2)



Picture 2. Indicators of attitudes of mothers with a low rating on the «Positive interest» scale in their own imagination and in the eyes of the child

From the results, it became clear that the degree of deviation between the perceived attitude of mothers and the perceived attitude of their children is high. In other words, the attitude of mothers who show a low level of positive interest in their child in their own imagination is not adequate to the attitude reflected in the children's eyes. We believe that such a situation, according to the interpretative scheme we proposed above, arises because of the tendency of this category of mothers to form their perceptions of their child's attitude based on a personal point of view, paying attention to the content of the feedback coming from the child.

In addition, it is reasonable to expect that the critical assessment of adults will increase when a teenage child feels that the mother does not recognize the originality of the attitude she is actually showing towards him, and tries to mask it in various ways. This, on the one hand, creates additional obstacles in their relationship, and on the other hand, it weakens the desire to overcome difficulties in this field, the belief that it can be achieved. The saddest aspect of this situation is that both parties' perceptions of each other's characteristics of the relationship turn out to be unbalanced in the end, which is also accepted as a specific objection of the opposite party, as an accusation of lack of self-knowledge. And in this

case, naturally, it can evoke psychologically more painful experiences.

One notable aspect is that the inadequate level of maternal imagination in all diagnosed areas of attitude towards the child does not appear to be the same. In particular, the perception of mothers about the degree of autonomy and instability and the assessment of children on these scales differ particularly sharply from each other. It seems to us that mother's much lower assessment of their performance in relation to the point of view of children in the face of these characteristics can be caused by the fact that these qualities are similar in their minds, but close to those that are more neutral or positively valued in everyday life. For example, autonomy, that is, keeping oneself formal and cold in a relationship with a child, focusing attention on the child only when he does something, extreme indifference [6] is perceived by such mothers as a manifestation of giving freedom, motivation for independence, in such a case the mother perceives herself not as an autonomy, but as if she is actually manifesting these qualities, Just as well as instability, that is, a tendency to emphasize superiority in one situation, obedience in another, tolerance in one situation, Petty in another [6] can actually be

perceived as doing work according to circumstances, always striving to take note of the capabilities and condition of the child, and, accordingly, the mother may not notice this quality in herself.

We believe that it is appropriate to explain by the activities of another mechanism that mothers, in terms of hostility and directive qualities, at first glance, paradoxically place a high assessment of themselves in relation to autonomy and instability. It seems to us that the reason why mothers in this regard do not avoid a little self-criticism is that they come to the conclusion that these qualities are first of all necessary for the benefit of the child. All the work of the child, to take responsibility to himself completely, to prevent in any case the occurrence of negative changes in his behavior, to keep him in constant control (directivity), to be extremely strict, to see the child in the place of the opponent, to humiliate him at the expense of his own - striving to increase self-esteem (hostility) as an attempt by the mother to prevent the violation of the upbringing of children, to protect her from the «evils» of the outside world, it is quite natural that she has a relatively high self-esteem on these indicators.

Therefore, mothers who show different levels of positive interest in their child have different adequacy indicators in their perceptions of the characteristics of their relationship with the child.

CONCLUSION

In general, the theoretical and empirical study of the proportionality of the perceptions of the mother and the adolescent child about the characteristics of the interaction is the basis for the following general conclusions:

1. Adequacy indicators in the perceptions of the characteristics of the relationship with the child of mothers who show different levels of positive interest in the child from the child's point of view.
2. The degree of proportionality of the personal perceptions of the relationship with the child and the assessment given by the child to the mother in this regard can serve as a unique psychological criterion when considering the characteristics of her development as a person.

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