

# INFLUENCE OF SIBLING STATUS ON THE FORMATION OF A TEENAGER'S PERSONALITY

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**Abstract:** *the article is devoted to the influence of sibling status on the formation of a teenager's personality. The system of relationships between brothers and sisters is a significant component of the social situation of development. Siblings form the first peer group that a child enters into. In this context, children support each other, develop stereotypes of interactions - negotiation, cooperation and rivalry. The importance of sibling ties can be traced in the child's ability to establish partnerships (horizontal) relationships with other people in the present and in the future.*

**Keywords:** *sibling, formation, personality of a teenager, psychology, relationships between siblings.*

## ВЛИЯНИЕ СТАТУСА СИБЛИНГА НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ ПОДРОСТКА

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**Аннотация:** *статья посвящена влиянию статуса сиблинга на формирование личности подростка. Система взаимоотношений братьев и сестер является значимым компонентом социальной ситуации развития. Сиблинги образуют первую группу «равных», в которую вступает ребенок. В этом контексте дети оказывают друг другу поддержку, вырабатывают стереотипы взаимодействий - ведения переговоров, сотрудничества и соперничества. Значение сиблинговых связей прослеживается в способности ребенка устанавливать партнерские (горизонтальные) отношения с другими людьми в настоящем и будущем.*

**Ключевые слова:** *сиблинг, формирования, личность подростка, психология, взаимоотношения между братьями и сестрами.*

The adolescent period is the period of the child's transition from childhood to adulthood, the restructuring of physiological and psychological processes and the active formation of views and beliefs. This age is difficult for both parents and teachers, so it is really difficult for the children themselves.

Sibling position - (from the English sibling brother or sister) the strategy of a person's behavior in relation to his brothers and / or sisters. The following formal positions are distinguished: older child, younger child, middle child, only child, twin. Each position has a typical (normal) style of interaction and functioning of a person, which prescribes specific actions for him and acts as the basis of expectations. In the context of personality development, relationships with siblings play an important role in the formation of adequate social emotionality.

French psychotherapist M. Rufo, studying the peculiarities of relationships between siblings, wrote that “the community of brothers and sisters is a miniature society: like a real society, it needs rules that would not allow passions to prevail over reason” [2].

Early research into sibling relationships focused primarily on factors such as birth order, family size, and birth spacing between siblings. In foreign psychology, one of the main areas of research is the study of the characteristics of a child's development, depending on the order of his birth in the family. The basis of this approach was laid by Z. Freud and A. Adler. Z. Freud was the first to note that the position of a child among his sisters and brothers is of particular importance for his entire future life. This position is determined by the number of children in the family, their gender and the intervals between their births. The closer the age of children, the more influence they have on each other in the process of their development [1].

Successful sibling relationships have a positive impact on the growth and development of children from childhood to adolescence. Such interactions also serve as the basis for the formation of other relationships, such as positive bonding with peers. Thus, success in establishing positive family ties is important for better interaction with others during adolescence and adulthood. Abuse is negative behavior. It affects people's creativity levels, lowers morale, can lead to accidents, negatively impacts moral and ethical judgment, and / or prevents people from realizing their full potential in their areas of talent. Thus, its possession among native siblings indicates an unsuccessful relationship. Successful family ties increase the heart and emotional attachment between children. However, although negative processes and conflicts between brothers and sisters may indicate unsuccessful family relationships, positive conflicts are important as a basis for the development of respect and trust between brothers

and sisters [2, p. 156]. Thus, successful sibling relationships help lower the threshold for negative consequences of parental conflict.

In particular, parents have a primary responsibility to ensure fairness and equality between siblings in order to minimize power struggles. Siblings share their emotions in an atmosphere of love, conflict, and support. While sibling aggression is considered acceptable, it potentially affects the adaptation of children and adolescents. For adolescents moving to college, "Frequent or intense sibling conflict during adolescence may be associated with more positive and less negative relationships with siblings in the first year after older siblings leave home.

Such strategies entail maintaining adequate equal relationships during childhood and reducing conflicts between siblings both during childhood and adolescence.

Research on various normative issues that affect the relationship between siblings in adulthood, which in turn determines the quality of relationships in society. The system of relationships between brothers and sisters is a significant component of the social situation of development. Siblings form the first peer group that a child enters into. In this context, children support each other, develop stereotypes of interactions - negotiation, cooperation and rivalry. As a rule, in this constant process of interchange, they occupy different places, which strengthens in them the feeling, the consciousness of belonging to a group, and the consciousness of the possibilities of individual choice and the availability of alternatives within the system. These stereotypes will acquire great importance later, when children move outside the family group of "equals", into the school system and later into the world of work. Thus, the importance of sibling ties is traced in the child's ability to establish partner (horizontal) relationships with other people in the present and in the future, as well as through these ties the experience of belonging to a family group is formed.

Siblings who grow up in close-knit families exhibit the closest relationships. Psychological factors such as emotional attention between siblings and warmth influence the element of closeness between siblings. On the other hand, active aggression and negative conflicts lead to a decrease in the quality of family ties.

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