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A CHILD IS A MIRROR OF INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines social and psychological factors that explain that intergenerational relations are the basis of the formation of a child's personality.

KEYWORDS

Family, intergenerational relations, child, relations, personal characteristics, character, behavioral characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

Family interpersonal relations are the most important integral part of a child's life. For this reason, the attitude towards social norms and legal rules in the society is also reflected in the resolution of mutual problematic situations in the family, communication and discussion, expression of personal opinions, opinions and discussions. Development, how strong the relationships of family members are, and how parents and grandparents understand each other's feelings of husband and wife relationships, with features such as consideration and acceptance if he is

born, the child growing up in such a family will have formed high spiritual feelings in his personal characteristics. Parents and adults in the family have the great and responsible task of raising the representatives of the future generation in the family as individuals with mature willful qualities. Our country always pays attention and protects the family system at the level of state policy. As the basis of the formation of the child's personality, the family is an important center of socialization, and its role in the beliefs and worldview of young people brought up in this

environment is significant. It can be seen from this that it is possible to consider raising a child as a person who meets the norms of society as one of the important tasks. How the child's personality is manifested in society means that it depends on the environment in which the child lives and grows up, and it means that the basis of the formation of the child's personality is the product of intergenerational relations.

Purpose: To describe the role of intergenerational relations in the formation of a child's personality and compare it with experiences.

METHODS

In the family, different behavior models of the child are formed, in the future the child will follow them in the manifestation of his personality and will have a decisive influence on the thoughts, feelings, world of aspirations and upbringing of the child's personality. A child's personality is his "I", a unique social environment, a family with its own rules and norms of behavior is a model for the child's future life. As the child is formed in the family, he sees the first reaction to his actions in the system of mutual relations in the family, based on this, he creates an example for himself, all spiritual and moral values, cultural traditions, experience and moral standards in the family. occupies, draws a picture of life based on his views. During these processes, the child's personality follows the knowledge acquired during his life.

Impressions received in childhood within the framework of relationships often determine the future work and lifestyle of the child's personality.

Many pedagogues, psychologists and psychotherapists have recognized the influence of family members on the formation of a child's personality. Many works of Russian and foreign authors are devoted to the study of this problem. At the same time, the incomparable role of the family in the development of the child's personality is being highlighted.

Considering the formation of the child's personality from the stages of development, the child experiences the process of adaptation to the environment from the first day of birth and begins to learn the environment.

Preschool age is a sensitive period for the development of the ability to imagine the surrounding world: such features as perception, visual-figurative thinking, and imagination develop rapidly. Children are curious and ask many questions about various phenomena of the world around them, and thus understand the laws of the physical and social world; this is the first initial form of the child's theoretical thinking. At the age of five, the child is already sure that he is a person, because he can run, speak, expand the scope of world acquisition, the child develops a sense of initiative. During this period, the type of game

activity becomes intense, through which the child begins to understand relationships.

The game is very important for the development of the child, it forms initiative, creativity, the child learns relationships between people through the game, develops his psychological capabilities: will, memory, thinking, etc.

During this period, the child has a high need to show the characteristics aimed at forming his/her self, therefore it is important that the representatives of all generations in the family take equal responsibility for the development of the child's personal characteristics. It is considered important to take this into account when entering into mutual communication and relationships. The fact that some parents strictly investigate the child during this period, and do not pay attention to his play activities, will later have a negative effect on the child's development. Dissatisfaction in the child with feelings of passivity, uncertainty and guilt? Lack of self-confidence, a cold attitude to the tasks assigned to him causes the formation of characteristics.

For this reason, the wise educational examples of the older generation in the family serve as an example for young parents for the development of the child's personality in the pre-school age. By the age of six, it is necessary to talk to the child as an individual, because at this age the child is already aware of his own

behavior, can compare himself with others, and at the same time many mental formations are formed: for example, desires that is, for activities of social importance, the ability to control his behavior, the ability to make simple generalizations, the practical mastery of speech, the ability to establish relationships and cooperation with other people. Parents of this age should train their children in activities aimed at forming curiosity, love for knowledge, self-esteem, planning and behavior management skills, development of production, work and educational-cognitive activities. it is important to pay attention to the formation of nikma.

For the formation of a child as a person, it requires great responsibility from the representatives of the older generation to be a role model for both young parents and the child himself.

In the formation of a child as a person, it is permissible for the representatives of the older generation to create a model school, because there is a wonderful saying in our country: "What a bird sees in its nest, it does." Therefore, the representatives of the older generation should be an example. In the formation of the child's personality, representatives of the older generation, together with parents, face various situations in the child's life, that is, in difficult situations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The family is the leading factor in the development of a child's personality, and the future fate of a person largely depends on it. The interaction between parents and representatives of the older generation forms the microclimate of the family, which directly affects the emotional well-being of all its members. The long-term research of scientists in the field of psychology proved that the interaction of family members is one of the most important factors that shape the characteristics of a child's character and behavior.

The educational psychological family model, which is correctly implemented in the formation of the child's personality in the family, will serve to find a full composition of the children's personality in the future. If a positive family upbringing style is created in the child, the feeling of love and mutual understanding, recognition, respect and security will be most clearly manifested in the child's family life. Satisfying one's needs is related to the performance of certain family functions.

Life has proven that problems in children, and then in adults, are the result of mistakes in family education, the main of which is the lack of love, praise and support of their children. After all, it is important to love the child for who he is.

If:

- if the child is constantly criticized, he learns to hate, if he lives in a conflict relationship, he learns to be aggressive,

- if he lives with reproach, he learns to live with guilt.

If:

- the child learns tolerance when he grows up in a comfortable psychological climate in the family,

- understand others,

- if the child is praised when he responsibly approaches the tasks assigned to him, he will learn to be noble.

- In every situation, if the representatives of the older generation make a decision honestly, the child will be fair.

- Understanding the child in different situations, accepting his mistakes correctly and showing him the right way, he feels safe and trust in people is formed.

- If a child is loved and supported as he is, he will learn to value himself.

- If a friendly relationship is established with a child, he will learn to find love in the world.

The development of the above characteristics in a child is the basis of a child's life, because these characteristics are very important in making actions aimed at self-development, so that the child can fully express himself as a person in the future.

CONCLUSION

Intergenerational relationships play a big and responsible role in a child's life. They provide the first examples of behavior. The child imitates his mother and father and strives to be like him. When parents understand that the formation of the child's personality depends largely on them, they behave in such a way that all their actions and behavior, in general, help to form these qualities and such an understanding of human values in the child.

The process of these social relations can be considered very conscious, because constant monitoring of one's own behavior, attitude towards other people and attention to the organization of family life allows children to be raised in the most favorable conditions that contribute to their comprehensive and harmonious development. In the family, a person learns the norms and rules of human behavior. Here he joins the culture. In the family, human values, beliefs and ideals become personal characteristics and shape subsequent life actions and behaviors. Family relations are not only an object, but also a subject of its development and independent resolution of problems. We all have a choice. But how your child grows up is up to you. Real actions shape a child's behavior, not just words and moral teachings. Therefore, in the formation of a child as a person, the responsibility of the representatives of the family is great, therefore, both the representatives of the older generation and

the parents should be in constant research and learning about the relationship with the child.

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