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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF EGOCENTRISM PHENOMENON IN ADOLESCENT PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the experimental study of the manifestation of egocentrism in adolescence. First of all, the content of the concept of egocentrism and the researches of foreign scientists in this regard are mentioned. Also, experimental research aimed at determining the degree of formation of egocentrism during adolescence was carried out and its analysis was described.

KEYWORDS

Adolescence, personality, behavior, egocentrism, egoism, personality traits, stubbornness, determination, unwillingness.

INTRODUCTION

Our era forces a person as an independent person to think, think, reflect and draw conclusions for himself every second. That is, in this infinite universe, we are obliged to know the psychology of people because we cannot imagine ourselves without others, our interests without the interests of others. After all, the policy of our independent state is to protect human interests and create a decent way of life for him.

Today, the main task of the sciences dealing with psychology and social activities in general is to analyze the nature of all spiritual, spiritual and human relationships that ensure the education of a perfect generation, and to implement the most effective ways of managing them. In this place, it is one of the most urgent issues to study the mechanisms of social thinking, the formation of new worldviews and

relationships, and the mechanisms of human influence on oneself and others.

In the science of psychology, the concept of egocentrism has been studied in a wide range, and its content and essence are being illuminated from different points of view. In particular, the term egocentrism has its own meaning, which covers the characteristics of the external and internal behavioral system of a person.

Egocentrism - past selfishness - is an individual's focus only on his own interests, and even when there is information that contradicts his experience, he cannot change his initial knowledge about an object, idea or imagination. The root of egocentrism lies in the fact that the subject does not understand the possibility of another point of view that is contrary to him, in which he has an implicit belief that the psychological structure of other people is exactly similar to his own. Overcoming egocentrism is carried out on the basis of consistent development of the ability to strive for decentration. Egocentrism is most clearly manifested in early childhood and is mostly overcome by the age of 12-14; even with age, there is a tendency for it to increase slightly. Various types of egocentrism are considered in some studies: 1) egocentrism of knowledge - characteristic of perception and thinking processes; 2) egocentrism - indicates the inability to understand morally the foundations of other people's moral actions and actions; 3) communicative egocentrism - observed in the subject's transmission of information to other people, consists of ignoring the differences in thesauruses, meaning of concepts, etc. Overcoming egocentrism in each of these areas can be relatively independent [3].

In the "Dictionary of Psychiatric Terms" authored by V. M. Bleicher and I. V. Krukhar, egocentrism is a personality trait characterized by putting the motives

of one's mental life, one's views, interests first and disregarding the interests and opinions of others. It is observed in patients with epilepsy, psychopathic individuals.

Egocentrism of anxiety is observed in the process of anxiety, in which the patient, according to K. Conrad [1958], cannot form the "Copernican turn", that is, he is in captivity of his "I" - the patient imagines that he everything that happens around him directly affects him [2].

In the Oxford Dictionary of Psychology, egocentrism or egocentricity is a direction in which a person focuses mainly on himself and is insensitive to others. When applied to adults, it is understood to be self-centered and self-absorbed. When applied to children, especially in terms of Piaget's theory, this concept refers to speech and thoughts subordinate to the child's internal self-awareness [5].

According to D. Elkindom and T. I. Pashukova, the period when the concept of egocentrism develops corresponds to adolescence. The reason why adolescent egocentrism is separated into a separate category is that the characteristics of egocentrism develop during this period. The appearance of egocentrism is as follows:

It is a personality trait, it is the social status in the referent group, which arises as a result of the influence of social factors - relatives, especially the type of upbringing and interpersonal relations (T.I. Paushkova) [4];

Egocentrism is an affective component of a person and is inextricably linked with the developmental characteristics of a teenager's formal operational thinking (D. Elkind);

The thinking activity of the individual dominant is considered and is based on a certain period of adolescence and personal characteristics of the adolescent (Y.V. Geiko);

In psychology, in addition to thinking egocentrism (the period of development of speech and thinking in children from 3 to 6 years old), this concept is used to express the state and characteristics of a person. Egocentrism, as a personality trait, determines his thoughts, worries, imagination, actions, goals, character traits and attitudes.

It is known that adolescent egocentrism is manifested in experience, in other words, in trial and error using methods in socialization. If egocentrism was separated in a preschool child, i.e. there was no need to appeal to society, then in adolescence the "I" of the child thinks about joining society. Adolescent egocentrism is inextricably linked with society's opinion.

Adolescence is an important period for the formation and development of a person, and it is the transition from childhood to adulthood. During this period, physical and psychological changes do not change in accordance with each other. As a result, various problems arise and affect the adolescent's interaction with other people. The highest level of egocentrism appears at 10-15 years old. In adolescence, his attitude towards himself and others changes. If before the child was scolded by adults and told about what is good and what is bad, the child would agree with them and do what they said. Now this child tries to do everything independently, without asking adults. The influence of parents goes to the 2nd level, and the influence of peers-friends goes to the 1st level.

Education in the family also takes part in the formation of personality. But this can lead to an egoistic

orientation in a person. There are the following manifestations of upbringing in the family:

- Dictation;
- Guardianship;
- Non-interference;
- Cooperation.

Parents and positions may be the same, but often one tends to dominate.

If there is no conflict in the family, but the parents do not know how to raise the child, the father and mother do not work together, do not respect each other, such conditions also have a negative effect on the formation of the child's personality.

If there is a dictation of education in the family, then there is excessive demand and strong control over the child. Even physical force is used in punishment. As a result of such education during adolescence, the child loses his sense of self-worth. From the age of 11-12, he starts to answer for himself. As a result of forced subordination of parents, the child develops a sense of rudeness and hatred towards them. Even if the parents can force him to obey, some characteristics of the child begin to disappear: independence, self-worth, self-confidence, etc.

In the form of guardianship, dominance is in the child. In order to find a way to the child's heart, the parents satisfy all their needs and desires, and get rid of difficulties and problems. A child who influences adults, who has learned to satisfy their needs, and who has never met their opposition, stops developing mentally. Such a child lost himself in a new environment.

Non-interference is another form of family upbringing, which also has a negative impact on the formation of the personality. They also leave it to themselves. The child's feelings and worries are ignored, thinking that they are not important. As a result, parents get the idea that "the child has his own problems, we have our own problems." The child develops rudeness, indifference and egocentrism.

If dictation and guardianship is observed to be dominant, and if there is no interference, the child will not have enough orientations and concepts to take his place.

Only the appearance of cooperation has a positive effect on the formation of personality, and the child develops personal characteristics. The method of persuasion is used instead of coercion on the part of the parents, sympathy for failure, and if the feelings of respect for others in the child's wrong actions are explained, this child will definitely have a positive effect on the personality formation.

The family is not the only factor that influences personality formation. A strong influencing factor is peer-friends. The ability to establish contact with peers and friends, and the ability to hang out with them, appears. Shyness, shyness, sociable traits arise as a result of simply not being able to get acquainted, not being able to get a bad social goal, and not having the desire to talk to others. Instead of getting to know the person he is interested in, the boy expresses his sorrows. He starts thinking about whether he wants to meet this person or not. Those who do not believe in themselves are considered to be the ones who face a lot of criticism [1].

Egocentrism is derived from the Latin words Ego - me and centrum - the center of a circle. means that he can't. Considering the fact that among our youth there

are those who are turning away from our national culture and values under the influence of the above worldview, who are completely becoming slaves of European or American culture, and as a result, influencing the change of social opinion in society, the causes of this problem and we look forward to the research on its elimination from future specialists.

Egoistic behavior and the use of the term egoism, as noted by D. Myers, are very common in everyday life. This is due to the fact that many people in the general public know the concept of egoism, but on the contrary, most people do not know what the meaning of the term altruism is. It can be said that this term is familiar only to those who work on a scientific topic [1].

It is known that egoism is considered a negative quality among people, and egoistic behavior is also considered as deserving of a negative attitude by the public. Altruism, on the other hand, is seen as a positive quality, and altruistic behavior is chosen as deserving of positive treatment. Why is that? This is because egoistic behavior is based on putting one's own interests first, while altruistic behavior is based on putting others' interests first. So, based on this, it can be said that altruism is the antonym of egoism. Therefore, in understanding the term altruism, D. Myers preferred to use the term egoism, which is common in our daily life [1].

In our research, the "Egocentric associations" methodology was used to study the phenomenon of egocentrism in adolescence. The main goal of the methodology is to determine the degree of manifestation of egocentrism in a teenager. The methodology consists of 40 incomplete sentences, which are intended to complete the tested ideas. Also, the results were analyzed based on whether they had finished their thoughts. The results were analyzed

quantitatively and qualitatively. The results of the quantitative analysis are shown in the table.

Table 1

Indicators of the formation of egocentrism in adolescence

Testers	High	Medium	Low
7th grade	23%	56%	21%
9th grade	17%	64%	19%

If we pay attention to the indicators of the examinees, we can see that the high level of egocentrism was 23% among the 7th graders and 17% among the 9th graders. This testifies to the strong self-direction of a teenager. Also, this category is distinguished by the leadership of demonstrative behavior in the group of teenagers, disrespect for others, strong tendency to demand their rights. Especially in adolescents, the increasing desire for independence can lead to increased egocentrism.

According to the results of the research, the average level of egocentrism is explained by the fact that 56% of 7th graders and 64% of 9th graders were noted. Most of the test takers. The manifestation of egocentrism in them is inextricably linked with the situation and conditions. Because their egocentrism is determined by disagreements in ordinary everyday situations.

We can see that the low rate of egocentrism was 21% among 7th graders and 19% among 9th graders. This is characterized by the fact that the level of egocentrism is clearly manifested in them. In particular, their egocentrism is distinguished by the fact that it is expressed more verbally.

It can be seen from the mentioned opinions that it is known that most of the test takers have a high level of egocentrism. It depends more on the position of the child in the system of education and interpersonal relations in the family. Especially, it depends on the personal example that the parents show in front of the child.

The following conclusions can be made based on the studied sources and conducted research:

- the environment and human community play an important role in the formation of egocentrism in a teenager;
- the obvious manifestation of egocentrism corresponds more to the period of adolescence;
- social environment and family education play an important role in the emergence of egocentrism in a person;
- increased attention to the personality of a teenager is one of the important psychological factors in the emergence of egocentrism in them;
- the growing desire to get rid of the influence of adults and become independent during adolescence is considered as one of the mechanisms influencing the formation of egocentrism in them;

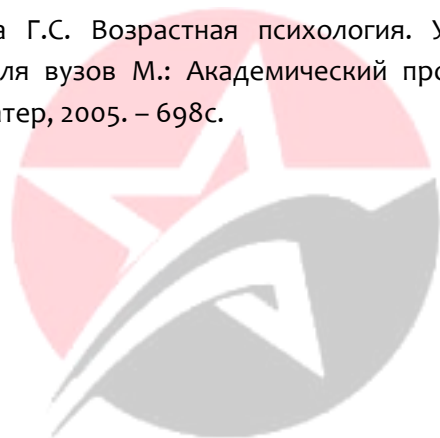
In accordance with the conclusions, the following recommendations can be made:

- it is necessary to establish a conscious attitude towards one's personality in a teenager;
- must master the laws and regulations specific to the system of interpersonal relations;
- it is necessary to establish a respectful and sincere attitude towards one's own person;
- it is necessary to develop a sense of self-confidence by conducting psychological training sessions in the youth team.

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