



The Effect of the Level of Conflict on the Characteristics of Adolescents

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ABSTRACT: There is a wide range of concepts in the literature on the degree of conflict, and the conflict is divided into differential and integral parts according to the degree of tension of the relationship.

KEYWORDS: conflict, conflict situation, adolescence, interaction, behavior.

I. INTRODUCTION

The conflict itself consists of three periods, "before the conflict" (occurrence of an objective problem situation, understanding the objective problem situation, trying to solve the problem without conflict and pre-conflict situation), conflict (conflict, escalation of conflict, balanced counteraction) and post-conflict situation (relationship partial improvement, complete improvement of the relationship).

In his "Four Steps to Improving Relationships," Dr. Daniel Dona outlines three levels of conflict escalation:

Level 1: conflict (minor frustration) that does not pose a threat to the relationship);

Level 2: conflict (the transformation of a minor frustration into a big conflict - the expansion of the range of causes of conflict, the desire to interact with each other and a decrease in confidence in the good intentions of the opponent);

Level 3: Severe condition (aggravation of the conflict is a decision about the relationship itself, in which the emotional instability of the participants is such that there is a risk of using physical force).

In any case, there must be disagreement in order for an interpersonal conflict to arise. Disagreement is the result of a mismatch of views, people's assessments of different situations, and this leads to a conflict situation. If it poses a threat to one of the participants, of course a conflict situation will arise.

The position of adults in conflicts between parents and children is of great importance. A teenager may not always behave like an adult. Because his personality is in the formative stage, his reaction to external influences is not the same as that of an adult. They do not have a well-developed sense of "social brake". Because adolescents' self-concept is not burdened with different social taboos as adults, they do not have the power to control their emotions in different situations.

Based on the above considerations, we have tried to study the effect of the level of conflict on the relationship between parents and children in the course of our study. For the purpose of the study, to study the importance of the level of conflict in the relationship between parents and children, we used the questionnaire "Determination of the degree of conflict" in the textbook "Psychodiagnostic methods for the study of personality" prepared by T.A.Ratanova and N.F.Shlyakhtal. This survey serves to determine how specific the nature of the conflict is to the individual. The methodology consists of a number of circumstances that determine a person's level of conflict, in which case the person's attitude to the conflict, the nature of the behavior, and the attitude are determined. The results of the study are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Results of the survey on the level of conflict

No.	Scale	Jizzakh	Samarkand
1.	The level of conflict	20,60	20,08

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be made. There was no difference between the levels of conflict among adolescents participating in the study (see Table 1) (Jizzakh - 20.60 points; Samarkand - 20.08 points).

According to these results, there is a slight tendency for conflict in adolescents in both regions, but this tendency is more pronounced in cases where it is impossible. At the same time, he showed the qualities of perseverance in cases where he had to defend his opinion. It has been observed that in such a situation, they do not deviate from the



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norms of etiquette, do not insult the interlocutor and do not touch his personality, which can be seen in the results of the study.

We interpret the results of the survey used in the research process on the basis of circumstances that we consider to be relatively important, which determine the degree of conflict.

Table 2

Results of the survey on the level of conflict

No.	Circumstances determining the level of conflict	Jizzakh	Samarkand
		H=50	H=30
1.	How do you feel about the controversy that started on public transportation?	2,40	1,84
2.	Do you criticize the leadership in meetings?	3,00	3,82
3.	Do you often argue with your friends?	2,50	2,08
4.	How do you feel about someone coming in soon and crawling into the queue?	1,90	2,32
5.	How do you react when low-salt food is brought to the table at home?	2,36	2,48
6.	How would you react if they stepped on your foot on the street or in traffic?	2,80	2,48
7.	How do you react when one of your loved ones buys something you don't like?	2,90	3,28
8.	How would you react if you didn't win the lottery?	2,65	2,08

In the process of researching the level of conflict, the survey asked, "How do you react when low-salt food is put on the table at home?". There was almost no difference in the attitude of Jizzakh and Samarkand schoolchildren (Jizzakh - 2.66 points; Samarkand - 2.78 points).

We can interpret the results of this study as follows. We can see in the character of teenagers that they want peace in conflict situations, easily get out of conflicts, avoid conflict situations at home, lack of cooperation and aspiration to their goals, submissiveness, low level of self-defense.

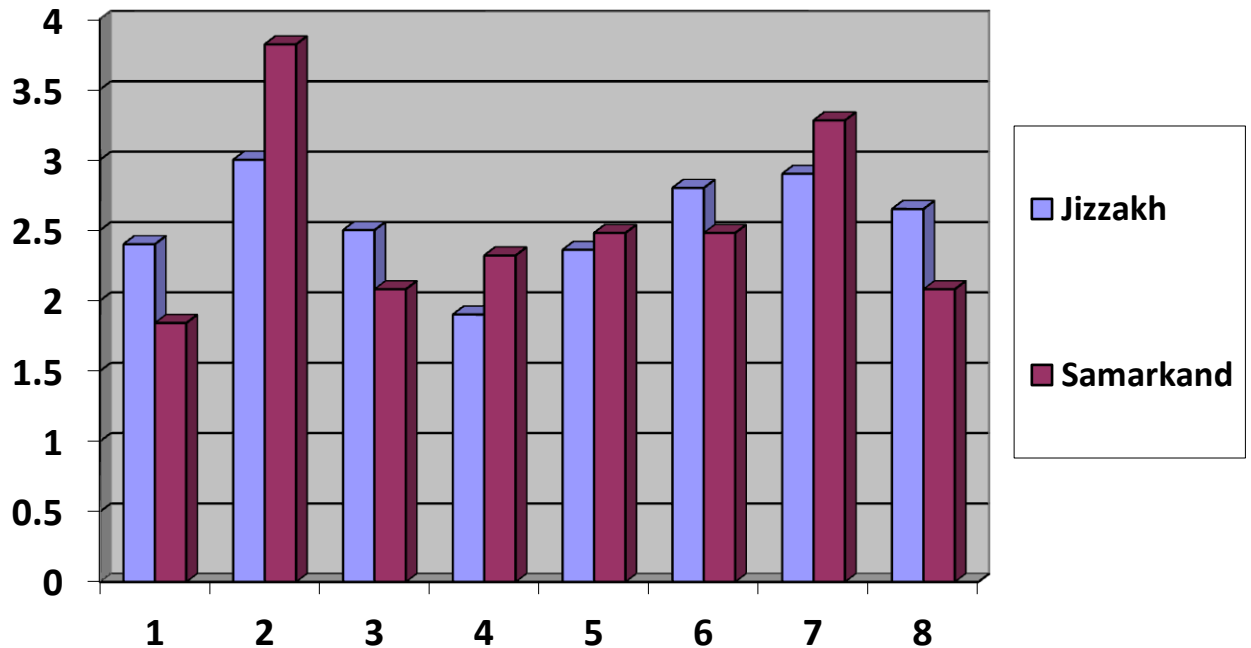


Figure 1. Results of Conflict Level Research

The survey "Do you often argue with your friends?" There was no significant difference in the responses of Jizzakh and Samarkand schoolchildren (Jizzakh-2.50; Samarkand-2.08).

Based on the attitude of teenagers to this situation, it can be said that they have a tendency to quarrel, but when it is impossible, their opponent, interlocutor can only start a conflict if they are forced to do so by their actions, and sometimes in such cases we can see that they are able to defend their opinions firmly, while at the same time treating their loved ones without hitting the ground and without deviating from moral norms, and for these characters, too, it became clear in the research process that loved ones love them.

The survey used in the study asked, "How do you feel about someone coming in soon and stepping into the queue?" There was no significant difference in the attitude of adolescents to the situation (Jizzakh - 1.9 points; Samarkand - 2.32 points). Based on an analysis of adolescents' attitudes toward this situation, we can conclude as follows. They control their actions in different social situations, show their character only when it is not possible, that is, they firmly defend their opinions, positions, as well as do not offend others, try to cooperate as much as possible, try to find an alternative solution to conflicts, but the situation they may even go to war if necessary.

The survey asked, "How do you feel about the controversy over public transport?" There was no significant difference in attitudes (Jizzakh - 2.40 points; Samarkand - 1.84 points). Based on the responses of adolescents, it can be said that their character is characterized by self-control in conflict situations, including adherence to ethical standards in dealing with conflict, not touching the identity of people involved in conflict, not insulting them, calmly expressing their opinions, characterized by features such as the ability to hear the mind. At the same time, adolescents show a positive attitude towards their self, a sense of self-esteem. It should be noted that in the event of a negative attitude in conflict situations, it is not unlikely that teenagers will go to the conflict to defend their views.

The questionnaire used in the research was "Do you criticize the leadership in meetings?". There were no significant differences between the results of the response of Jizzakh and Samarkand schoolchildren. (Jizzakh-3.00 points; Samarkand-3.52 points). The following points can be made about the analysis of their responses. They like peace, try to avoid conflict situations, get out of conflict situations easily, are characterized by features that adapt quickly to any situation. It should also be noted that they are very cautious in conflict situations, show their indecisiveness in expressing their views on situations, and can quickly abandon their principles. We can explain this situation by the psychological environment in the family, the relationship between parent and child, extreme rigidity in the relationship of parents, especially the mother, strong control, not allowing children to express their opinions freely.



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This attitude of parents towards their children prevents them from developing such qualities as determination, courage, self-defense, independence, breadth of thinking, cowardice, inability to communicate, immersion in their inner world, avoidance of people, dependence, can lead to the emergence of features such as dependence.

The survey used in the study was "How would you react if you were trampled on the street or in traffic?". There was a slight difference between the views on the situation (Jizzakh - 2.80 points; Samarkand - 2.40 points). In this case, the behavior of teenagers in Jizzakh does not pay much attention to this situation, they see it as a normal situation in life, they have a high tendency to adapt to any situation, always try to avoid controversial situations, they do not have a well-formed independent opinion. we can see qualities such as how to distance oneself from situations, weak will, join the opinion of others. Adolescents from Samarkand have a different attitude to the situation than those from Jizzakh, that is, they show determination, attitude to the situation, the ability to express their views to correct the behavior of others, and, if necessary, to intervene in the conflict. At the same time, in situations that lead to conflict, they have shown that they do not deviate from the norms of morality and can express their attitudes without touching the personality of others, without saying bad, insulting words. Based on the results of our research, we can say that the attitude of adolescents in a conflict situation may be related to their territorial environment, differences in the educational process, differences in family relationships.

The survey, which used the impact of adolescents on character traits, asked, "How would you feel if you didn't win the lottery?" There was no correlation difference in the attitudes of adolescents (Jizzakh - 2.65 points; Samarkand - 2.08 points).

In this case, the teenagers of Jizzakh and Samarkand did not hide their frustration, believing that one day they will succeed, that is, they can be characterized by a tendency to conflict, determination to achieve goals, a passion for debate, a relatively high level of self-justification. This is confirmed by the results of research. At the same time, although the adolescents who participated in the study clearly showed a tendency to conflict, their character also showed respect for the opponent in a conflict situation, listening to his opinions and behaving in a moral manner. This means that they can control themselves when needed, without going beyond the norm.

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