

STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF TRUST IN FOREIGN LITERATURE

Gaybullaeva D.M.

Alfraganus University

Teacher of the Department of "Psychology,"

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychological Sciences

Abstract. The article provides an analysis of opinions on the content of the concept of trust in a person and the features of its manifestation in foreign literature. In particular, the content of the views put forward by foreign scientists on the concept of trust has been revealed.

Keywords: personality, trust, parental relationships, listening, understanding, empathy, psychological environment, upbringing style, education level, parents' social status, type of activity.

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ ДОВЕРИЯ В ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Гайбуллаева Д.М.

Университет Альфраганус

преподаватель кафедры "Психология,"

доктор философии (PhD) по психологическим наукам

Аннотация. В статье представлен анализ мнений зарубежной литературы о содержании понятия доверия в личности и особенностях его проявления. В частности, раскрыто содержание взглядов, выдвинутых зарубежными учеными относительно понятия доверия.

Ключевые слова: личность, доверие, родительские отношения, слушание, понимание, эмпатия, психологическая среда, стиль воспитания, уровень образования, социальный статус родителей, вид деятельности.

The relationship between children and parents is one of the traditional research areas of foreign and domestic psychology. Child-parent relationships are a system of diverse emotions towards a child, the stereotypes of behavior used in communication with him, as well as the perception and understanding of the child's character and personality, his actions. In the research works of representatives of many psychological schools and directions, the regularities and mechanisms explaining the peculiarities of relationships in the "parents - children" system, developing at different stages of ontogenetic development, have been studied.

In the process of interaction between parents and children, the foundations of moral norms and rules, skills of joint activity are created, worldview, value orientations, life plans and ideals are formed.

- the ability of parents to listen, understand, and empathize;

- positive influence on parental love and family relationships;
- recognition and approval by parents;
- trust in the child;
- treating the child independently and as an adult;
- parents' instructions, the most functional families are those in which parents show flexibility and tolerance in their views and behavior;
- parents' personal example, the ability to set a good example for others, adherence to the principles taught to children.

One of the main factors shaping a child's character and behavioral characteristics during adolescence is the status-role structure of relationships, particularly the roles of parents.

Traditionally, the main role in the process of forming the child's main personality traits belongs to the mother.

However, in adolescence, the father is a social person who contributes to the separation of the child from the mother and the formation of his independence.

I.V.Cherepanova and O.A.Cherepanov noted that relationships with parents of the opposite sex during adolescence are an important factor in personality development, the formation of a child's character (including emphasis).

In the mother-son model, the presence of differences in character stresses among adolescents with different styles of relationships between parents of the opposite sex has been experimentally confirmed.

Thus, adolescent boys, whose mothers are oriented towards symbiotic relationships, are more emotional, sensitive, impressionable, and anxious than maternal relationships based on a cooperative type. [2, 64-69].

Studies conducted by M.A. Frizen and A.A. Yanik on the personal autonomy of older adolescents showed that the main parameters of the subjective assessment of adolescents' relationships with their parents are equality, acceptance and mutual respect with its general positivity and understanding with its relative negativity. [1, 63-70.]

Openness of relationships is the main condition for establishing effective relationships between parents and children, which significantly determines the formation of personal autonomy.

It is emphasized that older adolescents who positively subjectively evaluate their relationships with parents have more resources to develop personal autonomy, such as the sovereignty of the psychological space and self-confidence in the life process.

Also, a parent's position of excessive caution can lead to a child lagging behind in social maturity.

If parents trust their child wisely and raise a free individual, then they will be able to communicate effectively with their peers. At the same time, the adolescent is quick-witted, sharp-witted, confident, and capable of understanding various social situations. It should be noted that the dynamics of family life, the nature of the parents' emotional attitude towards the child, and the formation of the child's personality are of great importance.

It is known that the most important and acute thing in adolescence is the relationship with parents. The complexity of the situation in this process is connected, on the one hand, with forms of economic dependence and dependence on parents, and on the other hand, with the growing need for independence. In relationships with parents, the adolescent finds himself in a rather complex situation; on the one hand, he "is engaged in the formation of his individuality," and on the other hand, due to his new position, he "establishes new connections with parents" (A.A.Rean).

The adolescent's relationship with his parents and the conflict of these relationships, the young man's desire to escape parental care and control depend on many factors.

These are, first of all, the material situation of the family, the psychological environment in it, the style of upbringing, the level of education, the social status of parents, and the conditions associated with the type of occupation. Secondly, it is the individual characteristics of the young man and woman who have formed by this time. Psychologists imagine the emotional tone of the relationship between parents and children in the form of a scale. At one of its poles is maximum closeness, warmth, and benevolent relationships (parental love), while at the other pole are long-term cold and hostile relationships. In the first case, the main means of upbringing are attention and encouragement, in the second - strictness and punishment.

Many studies prove the advantage of the first approach. A child deprived of strong and clear evidence of parental love is less likely to have self-respect, warm, friendly relationships with other people, and a stable positive self-image.

Parental behavior is the most important means of raising children in the family. If parents strive for their children but lie in front of them, then the effectiveness of their educational influence significantly decreases.

If parents try to cultivate discipline and order in children, politeness and respect for elders, but do not possess these qualities themselves, their educational work will not yield the desired results.

References

1. Фризен М. А., Яник А.А. Личностная автономия старших подростков с разной субъективной оценкой взаимоотношений с родителями // Вестник КРАУНЦ. Серия «Гуманитарные науки». № 1 (29). 2017. С.

2. Черепанова И.В., Черепанов О.А. Отношения с родителем противоположного пола как фактор формирования акцентуаций характера у подростков // Вестник МДУ имени А.А. Куляшова № 2 (50). 2017. С.