

## PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about causes that affect relationships between teenagers and peers, effect of sibling title scientifically studied, moreover, social- psychological characteristics of sibling title have shown. From research results it can be seen that, teenager's sibling title and character of sibling relationships in some ways affect in attitude towards child's peers.

**Keywords:** Family, sibling, sibling relationships, formation, middle child, last child, adolescents, relationships among people.

### INTRODUCTION

Relationships between family members, such as brothers, sisters warm relationships, children understanding each other, sometimes arguing, sometimes being friendly affect formation of personality and future of person. That is why it is one of the important topics to study scientifically the factors that affect teenager's relationship between peers and sibling status. Subject of concrete social-psychologically research on child's sibling status and dependence of his personal rate has not been experimented in Uzbekistan. From demographic point of view our country consists of families that have many children. To have two or three children is appropriate for modern Uzbek families.

In case of a death of a parent or in houses where there is only a single parent, the older sibling often takes on the responsibility of the younger child. If the single parent is working, it is often the older sibling who takes care of the younger sibling and helps them. Even when both parents are working, parents often entrust the responsibility of looking after the younger one on the older sibling which strengthens the bond between the two bringing them closer. Sibling relationships are the longest lasting human relationships. Apart from parents who mostly know you right from birth to adulthood, siblings are those people that know you for the longest time. Siblings remain after parents are no more, thus making it the longest relationship in your life.

### METHODOLOGY

Siblings share common memories and experiences since childhood. For example your sister and you might be the only ones who remember your grandmother's bedtime stories or the family trip to a foreign country. Only the two of you may know about the fun you had when both of you were small. The shared memories are precious and often fondly reminisced about as the siblings grow older. Siblings help to develop problem solving skills. When siblings work out the issues between each other it helps to develop their problem solving skills. Parents should only intervene when there could be aggression or violent behaviour from either sibling. Those children who have siblings are often more adjusting and cooperative. Children who have siblings understand the importance of giving people their space. They have been taught to share right since childhood hence values such as sharing and understanding the feelings of others develop in them. [1]

ASD can threaten the quality of sibling relationships. This is mainly due to the limited repertoire of social skills and play behaviors and the impairment of communication and social response skills that characterize children with ASD [2]. These deficits often appear alongside problem behaviors such as physical aggressiveness, a proneness to throwing tantrums, and a destructive attitude when playing with toys [3]. Consequently, siblings of children with ASD report that sometimes they are disturbed by the behavior of their brother or sister [4]. Furthermore, children with ASD seem to spend less time with their siblings compared to children with down syndrome or TD children.

Given these contradictory data, this study focuses on parents' perceptions of the quality of the siblings' relationships and their associations with some of the behavioral, emotional, and personality characteristics of the TD siblings. This study is grounded in the family systems model which includes the following four components: social support and resources, family strengths, capacity-building and help-giving practices, and family needs (concerns and priorities). Our focus is on the social support and resources component. From this perspective, the well-being of one family member is likely to affect the well-being of other individuals within the family and sibling relationships highlighted in the current study. In particular, the aim is to analyze, in greater depth, how sibling relationship can affect the development of emotional and behavioral difficulties, as well as the personality of the TD siblings, in the presence of a disability such as ASD. As a secondary aim, this study will investigate whether there are gender differences and differences related to the birth order of the TD sibling in relation to their diagnosed sibling.

For the last years, there is less usual to have many children in our country, however, for traditional Uzbek family it is not appropriate to have only one child, so we have faced some difficulties to find this kind of families for our research case. The most of the teenagers who take part in this research have sibling relationships.

In our research for the question "Which child has greater responsibility in family?", the most teenagers (except the only one child) they answered 'first child'. This shows that parents enquire the first child to do housework and others who have sibling status supports this point. Only one child in family stated 53,4% their sibling status. In our opinion, the only child in family understands that he/she has not any other siblings and this force them to do all the work themselves. It has to be pointed that, they did not even mark the 'middle child' option. From this it can be concluded the only one child in family would not feel problems and hardships in families that have middle child. From records, the only one child in family prefers to be the only one than his peers who have siblings and they do not want others to be authoritative on him. [5]

If there are several children in family there is a great probability of disagreements between them. In this situation to study the question of 'who do you think is the reason for arguments in family?' and the following answers show that teenagers understand their guilt in some ways. Middle children show the main reason of conflicts often their elder brother or sister. In A. Adler's opinion, middle children in family clash with elder brother or sister than the younger ones. [6]

## RESULTS

Relationships in family for the first child the question of 'who is the first person that tries to cease the situation?' can be seen appropriate behavior. Teenagers who are the first child answered twice as more, clearly 69,5% 'myself'. This proves that the first child is worried that

his/her parents relationships getting worse, he/she has the responsibility to confront the situation and this teaches them to be more patient in front of younger siblings.

In this research to the teenage participants have been given question how are your relationships between brothers and sisters, we have result that middle children are more prone to have arguments between children.

**Below table shows teenage relationships between brothers and sisters**

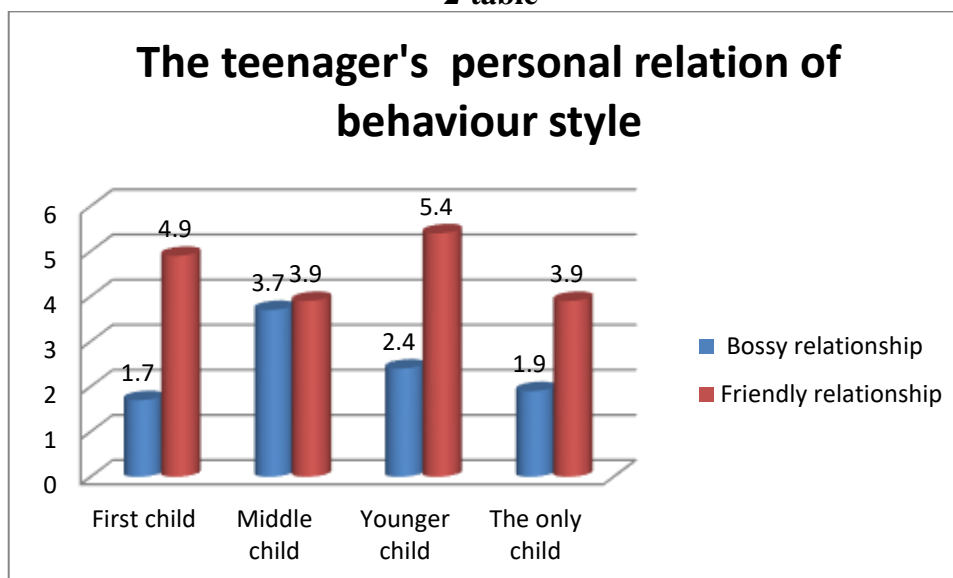
**1-table**

How are your relationships between brothers and sisters?	Answer options		First children N-108	Middle children N-77	Younger children N-88
	I	We always understand each other	51	46,7	59,1
II	We understand each other	12	15,6	17	
III	It is difficult to answer	6,5	1,3	5,7	
IV	There are arguments sometimes	18,5	29,9	17	
V	We often argue	12	6,5	1,2	

From above result it can be seen that in family middle children are quite different, and from other researchers opinion their difficult behaviour affect relationship between other children. In our opinion, middle child always tries to be different, to be a leader, this may be the cause of competency.

In our research, we have used method of T.Liri and modified option of L.Sobchik. Based on this method, from special formula there has been found two main behaviour style. As well as we have detected two main, leader and friendly. Average result has been shown in 2-table.

**2-table**



If we look at average results, middle children are try to be more possessive over other siblings. In our theory, they think that they are out of attention, and this makes them to be bossy over others.

From research results, the youngest children are tend to be in more friendly relationships than other siblings. They are very careful, forgetful and friendly behaviour are from parents, adults' patient relationship towards them. Of course, in this family's social, cultural and financial sides, qualification of parents and their relationship with kids play an important role.

## CONCLUSION

Psychological environment, relationships in family, financial status of family, social roles of parents as well as parents' and sibling relationships can be the main causes of teenager's relationships with individuals.

So, from results we can conclude that teenagers sibling status, character of relationships among family, attitude towards siblings affect his/her relations between people and his/her peers.

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