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TIPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIRST ADOLESCENTS WITH DISORDERS OF THE BASIC MOVEMENT MEMBERS

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Annotation: This article is an action devoted to elucidating the typological features of the first adolescents with a disorder in their organs. In the article, the author sought to explore the formal-dynamic features of the typology of adolescents with impaired basic movement. As a result, he was able to classify mental properties according to "leg structure asymmetry", "arm structure asymmetry" and "spinal deformity". Tanyach is a series specific to the individual-typological characteristics of the first adolescents with disorders in the limb's features are highlighted.

Keywords: *First adolescent with deformity of limbs, typological features, "Asymmetry of foot structure", "Asymmetry of hand structure" and "Spinal deformity".*

INTRODUCTION

When highlighting the characteristics of a disability (impaired limb movement), the individual will need to be considered both psychologically and medically. Students with disabilities often find it difficult to move. Because the members of the movement are not well developed, they have enough appearance to their peers they experience more difficulties than they do. This has a negative impact on the formation of students with disabilities as individuals. Such physical defects

constantly affect their psyche. find it difficult to communicate with people; they suffer in the future; they constantly compare themselves with their peers; The incompatibility of the 'real Self' with the 'ideal Self' extinguishes the desire to live in them; finding someone to be a mentor and support suffer. There are thousands of people in life who are physically weak, struggling to find their way, to discover themselves as individuals. They obviously need help in some way to understand themselves. Can every person with a disability find their place in life and reach the pinnacle of success? This requires enthusiastic activity. Anyone can show infinite activity in himself. This feature is the change of various actions or data, perception, thought, emotion and imagination, external reality covers experiences that are not possible.

REFERENCES

The fact that a person is a complex creature is repeated many times in theories of personality in psychology. One of them, A. Adler's [1] "Individual Psychology", puts forward the idea that man is a single and self-consistent organism. It is the main foundation of Adler psychology (Adler, 1927a). Adler named his theory "individual psychology" because the Latin "individuum" means "indivisible" - meaning an indivisible person. Adler said there was no manifestation of vital activity isolation is not possible, only in relation to the individual as a whole. The individual is an indivisible whole, both in relation to the relationship between the brain and the body, and in relation to mental life [1].

According to Adler, the main requirement for individual psychology is to prove this unity of each person: his thinking, emotions, actions, so-called consciousness and unconscious, each manifestation of the person. Adler defined the structure of a self-consistent and single person as a way of life. In this Concept, it is

more of an attempt than anything else is represented Based on the study of how overweight and obesity can affect the formation of personality, E.S Kreslovsky put forward the following idea: In the social perception of appearance, the perception of the subject's stature leads him to look at it not only as an object of perception, but also as an object of evaluation. Appearance and research on the problem of sexual identification has confirmed that an individual can cover a number of aspects of lifestyle. To test the hypothesis that physical attractiveness, happiness, and mental health are inextricably linked to self-esteem, psychologists Mates and Khan studied 211 young men and women, including senior students at the university. The question of the influence of appearance on interpersonal relations is the perception of man by man Its important role in the formation and treatment of k has been studied by Z.N. Lukyanova [8].

Z.N. Lukyanova [8] studied the importance of appearance in the interaction of students with other people, in which a study was conducted with students of VIII-X grades on second-year students of the Pedagogical Institute. According to the criteria of three indicators, high indicator - complete satisfaction with the appearance, medium indicator - partial satisfaction, low indicator - complete dissatisfaction. Based on the assessment, it was recommended to write a free statement. The results showed that physical attractiveness was more positive in women of this age than in men. While this situation allows women to find and live with their mates, success for men is determined by their personal achievements.

THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

As a research method in the study of individual-typological features of the first adolescents with impaired limb movement, V.M Rusalov's "Temperament structure" survey was used. The student t-criterion was used to check the level of

statistical reliability of the empirical indicators obtained from the study. The research program includes a study of the problem and details of its research methods and techniques. 56 senior students of the 100th special boarding school in Tashkent were involved in studying the individual-typological characteristics of the first adolescents with disabilities.

EXPERIMENTALRESEARCH

In the science of psychology, the individual is seen as a conscious being who matures in the process of social relations. The characteristics and nature of a person are described according to the importance of the factors influencing their formation and maturity. In the paragraph above, we have tried to shed light on the area of motivation of the first adolescents whose basic movement members were impaired. The psychological characteristics of the members of the basic movement in clarifying the identity of the impaired students, their psychological characteristics, it is expedient to study the emotional state and volitional qualities. Therefore, we used VM Rusalov's "Temperament Structure" method to study the personality and personality traits of the first adolescents with impaired basic movement. defining their approach has a control scale. In this method 9: solubility; social solubility; plasticity; social plasticity; speed; social momentum; emotionality; social emotionality; control scales are available. In the process of processing the results of the study, we considered and based on the analysis of a number of indicators of the subjects: total, sex, age, number of children in the family.

Table 1

Indicators of individual-typological characteristics of the first adolescents with impaired basic movement organs

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		±0,76	±0,62				
		±0,51	±0,83				
		±0,60	±0,75				
		±0,12	±0,25*				
		±0,64	±0,82				
		±0,48	±0,43				
		±0,32**	±0,26				
		±0,38	±0,43				
		±0,35	±0,24				

There were significant differences, with girls in both groups achieving higher rates than boys. Evidence that the overall average is lower than the high results of the first adolescents is that the subjects are generally average, their propensity for mental and physical labor, but lack of endurance, anatomical and physiological maturation in adolescence, rapid stress on the nervous system, as well as more comfort tendency is observed. When basic movement limbs are impaired, physical activity, the propensity to work, is based more on manual manipulation, and for future careers, it is preferable to choose occupations related to hand psychomotor skills or to focus on occupations that require mental labor.

The process of physical labor in informal settings is sometimes among the healthy adolescents of the first adolescents with impaired basic movement, as if they had their own identity. Feeling discriminated against and leading to the formation of

stereotypes in this sense. It has been confirmed in everyday life that early adolescent girls have higher rates of subject solubility, and in terms of sexual activity, girls are much more active and enterprising in the early stages of adolescence than boys.

Opportunities for boys, especially males, in social relations during puberty goes out to a wider audience. Also, the fact that the first adolescent girls are involved in the daily housework of their mothers also leads to the formation of a high level of skills in this area. However, girls with impaired basic movement are more likely to achieve high results under the influence of self-identification and reflection in reality, based on the principle of education and personality-oriented, more focused on special educational institutions. Only free movement they are required to have a personal vision plan so that they do not form a negative-critical attitude towards themselves as individuals due to their limitations. A person is formed in the context of a social environment, and in the process his characteristics manifest their nature.

An individual as a social subject feels the need for interpersonal communication and communication. The next scale included the social solubility of the first adolescents. Social solubility-social relations of the individual ca define communication needs for communication. Members of the experiment and control group on the scale showed two different results. The results of the experimental group were below average, indicating that even if they felt the need for communication and communication, they were reluctant to engage in it, and their tendency to tense and introvert themselves increased. Opportunities to address their domestic needs are more in the process of social relations indicates that it is limited. This is not to say that it does not increase their propensity for depression and frustration.

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This is partly confirmed by the fact that their scores on the survey were (5.8 ±0.51 points). to imitate, to strive to arouse sympathy, to grow up trying to establish a business relationship with r, we argue that making future plans encourages them to have an interpersonal relationship (7.0 ±0.83 points). However, these and other indicators confirm that many of the plans in their imagination are far from reality. The peculiarity of the results of our study is that the scores of boys and girls in the experimental group were the same, 5.8 points. The first teenager with impaired movement limbs the responses of young men and women to the survey showed that they had difficulty communicating with others, that they still needed to adjust their communication routines, that they were not ready enough to engage in social interactions, and that they had difficulty choosing forms of social interaction.

This is due to the fact that they are still unaware of the psychological knowledge about the person, that they will face more complex situations in the futures remains the reason they did not. The fact that the results of boys (6.6 points) and girls (7.4 points) in the control group were partially different from their peers in the experimental group indicates that they have higher opportunities to engage in social interactions, do not interfere with social interaction, communicate more quickly. However, we cannot say that they naturally join social interaction. In such a relationship their success is ensured by the fact that their mental capabilities are related to social correlations (family, circle of friends, passengers in transport, educational institution, media, cultural facilities, etc.).

In this respect, their capabilities can be rated higher than their peers. However, the fact that the first teenagers achieved such success does not allow them to conclude that they are fully prepared for social interaction.

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The psychomotor significance of the activity is that the individual is able to perform manipulative and practical actions. Therefore, even if there are changes in the locomotor system of the first juveniles with defective or impaired basic movement organs, they have a high tendency to manipulative movements. Early adolescents with musculoskeletal disorders have a high plasticity, adaptability of the nervous system to the direction of activity, and a desire to change the subject of activity, but these the asymmetry of the side relative to the norm is obvious. Plasticity is the ability to move from one type of subject activity to another. Plasticity is determined by its speed and ease of passage. The indicators on the plasticity scale were a total of 6.0 ±0.60 points in the experimental group, 6.0 points for boys, 6.0 points for girls, and a total of 7.2 ±0.75 points, 6.3 points for boys and girls) in the control group. 8.2 points. This is the process of activity may state that they are under the influence of mental experiences rather than more practical behaviors. Although their nervous system is characterized by flexibility and resilience, in some cases they are limited in their ability to meet some of their needs. As a result of such situations, they are prone to nervous tension, shyness, tension and depression. Also, the plasticity scale plays an important role in personality in social relations. Therefore, plasticity is interpersonal proportionality in relationships is important in that it creates the conditions for compliance.

In the experimental and control groups, it was observed that the indicators of the social plasticity scale were slightly lower than the subject plasticity scale. In the experimental group a total of 4.2 ±0.36 points, in boys 4.4 points, in girls 4.0 points and in the control group a total of 4.8 ±0.45 points, in boys 4.1 points and in girls 5.5 points. These figures are both the fact that the members of h are not yet ready for

social relations, the process of various interpersonal communication, indicates that they still need an attitude of a personal nature. It is recognized that individuality serves as the natural foundation of the individual. Because every aspect of personality traits to some extent depends on the nature of the individual. Our next task is to analyze scale-speed or velocity, which includes the individual characteristics of early adolescents consists of the speed or velocity scale evaluates aspects of the motor activity of the subject activity.

We know that in the form of important qualities of mental properties, processes, and states, we take into account that they depend on the speed of the nervous system. Even in the approaches devoted to the description of the properties of the psyche, special attention is paid to the speed of the nervous system (I.M.Sechenov, I.P.Pavlov, N.D.Nebilitsin, V.S.Merlin and others) [9]. Country in Experiment and Control Groupk adolescents exhibited an average value on the speed scale. The results on this scale were (7.25 ±0.64 points) in the first group of adolescents with impaired movement, and (7.45 ±0.82 points) in the control group. In this case, the first adolescents show the speed, intensity and elasticity inherent in the nature of the psyche in the process of activity. In the process, they acquire these qualities harmonize the mutual balance between. It is clear from the test subjects' indicators that although they tend to be fast, high mental speed in performing any activity, these indicators are not always uniform and consistent. Due to the fact that the mental speed of the first adolescents with impaired basic movement is moderate, they are slower in performing tasks (assignments) and have more composure and stability. Gender on the same scale there is a difference in r, with boys in the experimental group lagging behind, albeit in a small amount, compared to boys, with 7.3 points and girls with 6.2 points. The 6.2 score in these girls is also lower than the overall

average in this experimental group (6.75 □0.64)). The scores of the boys in the experimental and control groups are almost the same. Emotionality has a special place in personality traits, and the next scale is aimed at defining it. Psychological theories emphasize the importance of emotionality in the management of any individual, as well as individual behavior (K.E. Izard [7], U. James [12], D.Hebb, S. Shechter [11], L.Festinger [6], et al.).

The emotional scale determines the aspects of a person's level of activity, balance, and the realization of mental power. Therefore, the scale of emotionality depends on the environment and reality of the individual defines a relationship. The growth of emotional states to a higher level of human emotion also determines their importance in the development of the individual. Emotional scores were significantly higher than on other scales, with 9.05□0.32 points in the experimental group and 7.45 □0.26 points in the control group. in contrast to them their emotionality is higher, which can be attributed to the fact that they became disabled as a result of various defects and injuries, resulting in their nervous system becoming more susceptible to external influences. They are prone to depression, nervous tension, discouragement, helplessness, and falling into introverts. On the other hand, their social emotionality was to ensure that they actively engage in interpersonal relationships. However, they have an emotional as Although it is characteristic of the natural emotionality of the b system, it is surprising that social emotionality is below average. Unless the first teenagers with disabilities show social emotionality in themselves, they will no doubt be isolated from society, especially people. They do not have the norms of social communication, communication, reflection and social identification. Conversely, the formation of social emotionality is higher in

early adolescent failures in interpersonal relationships sensitivity means a tendency to be emotional in the communicative field.

The results were 6.85± 0.38 points in the experimental group and 7.0 ±0.43 points in the control group. insufficiency, unpredictability, ambition, and the difficulty of making independent decisions. Ilk Adolescents should learn to avoid shyness, self-confidence, and analysis of communication situations that arise in interpersonal relationships due to the attention paid to them by others. In this regard, they can be assisted by a specialist in psychological services at the educational institution where they are studying. The objectivity of the results of this study is based on the indicators on the "Control Scale". Because, according to the nature of this methodology, this in cases where the results on the scale are 7 or higher, the survey questions are answered incorrectly or without understanding, and the indicators are not objective. Therefore, there is no need for psychological analysis. The results of the study were 5.1 ±0.35 points in the experimental group and 4.65±0.24 points in the control group, which indicates that they meet the criterion of objectivity for this method has representativeness.

COMMENTARY OF RESULTS

During the study of the psychological characteristics of early adolescents with musculoskeletal disorders, we tried to shed light on how they differ from each other according to their physical disabilities (due to congenital or acquired defects of the musculoskeletal system) and what features lead in their psyche. “Asymmetry of hand structure”, “Asymmetry of foot structure”, “Spinal deformity” of the first adolescents with musculoskeletal disorders Let’s look at the description. We have

classified the psychological characteristics of these early adolescents into these three categories.

Before analyzing the results, we took into account whether the origin of these physical symptoms was congenital or acquired from the medical history of the first adolescents, as well as the level of health of the nervous system. It is known that disorders of the basic movement organs can be congenital or acquired (as a result of various diseases or injuries). Medical in cases of impaired movement of the limbs Special attention is paid to assistance. However, at the same time, it is necessary to take into account the circumstances of the human psyche and provide the necessary psychological assistance. The child's movements are very diverse and goal-oriented, and as he or she grows up, these movements develop and become more complex. It is in this process that a congenital malformation or injury of a member of the movement narrows the scope of normative activity and communication, and negatively affects the formation of personality. Causes Various injuries, defects (asymmetry of the structure of the arms and legs, deformity of the spine) in the human locomotor system not only cause changes in posture, but also lead to a violation of normative activity on practical (psychomotor) behaviors. In particular, the condition of "spinal deformity" affects not only the practical activity of man, but also the development of internal organs and their function. This is likely that physiological processes will be difficult to carry out normally and will lead to increased stress, depression and increased need for comfort in the process of personality formation. Based on the results obtained, we used the questionnaire "Temperament Structure" by VM Rusalov to study the individual-psychological characteristics of the first adolescents with impaired movement of the limbs on the

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types of "asymmetry of arm structure", "asymmetry of leg structure" and "deformity of the spine".

Analyzed. The results obtained in determining the characteristics of the above three main types of early adolescents with impaired basic movement organs are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Defects of the members of the basic movement of the first adolescents Indicators of individual-psychological characteristics of the main types

№							
		±m	±m	±m	±m	±m	±m
		±0,56	±0,52	±0,61	±0,56	±0,66	±0,68
		±0,58	±0,63	±0,55	±0,61	±0,70	±0,62
		±0,71	±0,77	±0,76	±0,72	±0,75	±0,78
		±0,56	±0,61	±0,56	±0,66	±0,58	±0,50
		±0,68	±0,70	±0,66	±0,73	±0,74	±0,72
		±0,63	±0,56	±0,70	±0,78	±0,64	±59
		±1,04	±0,96	±1,02	±1,08	±1,02	±1,09
		±0,54	±0,65	±0,56	±0,64	±0,68	±0,67
		±0,42	±0,45	±0,51	±0,43	±0,48	±0,49

These results suggest that “solubility” in early adolescents with impaired locomotor activity reflects their attitudes and needs for activity. A score of 6.8

indicates a willingness to perform physical activities, as well as the analysis of these results in special cases, such as "asymmetry of the arm structure", "asymmetry of the leg structure", "deformity of the spine". purposeful. Special cases: “asymmetry of hand structure»- congenital (6.9 points) and acquired (7.0 points); "Asymmetry of the leg structure" - congenital (7.0 points) and acquired (5.6 points); There is not much difference between the results of "vertebral deformity" - congenital (6.9 points) and acquired (6.7 points). There are some differences between the results on social solubility. In special cases: for those with "hand structure asymmetry", the inconveniences associated with hand motor skills prevent them from performing normative hand movements.

A structurally leading to a loss of sympathy; For those with "leg structure asymmetry", discomfort, lack of proportion in the movement of the body and inability to move quickly, and "extra leg" (leaning on the cane) led to their external sympathy and limited range of activity, loss of mental tension, nervousness, inclinations. causes Even in those with “spinal deformities,” “social masculinity” received lower values than the other two categories of peers (5, 3 points and 5.0 points), although they achieved sufficient arm and leg movements, psychomotor movements, but the unevenness of the body, the lack of grace was their" pain point ". As a result, social relationships, participation in various moving and active games, lack of external sympathy in attracting others remain the cause of low self-esteem. Basic movement members ‘plasticity’, ‘social plasticity’ between all three categories of the first adolescents to be disrupted. Both ‘tempo’ and ‘social tempo’ indicators were dominated by generality, i.e., mean and below-average values. In general, ‘arm structure asymmetry’, ‘leg structure asymmetry’ and ‘spinal deformity’ limit the formation of the first adolescent as a person. Also, the indicators of "emotionality"

and "social emotionality" are much higher than in the above cases high: "hand structure asymmetry" at birth 8.5 points and acquired 8.43 points; "Asymmetry of the leg structure" - congenital 8.3 points and acquired 8.5 points; "Spinal deformity" - congenital 9.5 points and acquired 10.1 points. A typological analysis of the characteristics of three categories of individuals was performed.

This typology is constitutional in nature and is not based on the whole-body structure but on physical limitation due to congenital or acquired defects in the limb movement organs. A determines the change in certain states of mind as a result of imbalances in psychomotor skills. In this typology, the following criteria serve to describe the characteristics of the first adolescents with impaired basic movement organs: individual-anatomical changes in the body (body-proportion-individual-mathematical expression of the fit and size of body parts); body structure shape (genetic determinant of body structure); of the structural (somatic) type (congenital and acquired) their impact on social behavior and their adaptability to situations were taken into account. Based on these criteria, the first juveniles in all three categories were described.

“Hand structure asymmetry” refers to cases in which one or both hands in a person differ in shape, size, defect, and other characteristics. The hand is mainly a working body, creating a variety of conveniences in carrying out activities. All activity tools are designed for a healthy hand, which is the caste (asymmetry of hand structure) causes various discomforts. This, in turn, causes a person to experience frustrating situations in the process of activity. Mental state: the need for physical activity, propensity for social attitudes and communication, analysis of situations, independent decision-making and emotionality are high, the transition from one activity to another is normal, but the scope of social behavior is limited.

Psychomotor sphere and body proportions: body structure psychomotor harmonized with, the rate of reaction is sufficiently manifested in them. Loss of symmetry in the left- or right-hand causes discomfort in movement.

In cases where one arm is healthy, the psychomotor area is controlled by the healthy arm, coordinating defective arm function. Body structure and social attitudes: Occurs in people with all types of body structure. On one or both sides of the body, the normal function of the hand is impaired. Disorders in hand proportions are common in the social environment leads to a change in status, body aesthetics. Flexibility to conditions (FC):

$FC_{congenital}$=(Er+SEr+Pl+Spl+T+St)–(Em–Stm)=(6,9+5,7+6,3+4,5+6,7+ +5,5)–(8,5–6,8) =35,6–1,7=33,9.

$FC_{acquired}$=(Er+SEr+Pl+Spl+T+St)–(Em–Stm)=7,0+6,0+6,4+4,7+6,9 + +5,6) -(8,43–6,9) =36,6–1,53=35,07.

The "hand asymmetry" gained in adapting to situations seems to be more difficult than at birth. "Asymmetry of the structure of the foot" - a situation in which one or both legs in a person differ in shape, size, deformity and other characteristics. The foot is the main organ of movement and its role in performing various tasks is invaluable. When this organ does not work properly, it causes various inconveniences, a person feels uncomfortable among others, labor activity and communication narrow the possibility of doing. Mental state: tension in the mood, feeling limited, impaired mobility, internal tension, impatience. Emotionality is quite high, independence in communication and practical activities is not the norm. Psychomotor area and body proportions: aesthetics and stability decrease when moving the foot, independence is limited, unevenness increases. These can cause the

hand movements to be more consistent and stronger. Body structure and socially attitude: occurs in people of all body types, the strength in the legs is much lower, the body structure is disproportionate. This situation limits social relations, being among people. Flexibility to conditions (FC):

$FC_{congenital}$=(Er+SEr+Pl+Spl+T+St)–(Em–Stm)= (7,0+5,8+5,5+4,0+6,0+5,7)-– (8,3–6,7) =34–1,6=32,4.

$FC_{acquired}$=(Er+SEr+Pl+Spl+T+St)–(Em–Stm)=6,9+5,8+5,9+4,3+6,6+5,8)+ +(8,5–6,9)=35,3–1,6=33,7.

The "leg asymmetry" acquired in adapting to situations seems to be more difficult than in birth. "Spinal deformity" - consists of various changes in the components of the human spine and the general spatial shape: lordosis, scoliosis, kyphosis, and so on. Mental state: calm in social and natural activities, prone to external influences, uneven and sluggish movements, limited self-esteem and social attitudes. Psychomotor area and body proportions: hand and leg movements are moderate, capable of performing physical and mental labor in different directions. Body composition and social attitude: body structure is the exact opposite of Krechmer's "athletic" type, body aesthetics are distorted, frail and short, there is a sense of tension in social relationships, and mental reasoning is high. Flexibility to conditions (FC):

$FC_{congenital}$=(Er+SEr+Pl+Spl+T+St)–(Em–Stm)=(6,9+5,3+5,8+3,3+6,0+5,0)–– (9,5–6,9) =32,3–2,6=29,7;

$FC_{acquired}$=(Er+SEr+Pl+Spl+T+St)–(Em–Stm)=(6,7+5,0+5,9+3,5+ +6,7+4,9)–(10,1–6,85)=32,7–3,25=29,45.

It is worth noting that the adaptability of the first adolescents to the type of "spinal deformity" is much more complex than that of other peers. It should be borne in mind that the first juveniles in all three of these categories, in addition to the distinct typological signs and characteristics mentioned above, also have the following general characteristics. Mental state: increased depression, limited social contact due to deficiencies of basic movement organs, frustration in the face of life problems propensity, inability to identify with healthy peers, adaptability to situations increases with age, and tolerance is formed. The above-mentioned typological features of the first adolescents with musculoskeletal disorders are the relative conclusions drawn from the results of our study.

An experimental study of the characteristics of the first adolescent with impaired basal motor function has led to the following conclusions: Base movement The types of “arm structure asymmetry”, “leg structure asymmetry” and “spinal deformity” of the first adolescents with t limb disorders were identified. An analysis of the typological features revealed that spinal deformity had a more negative effect on the personal formation and social adaptation of the first adolescents with impaired limb movement than on hand and foot defects. Self-assessment in primary movement members according to the types of early adolescents with the disorder, it is necessary to form tolerance and self-awareness in a state of frustration.

To achieve this, the following tasks must be performed: Ensuring that adolescents adapt to their new living environment based on life experiences. Forming a positive attitude of adolescents towards themselves and those around them (past, present and future). Enriching the communicative, interactive and perceptual aspects of communication, preventing the emergence of communicative

barriers. Resilience to different opinions development. Develop the ability to deal with frustration.

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