

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FATHER'S RELATIONSHIP IN PERSONS WITH DIFFERENT DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE

Ahmadjonov Nurmuhammad Nabijon o'g'li

Farg'ona davlat universiteti Psixologiya kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

The article discusses the problem of father's influence on the formation of psychological autonomy. The results of an empirical study of the image of the father in co-dependent persons are presented. It is shown that negative emotional components dominate in the image of the father of codependents, the image is heterogeneous and disharmonic.

Keywords: image of the father, codependence, internal conflict, dysfunctional behavior, emotional development.

The problem of addictions remains one of the most relevant in modern society. Many domestic and foreign studies have shown a relationship between dysfunctions in the functioning of the family and the formation of addictive behavior. The main and necessary condition for the development of the child, the formation of his personality and inner life are the people around him and, above all, his parents.

Hypothesis and research methods

The general hypothesis of the study was the assumption that the image of the father of respondents with varying degrees of codependency is different. Particular hypotheses were the assumptions:

1) the image of the father of a co-dependent personality is heterogeneous (includes either positive or negative aspects, there is no opposite pole in it) and conflict (inconsistency between the real and the ideal image).

2) in the image of the father of codependents there are overwhelming personal qualities (despotic, limiting) and condoning (weak, absent, inadequate, incompetent), an overestimation of his qualities (idealization) is also characteristic.

3) the image of the father determines the degree of co-dependence to a greater extent than the image of the mother.

Table 1

Indicators of I-real and I-ideal in the image of a father in a group with a strong degree of codependency (C) according to the method of T. Leary (sign criterion G)

Octants	Averages		Significance level
	I am real	I am perfect	
I Powerful-leading	6.67	7.62	0.015**
II Independent-dominant	4.87	5.58	0.0019**
III Straight-aggressive	5.52	4.03	0.0007**
IV Distrustful-skeptical	4.9 0	0.68	0.00**
V Submissivelyshy	2.8	3.36	0.06*
VI Dependent-	3.65	3.38	0.45
VII Collaborative-conventional	5.1	7.49	0.00**
VIII Responsibleandgenerous	4.9	8.71	0.00026**

Notes: * - significant differences are indicated for $p \leq 0.05$;

**** - significant differences for $p \leq 0.01$ are indicated.**

It is the emotional component in the image of the father that is difficult to correct, hardly amenable to change. And it is this component that is system-forming from the point of view of disturbed development. Correlation of points of I-real and I-ideal according to the method "Diagnostics of interpersonal relations" by T. Leary using the criterion of signs G in groups with a strong (C) and medium (Md) degree of codependency showed significant differences. An analysis of the results of the empirical study allows us to note a high degree of mismatch between the I-real and I-ideal in group C. The ideal image of the father in all octants, except for the sixth ("Dependent - obedient"), has a discrepancy with the assessment of the real image. Most octants excel in the direction of overestimation of the I-ideal. Despite the rather high degree of expression in the real image of the first octant "Imperious - Leading", its ideal image exceeds in the direction of overestimation ($p \leq 0.015$). The same picture is observed for the seventh "Cooperating - conventional" and the eighth "Responsibly - generous" octants ($p \leq 0.0$ and $p \leq 0.00026$, respectively). Less significant differences were obtained for the "submissive-shy" type ($p \leq 0.06$). Respondents of group C reduce the traits inherent in the father, in his ideal image according to the third "Straight-linear - aggressive" ($p \leq 0.0007$) and the fourth "Distrustful - skeptical" ($p \leq 0.00$) octants (Table 1). The results of comparing the I-real and I-ideal in the image of a father in the group with an average degree of codependence showed the mismatch is only in three

octants. Respondents of the Cp group increase the seventh "Cooperating - conventional" and the eighth "Responsible - generous" types in the I-ideal type ($p \leq 0.001$ and $p \leq 0.00016$, respectively). We also see a significant decrease in the ideal image of the traits corresponding to the "Distrustful-skeptical" type ($p \leq 0.00016$). The comparison results are presented in table 2. Thus, the disharmonious image of the father of the respondents with a strong degree of codependency allows us to conclude about dissatisfaction with communication with their fathers.

table 2

Indicators of I-real and I-ideal in the image of a father in a group with an average degree of codependency (SR) according to the method of T. Leary (sign criterion G)

Octants	Averages		Significance level
	I am real	I am perfect	
I Powerful-leading	6,78	7	0,43
II Independent-dominant	4,5	5,79	0,29
III Straight-aggressive	6	4,69	0,25
IV Distrustful-skeptical	4,42	1,03	0,00016**
V Submissivelyshy	3,07	3,62	0,42
VI Dependent-	3,5	2,86	0,28
VII Collaborative-conventional	4,14	7,17	0,001**
VIII Responsibleandgenerous	4,57	7,9	0,00016**

Notes: * - significant differences are indicated for $p \leq 0.05$;

** - significant differences for $p \leq 0.01$ are indicated.

Table 3

Reliability of differences in the results according to the "Personal differential" method between groups C and SR (using the criterion

LD scales	"Score" low	"Score" high	"Streng th" low	"Strength" high	"Activ ity" low	"Activity" high
Number of C (at n=80)	6 (7,5%)	44 (55%)	4 (5%)	40 (50%)	-	34 (42,5%)
Number of CPs (at n=28)	2 (7,1%)	22 (78,6%)	-	12 (42,9%)	-	18 (63%)
ω^* value	0,08	2,31**	-	0,65	-	2,01*

Notes: *significant differences are indicated for $p \leq 0.05$; **significant differences are indicated for $p \leq 0.01$

recognition and the need for an outpouring of friendliness on others. Also increased friendliness and desire for joint activities against the background of repressed egocentricity and aggressiveness. Repressed hostility causes increased tension and somatization of anxiety. Characterized by a pronounced need to comply with social norms of behavior, easy getting used to different social roles, emotional involvement, sociability, the need to make a good impression and please others. Despite the seeming, at first glance, contradictory fullness of these categories, one can distinguish common features in the image of the father: both blocks are based on overt or covert hostility, extraversion, emotional instability and increased anxiety. The presence of polar, opposite features in the I-image is a normal phenomenon, it reflects the dual nature of any archetype. In the image of the father of codependents, there are either suppressive personal qualities (despotic, limiting) or condoning (weak, absent, inadequate, incompetent), which indicates his heterogeneity and confirms the hypothesis of our study. In both cases, the father is not a strong figure capable of organizing his own life. Features of the behavioral style of fathers reflect the internal nature of the problems and are characterized by a limited repertoire of positions in interpersonal relationships. The inability of the father to show the qualities of the opposite plan - the inability to show care and attention, to provide support and acceptance, as well as the inability to be tough and demanding, to show severity if necessary and make a fair decision, reflects the weakness of his position regarding conscious fatherhood. The absence of the opposite pole makes it possible to characterize the image of the father in a generalized form as "Weak". Comparison of indicators in two groups using the "Personal Differential" method shows differences in the "Evaluation" (cognitive component) of the father's self-image and in the level of "Activity" (behavioral component) of the self-image..

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