



THE ORIGIN OF ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS

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Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani 2-son kasb – hunar maktabi Ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Annotation: *This article covers some of the difficulties encountered in the process of education and education of adolescent students, psychological, physiological development and characteristics of children of this age. The upbringing of an all-round mature, harmonious personality is one of the pressing problems before the current educational system.*

Therefore, knowing the psychological and physiological characteristics of adolescence, learning is important for educators, educators, psychologists and parents.

Key words: *Physiological, psychological, physical, important, activity, studying, communication, mental, spiritual, characteristics, parts, changes, appearance, sexual maturity, serious attitude, contradictions, maturity.*

In adolescence, very large psychological changes occur in children, and we will consider this. Puberty (ages 10 to 15) includes age. Adolescence is the period of puberty of a person, and in its peculiarity it is sharply distinguished from other stages of maturation. Puberty includes girls and boys between the ages of 11-15. In the first Gal, children of this age are observed to be shy and quickly disappointed. He will also be disappointed in trifles and attach great importance to this. He is ashamed of his appearance, comes to a state where his movements are folded. Because, he is not yet able to control his body as before.



Similarly, a teenager cannot control his feelings. He considers himself a big man and demands a similar attitude from those around him. But during this period, adolescents are neither adult nor child, being in the interval between these two periods. For this reason, there are different variations in their hulks. The new emotion that appears in adolescent psychology is self-awareness. Self-awareness is the main end of adolescent age. At this moment, a person opens his new "i", tries to explore his strong and weak sides. He begins to compare himself with other people, Awakens interest in himself, seeks a suitable friend. She also begins to pay attention to her appearance and behavior.



Looking at his state in school, as a rule, a teenager has more importance in relation to a teacher or parent than the assessment that the team gives to the child. At this age, only good conditions are created for the formation of organizational, business and other personal abilities in the child. It comes to show that teenagers can confidently hand over responsible Affairs to themselves and do it. Therefore, their upbringing should not be overlooked. Below, V.Sukhomlinsky defines the main personality trait as follows.

1.On the one hand, disobedience to ignorance is combined with the inability to emotionally accept it, on the other hand, to solve it in difficult situations in life.

2.A teenager wants to be good, strives for the ideal, but does not like that they raise him correctly.

3.A teenager wants to be a person. Wants to do something heroic, romantic, unusual. Despite the fact that there is a demand for the process and the desire to be sure in oneself, the teenager does not yet know how to achieve this.

4.In a teenager, the wealth of desire and the delimitation of power are contrasted. It follows from this that the turlitumanity and non-constancy of interests. The teenager is afraid to find out that he is not capable. He loves himself very much, and his love for help is hidden behind him. Visual reliability and perseverance can hide behind.

5.In a teenager, romantic feelings and vulgar agility are harmonized. Enjoys beauty and treats her chronically. But ashamed of his own feelings. He considers these feelings inherent in young children.



He is afraid that they will consider him too emotional, and the vulgarity is behind him. The pouring of physical strength makes it begin to function. When working with



adolescents, it is necessary to take into account their age and personal characteristics, the main psychological update of this age. Demanding freedom causes fear in them. Almost all teenagers complain that their parents have squeezed their freedom. It is natural for a growing child to demand his right, but the parent is not obliged to fulfill each of his demands. Knowledge of the psychology of adolescence is important both from a psychological point of view and from a pedagogical point of view. This period is also called the transition period again. Adolescence mainly covers children aged 11-15 years, i.e. 5-8 grade learners. Some of the difficulties encountered in educating and educating adolescent students arise from sometimes insufficient knowledge or denial of the psychic development and characteristics of children of this age. For school children of junior and senior age, there are a lot of difficulties in raising teenage children. Because, the process of a small child becoming a big person is very difficult. This process is associated with a serious change in the forms of Adolescent Psychology's relationship with individuals, as well as with a change in life circumstances. During this period, adolescents' own personal thoughts will appear. In them, the concept of self-worth expands. The forces that move the psychic progress of adolescents in the definition of scientific psychology are the emergence and elimination of dialectical contradictions between their activities and the possibilities of satisfying these needs with the most advanced ones.

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