



# THE IMPACT OF SYBLINGS IN THE FAMILY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD

**Tursunova Dilnavoz Tolkin qizi**

A Teacher of the Department of Psychology  
Ferghana State University,  
Ferghana,  
Uzbekistan

---

## ANNOTATION

*This article discusses the direct impact of sibling relationships in the family on the psychological characteristics of the child.*

**KEY WORDS:** *family, child, monogam, society, ideals, siblings, Adler*

---

## DISCUSSION

The family is a small homeland, a sacred fortress, a great school for the future owners. It is a sacred place where the eternity of life is a symbol of the continuity of generations and preserves our traditions. The human child sees his family in the light of the world. He grows up drinking water from the springs of love of his grandparents, parents, neighbors and aunts. He recognizes his relatives by looking at the customs, kinship, and customs. Following in the footsteps of adults, they enter the wings and learn science and craft. Family, patriotism, love, and consequence are the golden cradle of labor education. *Scholars point out that since the institution of the family itself is by nature a more conservative, that is, unchanging, stable system, the changes that take place in society within the family only take place after the 1930s begins to reflect.*

*In our country, 97% of the total population lives in families, the remaining three percent - the elderly, orphans and foster children, and those temporarily residing in Uzbekistan from other countries are also family members., relatives, compatriots, humanitarian people in various governmental and non-governmental organizations. In this sense, the family is a sacred place where a person shares his happiness and bliss, dreams, goals, perceives himself as a human being and enjoys life.*

The family is the oldest of the social institutions. From the first year of life, the main task of the family is to form the child's personality, that is,

to take care of his upbringing. The family is part of society, and a new person is born into it. This small social group is the first school of life for a child. Parents are the child's first caregivers. Well-known psychologist Adler was the first in the family to put forward the idea that the formation and development of a child's personality depends on the presence of brothers and sisters in his family.

In the psychological literature, the status of sibling actually (English sibling, sibs - brothers and sisters in the same family) - a concept that represents the official difference between the birth, sex and birth of a particular person in a particular family. The question of the child's sibling status and its relationship to personal indicators has not yet been clarified, meaning that there is insufficient scientific evidence. Nevertheless, many researchers have studied how an individual's sibling status affects his or her personality, matrimonial and parental status, relationships with friends, and the nature of the interactions he or she establishes with management and colleagues at work. *Empirical data suggest that there are four types of such relationships.*

- *The eldest child.* The eldest child in the family, is usually the expectation of the parents, and parents expect a lot from him, and he usually justifies these expectations. Her aspirations for success, her academic and career achievements, and her chances of achieving it are also usually high. His success depends not only on the expectations of the parents, but also on the fact that the child, who was pampered for a while, then "falls from the throne",



suddenly changes position and the system of expectations becomes different accordingly. *In Adler's words, this could be called "detronezation."* Because after the appearance of a brother or sister, the child's attention is suddenly focused on the other child, and the child feels with a kind of grief that the attitude towards him has changed. But she begins to work to regain the attention and affection of her parents. If the first child has a strong deprivation that occurs after seeing a sibling, but does not have enough internal capacity to show itself, sometimes the firstborn the child becomes more vulnerable), in which the child's behavior begins to change dramatically, for example, he hates his brother and tries to hurt him, offends his parents with his whims, does not eat, is independent becomes stubborn, not sleeping, not even going to the toilet, not doing what is said.

*For example, half of American presidents, more than 20 astronauts, were the first children in a family. Typically, boys growing up in a family have a male community (e.g., military, international, political organizations), older siblings have a female community (school, hospital), and so on. both become leaders who successfully manage teams logically.* And when it comes to marriage, the average child tends to live happily ever after. It should be noted that in some cases, the eldest children sometimes fall into the category of problematic, difficult to raise in society. This can be due to either the excessive weight of the parents' expectations of the older child or „ the detronezation „

- *The second child* usually grows up to be dependent on adults, in need of help from others, intolerant of injustice, injustice and harshness, and whimsical in the attitudes of others. He looks more cunning in his shadow when he looks at his brother or sister, because he is accustomed to having older people with him from birth. On average, children can grow up to be good artists, athletes, diplomats, and people who are good at working with people.
- *A small child* tends to feel small for the rest of his or her life, and no one can hurt him or her. A child who is always in the throes of care will continue to feel protected and secure everywhere in the future, and will demand the same of others. They are often in a good mood and can get along well with others. Usually, a young child has a strong motivation to succeed, and is more resilient in a competitive environment. Unfortunately, it has been observed that they are less successful in marriage, and those who have small children in

the family consider divorce because they do not produce a good faithful, resilient husband or wife. Therefore, he is not in a hurry to get married because he does not like to take responsibility.

- *The sibling status of an only child* is close to that of a firstborn. A child who grows up knowing the hopes and aspirations of his parents can achieve great things in many areas, especially in the intellectual field, but usually becomes very self-loving and selfish. They are not afraid to make mistakes in society, they are successful, but they do not always succeed because they are not involved with people. That is why Uzbeks say, "The only child is not a child," and they do not appreciate the fact that the parents are passionate, give him all the opportunities and love him. This is reflected in the way he treats other people in the future, as much as the eldest child is kind to an elderly parent, the only child is the opposite, and even after the death of his father and mother, he is saddened by them. *"Why did they leave me?"* Therefore, having at least two children for a good family and establishing a good relationship between them is beneficial for both the individual and the family and society. Experiments were conducted in four phases according to variable quantities. In the experiment, the method of increasing the variables was used.

Phase 1 was organized according to variables. Sibling is conducted within a range of variables according to the psychological characteristics of the status. At this stage, 2 experimental and 2 control classes are selected for comparison. *A total of 105 students participated in the experiment and control classes.*

An introductory discussion was organized on understanding the differences between the topics studied experimentally and now, creating a lesson situation relevant to the topic, and the theoretical and practical significance of the topic being studied. The control work is based on the scientific hypothesis that it leads students to fully master the psychological features of sibling status.

Phase 2 of the experimental work, in contrast to Phase 1, is carried out in the framework of variables. In Phase 2 of the experimental work, in addition to the above variables, the following quantities are given:

- 1) Drawings, sketches, tables;
- 2) Assignments;
- 3) Method of repetition;
- 4) Warning students of mastery level;
- 5) Debate;
- 6) Find the answer to the question;
- 7) Selection of additional tasks;
- 8) Repetition.



In addition to all the variables used in Phase 2 of Experimental Phase 2, two properties of the variables were taken into account Phase 3

During the final phase of the experiment, interviews, questions and questionnaires were

conducted among the students (105 people), who completed the test assignments. As a result of the study, the following indicators were obtained (Table 2.3.1):

2.3.1-table

**On the psychological characteristics of the sibling status of students  
 level of knowledge**

Groups:	Number of students	Level of knowledge, skills and		
		Excellent	Normal	Poor
<i>Experimental group</i>	52	15	17	20
<i>Control group</i>	53	18	15	20

*In order to determine the effectiveness of the experimental work, a comparative comparison of the results of the initial and final experiments resulted in the following tables (Table 2.3.2):*

**Dynamic growth of students' knowledge of the psychological features of sibling status**

Groups Stages	Level of knowledge, skills and abilities					
	<i>Experimental groups<sub>2</sub> = 52 people</i>			<i>Control groups<sub>1</sub> = 53 people</i>		
	<i>Good</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<b>Initial experience</b>	15	17	20	18	15	20
<b>Final experience</b>	40	8	4	26	16	11

**REFERENCE**

1. *Oila, jamiyat, qonun – T.: “O‘zbekiston” - O‘qituvchi, 2007 – 112 b.*
2. *Adler A. Pomosh roditelyam v vospitanii detey. – M.: 1992.*
3. *„Oilaga nechta farzand kerak?” – T.: Medisina, 1989. – 18 b.*
4. *www.wikipedia.ru*
5. *www.ziyonet.uz*