


Impact of Maternal Relationships on Adolescent Social Cognitive Processes

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Abstract: The relationship between mother and child has been one of the most urgent problems of the development of human society. Because the life experience, knowledge, skills, and skills gained by mankind are transmitted from generation to generation through this system of relations - mother and child relations. It is not difficult to prove the incomparably large role of the mother in the formation of a child as a person by many examples taken from everyday life, even at the level of details of the fate of individual people. However, determining the internal mechanisms of the influence of the relationship with the mother on the process of human mental development requires special psychological research. This article presents a theoretical analysis of the research conducted on the study of the psychology of mother-child relations, the scientific-methodical aspects of studying the characteristics of mother-child relations, the influence of relations with the mother on the processes of adolescent social perception. display features are highlighted, as well as the results of empirical study of these features. Quantitative indicators obtained from the testers were first analysed by frequency and then by correlation in the section of separate scales, and the indicators of the results of correlation analysis were interpreted.

1 INTRODUCTION


At the current stage of human history, how fully and perfectly the family institution fulfils its tasks is considered one of the main conditions for the socio-economic development and security of the state and society. Due to the deepening of the processes of global integration and information in the world, the perception of the family institution is changing in people's social life. In particular, in the system of interpersonal relations, which is the socio-psychological basis of family life, a sharp change in traditionality, a weakening of psychological balance, especially in parent-child relations, "alienation syndrome" is manifested.

Special attention is paid to scientific research on the socio-psychological foundations of mother-child relations in world research institutions. In this regard, the formation of a healthy attitude towards the child in the family, psychodiagnosis of alienation in parent-child relations, family violence, pedagogical neglect,

emotional deprivation and other negative situations; formation of constructive communication skills by organizing psychoprophylaxis activities in order to psychologically stabilize parent-child relations; attention is being paid to issues aimed at improving the measures aimed at the appropriate psychological-educational, consultative activities with parents.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Research on the impact of family and family relations on personality psychology is one of the priority areas, among which research on mother-child relations occupies a significant part. As in the initial scientific research on the psychology of mother-child relations, so far, the amount of research aimed at revealing the role of such communication in the child's mental development is quite large. In research in this direction, the features of the relationship with the mother have been deeply studied in terms of their

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impact on the mental development of the child, especially the aspects related to the personal sphere. In particular, A.I. Blum, T.D. Vasilenko studied the role of mother's attitude in the child's self-harm behaviour. They found that not understanding the reasons for a child's behaviour, neglecting his needs can increase neurotic symptoms and lead to self-harming behaviour. (Blum, A. I., & Vasilenko, T. D., 2022).

J.B. Ayusheyeva, M.O. Dorjiyeva's research confirms that mother's willingness to cooperate and mother's positive reaction to child's failure influence the child's self-esteem (Ayusheeva, Z. B., & Dorzhieva, M. O., 2021).

I.A. Borisova notes that the children of mothers who avoid becoming too attached to their children cannot emotionally join in the game with their peers and do not openly express their feelings during the victory (Borisova, I. A., 2007).

In the studies of O.V. Suvorova, adolescents with a reliable attachment to their mother have a positive attitude towards themselves, the ability to describe themselves objectively, while adolescents with an anxious attachment, on the contrary, aggressiveness and the development of suspicious qualities has been proven (Suvorova, O. V., Cheremisova, I. V., Mamonova, E. B., 2016).

According to L.A. Bazaleva, weak levels of attachment to the child are usually associated with depressive-anxiety disorders in the mother, on the contrary, positive changes in the child's development have a positive relationship with a euphoric mood, and a negative relationship with anxiety (Bazaleva, L. A., 2010).

According to the longitudinal studies conducted by G.D. Walters, the mother's control and the level of prevention of delinquent (criminal) behaviour in the child are effective in the case of girls, but such an effect is not noticeable in the case of boys. Based on this, the researchers concluded that the mother can stop the girl child from illegal actions by showing her personal behaviour as a model, and for boys, other educational methods should be used in addition to the personal model (Walters, G. D., 2022).

3 METHODOLOGY

In Uzbekistan, in this direction, V.M.Karimova, M.S.Salayeva, G.A.Gurbanova, O'B.Shamsiyev, D.U.Abdullayeva's scientific research on the impact of conflicts in marital relations on the mental development of children, on the relationship between parents and children in Uzbek families. specific

ethnopsychology features, the issues of forming a positive attitude in the mother-teenage child relationship were studied (Abdullayeva, D. U., et. al. 2022).

It can be seen from the analyses carried out in this regard that family relations are a necessary condition for family members to satisfy their respective material and spiritual needs. It is in the process of mutual communication that people in the family understand each other's wishes and expectations and act accordingly. At the same time, family relations are embodied as the main factor for the formation of the most important psychological structures in the human personality. In particular, the experience of interpersonal interaction in the family is of decisive importance in the formation of social behaviour, understanding and imagination, and practical skills of communication and relationship with people. After all, family relationships serve as a unique model and example for a person from the first days of life. Before the eyes of the child, the relations between family members and with his direct participation appear as a kind of living school of social interaction, a field of practical experience that presents demonstrative examples.

Observing the interpersonal relations in the family, the child faces the larger social world, its relations, based on this experience, observes the events and people's behaviour from this prism. Experts emphasize that in case of conflicts and disagreements in the relationship with a teenager, it is the adult who should be the first to take steps towards reconciliation, so that the child can be shown the right way to choose in such situations. not for nothing. In special studies, it has been proven at the level of empirical analysis that family relationships influence the child's perception of the environment and people, their attitude towards him. For example, there are data confirming that the aggressiveness shown by parents towards each other causes the child to react aggressively to other people, to choose strategies to find solutions through various forms of aggression in problematic situations that arise with them (Fomichenko, A. S., 2011). It is noted that girls who do not feel protection and support in their relationship with their father are more likely to have low self-esteem, isolate themselves, and behave contrary to social norms in communication with others (Shalamygina, A. M., 2018). Information about the high level of children's addiction to the Internet in the situation where the parent shows an overprotective and authoritarian position towards the child is also worthy of attention (Nemov, R. S., 1999). It is even confirmed that the way of life and behaviour of the

parents in the family is a factor that determines the child's internal picture of the disease, that is, his attitude towards his disease, his understanding of it. (Shishkova, I. M., 2018).

Therefore, the attitude that is established in the family and is happening before the child's eyes, including the attitude shown towards him, is a unique example of his attitude not only to other people, but also to the environment, health, spending free time. , solving problem situations, in general, determines their views on issues related to all aspects of life. Therefore, knowing how the relationship with the mother in the family affects the social perceptive processes of the child can further enrich the scientific imagination in this regard and provide valuable information for practice. In particular, on the one hand, there is information that excessive anxiety in the child is more likely to be related to the characteristics of the relationship with the mother (Venza, T. V., 2015) and on the other hand, the general interpretation of a certain social situation under the influence of anxiety, the feelings experienced by its participants and the evidence (Fokina, M. V., 2009) about the identification of significant differences in the approximate end of events gives rise to the idea of investigating the characteristics of the influence of mother-child relations on the adolescent's social perception.

A critical analysis of such scientific works, briefly described above, shows that, firstly, most studies focused on the serious consequences of negative relations between parents and children on the child's development, or more specifically, the complications of this negative relationship. At the same time, the issue of what caused the relationship itself is neglected, and secondly, in the studies aimed at determining the causes of disturbances in the "parent-child" relationship system, the determining factors are, first of all, among the characteristics of the parent and the child. sought, the cognitive domain as a source of such reasons is out of the focus of researchers. In addition, in most studies devoted to the study of the problems of the psychology of adolescence, not the characteristics of the relationship of a particular father or mother with a child, but the relationship of parents in general is made the subject of research.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the research model developed to empirically study the features of the relationship with the mother on the processes of adolescent social

perception, a total of 98 Uzbek mothers have A.Y. Varga and V.V. Stolin's "Parental Attitude have the opportunity to express their views on the basis of questionnaire", a psychological examination was organized in their teenage children using the methodology "Study of characteristics of the perception of class by a teenager" proposed by Ye.V.Zalyubovskaya.

Before interpreting the results of the research, we will dwell on the description of the conducted methods. The "Parental Attitude Questionnaire" conducted among mothers as part of the research was developed by A. Y. Varga and V. V. Stolin, and serves to determine the specific leading approach and characteristics of the parent's attitude towards the child. In this case, parental attitude is understood as the feelings that the parents feel towards the child, the behavioral stereotypes they show in communication with the child, the characteristics of perception and understanding of the child's personality and behaviour. Based on the results of the investigation carried out by means of the methodology, it is possible to draw a conclusion on such factors as parents' attitude towards their children, such as taking the child close or denying him, building cooperative or symbiosis-type relations with him, treating him in an authoritarian or infantilizing manner (Nemov, R. S., 1999).

In order to deeply analyze the influence of the characteristics of the relationship with the mother on the social perceptive processes in adolescence and the role of this factor in the child's socialization, the indicators of group perception were checked by the test subjects. In order to better understand the diagnostic potential of the used methodology, the main directions of examination, the approaches to the interpretation of the results obtained with the help of this diagnostic tool, we will quote its scales. (Zalyubovskaya, E. V., 1984).

Table 1: Individual types of group perception by a teenager (According to the classification of Ye. V. Zalyubovskaya).

Type of group perception	Interpretation of group perception type
Individualistic type	The individual perceives the group as something that destroys his activity or has a neutral attitude towards it. The group is not perceived by the individual as a whole unit. The individual withdraws from cooperative activities, prefers more individual activities, and has weak relationships with group members.

Collectivistic type	The individual perceives the group as a whole unit and an independent value. For him, the problems of the whole group and group members are in the first place. Due to this, the individual considers himself to be interested in the success of the whole group as well as individual members. He tries to contribute to the general activity. Individuals have a need for teamwork
Pragmatic type	The individual perceives the group as a means of achieving one or another personal goals. In this case, the group is perceived and evaluated depending on how useful it is for the individual. The individual prefers representatives of the group who can provide the necessary information and help on specific issues.

Quantitative indicators obtained from the two groups of examinees using these methods were analysed first by frequency and then by correlation in the section of separate scales (see Figure 1 and Table 1). Correlation links confirmed the possibility that the priorities of the mother's attitude towards the child appear as a factor influencing how the group is perceived by the adolescent.

The results of the correlation analysis showed that the child's perception of the group is interrelated with the mother's priority attitude towards the child. In particular, the correlation indicators indicate that the attitude of taking the child relatively close has a positive relationship with collectivist perception ($r=0.42$; $p\leq 0.001$) and a negative relationship with pragmatic perception ($r=-0.32$; $p\leq 0.01$). has the ability.

In our opinion, the fact that he grows up with a sincere approach to himself teaches him not to use others as a tool to achieve his own interests. On the contrary, there are reasons to assume that a child's pragmatic perception will develop in an authoritarian type of relationship.

Table 2: Indicators of the relationship between the priority approach to the child and the types of perception of the group by adolescent children (according to the Pearson correlation coefficient).

Priority approaches to the child	Types of group perception		
	Individualistic type	Collectivistic type	Pragmatic type
Get close	0,17	0,42***	-0,32**
Cooperation	-0,31**	0,56***	0,28*
Symbiosis	0,27*	-0,22*	0,36**

Authoritarianism	0,45***	0,14	0,38**
Infantilization	0,33**	0,12	0,24*

Note: * $p\leq 0.05$; ** $p\leq 0.01$; *** $p\leq 0.001$

The cited indicators confirm that in the conditions of the dominance of authoritarianism and infantilization in the relationship with the child, the individualistic perception of the group often prevails in children. In this type of social perception, the child perceives the group as something that destroys his activity or has a neutral attitude towards it. The group is not perceived by the teenager as a whole unit. He withdraws from cooperative activities, prefers more individual activities, and his relationships with group members are weak.

As a result, the dominance of the mother's authoritarian and infantilizing attitude blocks the child's initiative and enthusiasm, which leads to the perception of the group as an unnecessary and useless unit, and the lack of understanding of the advantages of group membership.

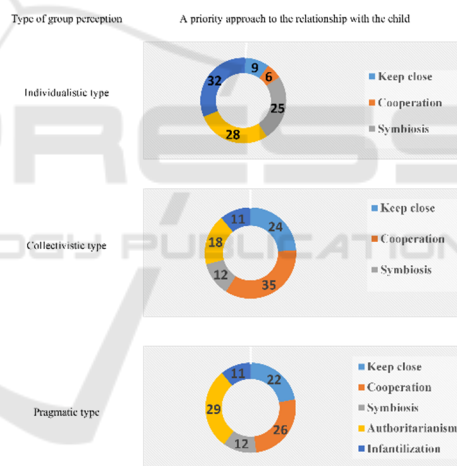


Figure 1: According to the type of perception of the group, the priority types of attitudes of mothers of adolescents differ ratios.

It was found that the collectivist type of group perception is statistically significantly related to cooperation ($r=0.56$; $p\leq 0.001$) and approach ($r=0.42$; $p\leq 0.001$). Collectivistic perception is more characteristic of children who enter a cooperative and close relationship with their mother.

In this case, the child perceives the group as a whole unit and an independent value, for him, the problems of the whole group and group members are in the first place, because of this, he considers himself interested in the success of the whole group and some

members. strives to contribute to the activity, in which there is a relative need for teamwork. The pragmatic type of group perception is cooperation ($r=0.28$; $p\leq 0.05$), symbiosis ($r=0.36$; $p\leq 0.01$), authoritarianism ($r=0.38$; $p\leq 0.01$), was found to be statistically significantly related to the style of infantilization ($r=0.24$; $p\leq 0.05$).

Judging from the statistical indicators, cooperation is combined with authoritarianism, i.e., if the mother implements cooperation under pressure, without informing the child of its beneficial aspects, then it can form a pragmatic view of the group. In this case, the child perceives the group as a means of achieving one or another personal goals. The group is perceived and evaluated depending on how useful it is for the child. The child likes the person who is the official of the group, who can provide the necessary information and help on specific issues. Correlational links also confirm the possibility that the priorities of mothers in relation to the child appear as a factor influencing how the group is perceived by the adolescent.

The results of the correlational analysis also show that the type of priority attitude of the mother towards the child and the indicators of the perception of the group by the child are interrelated. In particular, the correlation indicators show that the attitude of taking the child relatively close has a positive relationship with collectivist perception and a negative relationship with pragmatic perception. In our opinion, the fact that he grows up feeling sincere closeness and acceptance towards himself teaches him not to use others as a tool to achieve his own interests. On the contrary, there are reasons to assume that a child's pragmatic perception will develop in an authoritarian type of relationship. Perhaps, in the example of the mother's authoritarian position, understanding that it is a norm for one person to lead over another, to pass his judgment on him, may later develop such principles and extreme pragmatism in the child himself.

It is observed that showing an infantilizing attitude towards a child determines not only that he does not develop the quality of independence sufficiently, but also that he tends to withdraw and isolate himself, considering himself weak, even when many things can be left to his discretion in the group.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the results of the empirical study of the relationship between the characteristics of the group perception in adolescents and the priority tactics of

the attitude characteristic of their mothers led to the following conclusions:

1. Negative feelings for the mother-child relationship, the mother's authoritarian behaviour model or the child's overprotective position create favourable conditions for the development of individualistic and pragmatic types of social perception.
2. The priority of the cooperation style in the mother's attitude to the child is often compatible with the predominance of the collectivist type of perception of the group in the child.
3. In the relationship with the child, the mother's desire to keep him completely under her protection and the child's symbiotic dependence on her leads to a position emphasizing the use of her as a tool in the views of the group.

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