



Theoretical Basis Of Parents' Speech Relationships With Children With Autism

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ABSTRACT

This article shows that the concepts of "communication", "activity" are closely related to such a category as "relationship" (Andreeva G. M., 1980; Boda-Lev A. A., 1994; Levchenko E. V., 2003; Leontiev A. A., 1975) [4, 21, 106, 108], on the one hand, the formation and development of relationships occur in the interaction of a person with other people, on the other hand, the relationship itself has a significant impact on the communication process, and although relationships are closely related to communication and activity, they are not limited to communication and joint activities, but represent a "special type of social environment" [167, p. 5]. The theoretical foundations of the concepts of the theoretical foundations of the speech relations of parents with children with autism syndrome are widely covered.

Keywords:

communicative activity, autism, speech, personal attitude, psychological attitude, concept, parental relations, authoritarian, motive, ontogenesis

Developing the ideas of Lazursky A. F. (2001) [103, 110], Myasishchev V. N. (1957, 1960, 1974) [132 - 134] developed a psychological concept of personal relations. By definition, relations are "a holistic system of individual, selective, conscious communication of a person with various aspects of objective reality" [133, p. 111]. There are 3 types of personal relations (to oneself, to other people, to surrounding phenomena), in their structure emotional, cognitive (evaluative) and behavioral components are distinguished. Despite the breadth of the concept, the relationship of a person is not determined by motives, needs and feelings (Petrovsky A. B., Yaroshevsky M. G., 1998) [146]. In addition to psychological relationships, the authors also distinguish socio-psychological or interpersonal relationships that are formed in the process of

communication between people and are relationships (Gozman L. ya., 1987; Kunitsina V. N., Panferov V. N., 1992; Obozov H. H., 1979) [44, 100, 140].

The relationship of parents to children (the relationship of a child to their parents), - the expression of thoughts of children to their parents, is a component of parent-child relationships and is associated with the implementation of the parental function. It is difficult to determine the content of this concept, since along with the term "parental attitude", in the literature such concepts as "parental position", "parental attitude", etc. are often used as synonyms. Parental attitude is an integral feature that includes a system of feelings and emotions towards the child, knowledge and ideas about him, implemented in the form of educational strategies (Varga A.

ya., 1986) [29]. Parental position is considered as a type of emotional perception of the child, the specific features of the image of the child in the parents, based on his conscious and unconscious assessment, as well as the motives of upbringing, the level of self-image as a parent and the attitude to this status (SPI-vakovskaya A. A., 1981) [179]. Parental attitude is understood as a unity of ideas and expectations regarding the perception of the child, his development, as well as a value attitude towards oneself as a parent (Ovcharova R. V., 2003) [141]. Analysis of various sources shows that family psychology has not clearly enough defined the boundaries between the various terms included in its conceptual apparatus.

In Western and Russian psychology, there are concepts that characterize the structure of parental relationships. Schaefer E. S., Bell R. A. (1969) (p. [170]) are the authors of a two-factor model of parental relationships, including the emotional attitude towards the child (acceptance - rejection) and the style of behavior with him (autonomy - control). Varga A. ya. (1986) [29] considered parental relationships as a multidimensional education characterized by such parameters as integral acceptance or rejection of the child; interpersonal distance; form and direction of parental control. In accordance with the above characteristics, the author identified 4 types of parental relationships (infantilization and rejection of social disability, symbiotic and symbiotic-authoritarian).

In the typology proposed by Baumrind D. (1991) [217], 3 styles of parental relations are distinguished: authoritative, authoritarian and benevolent. Many modern works consider 3 components of parental relations: emotional, cognitive (evaluative) and behavioral. The behavioral component of parental relations reflects the style of raising a child, the degree of its stability and consistency, the characteristics of encouragement and punishment. In a number of works, the need-motivational and value-semantic components of parental relations are additionally distinguished, which are associated with the system of motives and needs of the individual that motivate the birth of the child, the value of the child and the role of the parent

(Evseenkova Yu.V., Dmitrieva N. V., 2004; Filippova G. G., 2001) [57, 188]. The development of the topic has led to an expansion of the parameters of parental relations, which include meeting the needs of the child, providing care and attention to him; the degree of parental involvement in the relationship; the method of resolving conflict situations, supporting the child's autonomy (Karabanova O. A., 2004) [79]. Despite the integrity of parental relations, the contribution of individual components to the composition of the mother's attitude to the child and the father's attitude to the child is not the same. The authors distinguish the emotional component from the maternal point of view, and the behavioral component from the paternal point of view (Belogay K. N., Morozova I. S., 2008) [15]. In a number of scientific literature there is information about the inconsistency of parental relations. Erikson E. wrote about the "dual intention" of parents, which is manifested, on the one hand, in caring for the child, in the desire to protect him, and on the other hand, in a sense of trust and giving him freedom (cited in [170]). Based on this principle, domestic authors (Smirnova E. O., Bykova (Sokolova) M. V. [170, 171] developed a concept in which two opposing components are distinguished in the structure of parental relations. The unconditional component (personal principle) is associated with the acceptance of the child, the attitude towards him as a whole, unique person, and the conditional (objective principle) - with an objective assessment of the child in comparison with other children. Different types of parental relationships are determined by the ratio of the subjective and personal principles. The age dynamics of maternal and paternal relationships vary depending on the predominance of the objective principle over the personal principle.

The study of the mother's relationship to the child has a longer history than the father's relationship. In foreign psychology, the topic of paternal relationships has been popular for several decades (Tyson F., Tyson R. L., 1998; Grossmann K., 2002; Lamb M., 1997; Jackson D., Lamb M., Tamis-Lemonda S., 2004) [183, 229, 238, 233, 239]. The 20th century is associated with the influence of Freud's theories 3. and

Bowlby D. (p. [161]). studies have recently begun to be carried out (Evseen-Kova yu.V., 2003; Kalina O. G., 2006; Kalina O. G., Kholmogorova A. B., 2006; Po-sohova S. T. et al., 2008) [56, 76, 77, 152]. Some authors associate the lack of work on paternal attitudes with the difficulties in organizing psychological examination of fathers (Smirnova E. O., Khoklacheva I. V., 2008) [170]. In Russia, a holistic approach to the family, taking into account the image of the father, began to develop in connection with the tasks of preventing mental disorders in children (Garbuzov V. I. et al., 1977; Kovalev C. B., 1988; Lichko A. E., 1979; Spivakovskaya A. C., 1981; Eidemiller E. G., Justitz-kis V., 1999; Davids M., 2002) [42, 86, 113, 179, 207, 222]. At the present stage, motherhood and fatherhood are considered from two main positions: as a condition for the development of the child and as part of the personal sphere of men and women (Mahmudova R. K., 2010; Shneyder L. B., 2008) [123, 204]. The problems of the mother's influence on the development of the child are fully presented in the works of domestic and foreign authors (Bojovich L. I., 1997; Winnikot D., 2007; Zaporozhets A. B., 1986; Klein M., 1998; Lisina M. I., 1986; Elkonin D. B., 1960; Bowlby J., 1951; Freud A., 1965; Freud S., 1964; Mahler M. S., 1975; Spitz R" 1946) [22, 34, 61, 85, 112, 208, 218, 224, 225, 239, 246].

The question of the influence of the father on the child and the existence of specific parental functions of the father is controversial. There are more similarities than differences between the influence of mothers and fathers on the child, and it is impossible to emphasize the specific role of the father (Kon I. S., 2009; Lamb M., 1997) [90, 237]. Studies of incomplete and same-sex families have shown the possibility of successful development of the child (Kalina O. G., Kholmogorova A. B., 2007; Kon I. S., 2003; Kupriyanova I. S., 2002) [77, 91, 101]. When considering motherhood and fatherhood as part of the personal sphere, such aspects as the psychological formation of mothers and fathers, the emotional experiences of women and men are in the spotlight (Mahmudova R. K., 2010; Filippova G. G., 1999, 2001) [123, 188, 189].

A number of studies show differences in the manifestations, dynamics and mechanisms of maternal and paternal relationships (Winnikot D., 2007; Fromm E., 2004) [34, 191]. According to some authors, mothers and fathers do not differ from each other in the operational and technical aspects of parental relationships (Berlingame D., 2002; Borisenko yu. V., 2006; Kon I. S., 2009) [16, 24, 90]. Maternal attachment, unlike paternal attachment, is associated with unconditional acceptance of the child, trust in his parental position, which is mainly due to biological mechanisms - close physical and emotional attachment during pregnancy and the first year after the birth of the child (Karabanova O. A., 2004; MFA M., 1989; Filippova 1999, 2001) [79, 125, 188, 189]. The question of the existence of a "maternal instinct" is controversial. A number of authors argue that a mother's love for her child is unconditional, and the ability to understand the child's situation and provide the necessary conditions for its development is a natural intuitive feature of women (Bowlby D., Lorenz K.) (cited [204]) (Winnikot D., 2007) [34]. There is an opposing view that maternal feelings have no biological basis and vary depending on the specific historical period and individual characteristics of the woman (Badinter E., 1980) [214]. Evidence supporting this position is the cases of abuse and rejection of children by mothers. Analysis of various sources shows that maternal attitudes are a complex formation, determined primarily by socio-cultural and psychological factors, among which the following play an important role:

- * family model of motherhood;
- * experience of play with peers;
- * cultural and social status of the woman;
- * understanding of motherhood in the marital and sexual sphere;
- * motivation for childbirth;
- * psychological preparation for motherhood and the state of pregnancy;
- * communication with your own child;
- * the level of emotional well-being of the child (Brutman V. I. with the author, 1994; Kolpakova M. Yu., 1999; Samoukina N. V., 2002) [26, 88, 160].

The formation of the parental position, as a rule, occurs in the second half of the wife's pregnancy and extends to the first year of the child's life (Filippova G. G., 2001) [188]. A number of studies have shown that the interaction between the father and the child is associated with the positive dynamics of the child's emotional and cognitive development. (Kalina og, 2008; Lamb M., 1997; Lamb M., Tamis-Lemonda S., 2004) [76, 237, 238]. Important factors in the formation of paternal relations:

- * the sex and age of the child;
- * the characteristics of the child's development and behavior;
- * the father's early childhood experience;
- * a man's relationship with his spouse and family relationships;
- * parental motivation and the system of values associated with parenthood;
- * psychological preparation for fatherhood • Arkhieva T. V.; Poleva E. V., 2006; Borisenko yu. V., 2006; Seligman M., 2007) [8, 24, 161].

The analysis of the data showed that the father's and mother's attitude to the child is determined more by social factors than by biological factors. The formation of the position of fatherhood and motherhood occurs under the influence of the entire system of relationships in which the personality is embedded from the moment of birth (Pavlov I. V., 2008) [143]. In this, the influence of the family environment, characteristic of a particular culture of society or stage of development, plays an important role (Ovcha-rova R. V., 2003) [141].

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