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Psychological Features of Adolescence

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses adolescence and its specific features, and the physical, spiritual and anatomical changes that occur in the adolescent psych. It also provides an analysis of their psychological characteristics, which are characteristic of cognitive processes.

Keywords:

Adolescence, psychological changes, acceleration, character, worldview, deviant, aching behavior

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is characterized by a distinctive feature of the physiological and psychological jigsaw puzzle. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) At this stage, children's physical and psychological development is rapidly developing, and their heating on various things in life increases their desire for innovation. The character is formed, the spiritual world is enriched, conflicts escalate. Adolescence is a period of puberty and is characterized by the emergence of new personalities, intuitions, and sexually transmitted diseases. These changes are psychological changes in physiological well-being. They try to behave like adults who strive to show themselves to their friends and teachers to a certain extent their qualifications and abilities and abilities. This condition can be easily seen by simple observation. Therefore, adolescence is characterized by psychological manifestations that have earned names such as the transition period, the crisis period, and the difficult period. Adolescence is one of the most

difficult periods of human development, but it determines a person's future life from almost many jigsaw puzzles. During this time, the formation of a cylinder and other foundations of personality are formed mainly.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, there are complex mechanisms for educating adolescents. Taking into account their characteristics in educating adolescents, the use of educational activities does not create an incomprehensive interpersonal relationship, but creates a warm psychological environment in the classroom.

Biological changes that occur in children of this age result in a fundamental turning point in its psychological world. Also, the manifestation of severe behavioral forms is extremely high. Morphological and physiological changes that occur during the transition, namely, the reconstruction of the activity of the body's internal secretion glands at the age of 11 to 12, can lead to some changes in a child's mind. Hormones produced by the front of the pituitary support the growth of the

gastrointestinal tract. The intermolecular force from all these filaments is enough to support more than the gecko's body body stretching to the horizon.

The resulting embryo was placed in nutrients and then inserted into her nutrients and then inserted into her wards. A child begins to take his appearance (facial expression, color, structure, height) and dress seriously. Attitudes towards reading remain in second place. In boys, physical qualities affect their distinction between their peers, and comfies against each other intensify.

Changes in adolescence are the age of fundamental turns, a truly difficult period. This is considered a difficult age for young people, and even more for the teenager himself. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltdown, and the meltdown. This incompleteness can be manifested in forms of unnatural and social behavior, such as a shaddotli. (Galatians 5:22, 23) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) On the one hand, the development of speech in this period is attributed to the growth of vocabulary, and on the other hand by their understanding of the content of things, events, and events in nature and society. During this time, a teenager begins to feel that using language, it is possible not only to reflect the environment but also to determine the human worldview.

From the same age range, a person begins to understand that speech determines the development of cognitive processes. The rules governing the use of words in adolescents are often asked, "How to write correctly?" "How can you say better?" He is intrigued by such questions as "What to say?" Teenagers quickly pay attention to the shortcomings of school teachers, adults, parents' speech, mistakes of book, newspapers, radio and television dictators. This situation, on the one hand, teaches a teenager to control his or her speech, while on the other hand, adults know that they

too can break the rules of speech and somewhat address the mistakes that exist.

The adolescent is very interested in the history of the origin of words, their exact content and essence. In his speech, he tries to choose and use words, not like a young child, but as older people. In terms of acquiring a culture of speech, a teacher must definitely set an example for a teenager. It is school education that serves as a key factor in qualitative changes in the direction of development of adolescent cognitive processes. With the proper organization and implementation of the school curriculum, the correct development of adolescent speech will be made possible. An effort to master speech is a need and desire for a teenager to engage in treatment, knowledge, and creative activities. Adolescence is a period when personality characteristics are formed, such as worldliness, beliefs, principles, self-awareness, and self-equation. As a teenager grows up, it develops an individual-related system, such as "Ideal I," "I Am Morally," and "Real Me," with perceptions of himself becoming much clearer and more stable.

A teenager begins to organize his activities on the basis of a particular principle, belief, and personal point of view. When compiling a teenager's personality, it is important to take into account his or her attitude toward the environment, social events, and people. Psychological research shows that most adolescents correctly understand such spiritual, moral concepts as perseverance, humility, pride, sincerity, begging. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. It is known that during adolescence, a teenager's "me" is re-formed. Its surroundings especially change dramatically in the direction of self-esteem, heating, and values. The desire of an adolescent child in the first gallery is to convince those around him that he no longer becomes a small child, but as an adult. A teenager who has tried to do independently convinces himself that he has the necessity to do so, because he thinks I have now "grown older." Therefore, psychologists interpret the "feeling of being older" as the most basic innovation in a person's adolescence.

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