

# Gender Stereotype In Adolescence The Study Of The Formation Of Properties

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**Annotation:** The article covers the features of the formation of a gender-specific stereotype in girls and boys of adolescent age, their zinc status, the essence of the work carried out by a pedagogical psychologist with them on the development of a teenager's perception of his own identity, the formation of feminine and masculine stereotypes.

**Keywords:** teenager, gender-specific stereotype, self-awareness, image of "I", awareness of originality, identification, sexual maturity a real man, a real woman.

## Introduction

Adolescence is one of the most important periods of ontogenesis and is associated with fundamental changes in the system of consciousness, activity and relationships of a person. Active sexual puberty, the growth of self-awareness, the orientation of adolescents to the active development of social norms and the individual characteristics of their implementation - all this determines the characteristics of the formation of sexual identity in adolescence.

During adolescence, not only the sense of maturity, but also the "inner state of a man" or "inner state of a woman" in a certain gender begins to differentiate. This is a new formation of consciousness, through which a teenager compares and recognizes himself with others, adults - men or women, peers - boys or girls, finds ways of assimilation, builds relationships with other people and activities reorganizes.

In the process of identification, the child begins to rely on the role models of parents, teachers and other adults and peers. The formation of sexual identity refers to adolescents'

control over their own behavior and assimilated habits, environmental control, correction of "masculinity" or "femininity" as their behavior. occurs in working conditions. The dynamics and changes of structural functional respect are related to the process of further socialization of adolescents. The choice of their behavior and sexual role is to a certain extent related to the system and is formed on the basis of normative requirements of culture and society. In this case, sexual identity makes it possible to distinguish behavior in accordance with generally accepted stereotypes about the character and personal characteristics of people of the other sex, their role in society.

## Main part

Puberty is a period of rapid physical development and puberty characterized by significant changes in the adolescent's body, including the appearance of secondary sexual characteristics. The skeletal system develops, changes in blood composition and blood pressure are observed. Various structural and functional changes occur

in brain activity. The characteristics of this period are the intensity and unevenness of the development and growth of the body - the period of "puberty", which is characterized by the unevenness of the pace of development and significant individual variability (temporary differences between boys and girls, acceleration and deceleration).

It is necessary to know the sequence and approximate time of the appearance of certain signs, because this significantly affects the behavior of the teenager. Their psychological characteristics are directly or indirectly related to puberty, and problems are important for both adults and adolescents to consult a psychologist.

In girls, the first stage of puberty ends at the age of 13 (11 - 13 years old), and the second one begins (13 - 15 years old). It's right. Rapid growth, maturation of the body, ongoing psychological changes - all this affects the functional state of the teenager. 11 - 12 years old - a period of activity, showing a significant increase in energy.

But this leads to increased fatigue and a slight decrease in work capacity. Most of the time, behind the problems in the movement of teenagers, there is a quick and sharp onset of fatigue, in which the teenager not only cannot control, but also cannot understand his maturity.

Despite the individuality of children, nowadays complaints and quarrels between children and adults are increasing. At this time, children show impressionability, curiosity, and hatred, especially towards adults. Their behavior is often characterized by demonstrative rudeness.

This condition increases with the passage of puberty (in boys) or intensively (in girls), which leads to increased impulsivity, often changes in mood, the severity of the level of perception of other people by adolescents. It also affects the form of protest. Increased impressionability without any reason (and often understood), frequent and sharp mood swings, crying are characteristic of girls.

In boys, rudeness, restlessness, restlessness, ineffective activity increase, they always tie something to their hands or shake them. During this period, many schoolchildren experience partially uncoordinated and uncertainty of movements, they become rude and uncomfortable.

At the age of 13-14, adolescents often experience an increase or decrease in activity, specific changes are observed, which can continue until the body is completely exhausted. Fatigue appears suddenly, quickly, characterizes high fatigue. Efficiency and productivity decrease, the number of incorrect actions in boys at the age of 13-14 increases sharply (and in girls, the highest rate of errors is recorded at the age of 12). The phenomenon of adolescent laziness is associated with increased fatigue.

You can often hear complaints about them from adults: the teenager always lies, runs away, can't stand: he always tries to lean on something, and answers questions that I don't have the strength. The reason for this is advanced growth, which requires a lot of effort and reduces endurance.

With such complaints, the teenager should be given delayed instructions, through these instructions, he will understand that it is time to end the actions that have arisen in him, try to restore physical strength, understand the importance of self-strengthening and how to do this. get acquainted with the implementation methods.

A teenager's reactions often do not match the force and importance of the situation. He is completely different and objectively summarizes events, events from each other, and treats them in the same way. appears in relation to

Maturation affects speech development, especially in boys. Their speech becomes more compact and stereotyped, which is reflected in the characteristic "oral speech" of many adolescent boys. Some of the difficulties in writing are related to this.

It is known that during adolescence, girls are generally better at expressing themselves in writing than boys. However, in the future, after the age of 14-15, boys become equal to girls, and often surpass them in this skill. Due to the characteristics of the speech sphere, teenagers often react slowly to what is said to them. The obvious consequences of this are complaints from teenagers that they don't understand the teacher's explanations, that "they have to repeat everything to them two hundred times." It is important to remember that teenagers are very concerned about their own nonsense and speech problems, and they pay a lot of attention to humor and support.

Therefore, special activities are needed to develop motor skills, oral and written speech of the teenager. One of the main characteristics of adolescence is the desire to express one's "I" in life, the desire to grow up, and therefore the constant search for oneself, which sometimes leads to antisocial behavior.

### **Analyses**

The development of each adolescent as a person is an individual process, but it is mainly related to the external environment and relationships in the family, school and friends. At this stage of adolescent personality formation, the clear formation of the concepts of "real man" and "real woman" in boys or girls should become the motive of sex education.

It is very important that a teenager not only knows the meaning of these concepts, but also accepts them as their attitude and position in life. A teenager's nervous system is very vulnerable, it does not tolerate rude interference, disrespect for the inner world and feelings. Courtesy and patience of adults, recognition of the personal life of a son or daughter as an independently existing sphere is necessary.

Then there is a desire to trust, to consult about difficulties, to share joy and to seek advice from your loved ones. Another important feature

of this period is the desire for independence. As the adolescent develops a sense of identity and becomes less dependent on parents and other adults who influence him, peer relationships become more important. It is in the process of communicating with each other that they learn the necessary support and guidance of teenagers.

At this age, there is a great desire to live one's own life, to correct the mistakes of the previous generation. Only over the years, the implementation of their goals, rules of conduct and methods of their management are developed. Adolescents' need for freedom is usually combined with their desire to be like their friends, although they often cannot combine both.

In order to study the gender stereotypes of teenagers, empirical research was conducted in the secondary school of Fergana region, and in the questionnaire conducted among the students of the 9th grade (40 participated). 20 of them are boys, 20 are girls). Questionnaires were asked to answer in writing (what should boys be like? What should girls be like?). Data verification was done using structural analysis. Adolescents' views of themselves and the opposite sex were analyzed.

According to teenagers, the most important qualities for guys are intelligence (50%), cheerfulness (30%), and these qualities were the answers given by girls. It should be noted that in the answers of boys, stereotypical female qualities such as loyalty, tenderness were also noted (10% of answers).

In their answers, the girls, in addition to the above-mentioned main qualities of girls, noted such characteristics as determination (15% of answers), politeness, politeness, modesty, sense of humor (10% of answers). Based on the answers of ninth graders, we can imagine how girls should be.

So, a girl should be beautiful, intelligent, gentle, kind, feminine, chaste, purposeful, loyal, humble, polite, without bad habits and have a sense of humor. Absence of bad habits (25%),

courage (20%), kindness (15%) - these qualities were mentioned by boys; Kindness (40%), awareness (35%), responsibility (30%), gentleness (25%), politeness (20%) - these qualities were mentioned by girls. It is worth noting that children's qualities such as strength, courage, responsibility, independence, honesty, hard work and determination were recorded only (5%) of boys. According to girls, in addition to the above five basic qualities, guys should also show strength, courage, honesty, manners, and respect for others (15% of responses). Based on the answers of ninth graders, we can imagine how young men should be. So, a young man should be smart, kind, cheerful, responsible, brave, gentle, polite without bad habits. It should be noted that the answers of girls differed more in content from the answers of boys, boys were limited to a few definitions.

According to teenagers, the most important qualities for girls are: beauty (45%), intelligence (40%), gentleness (25%), kindness (20%), absence of bad habits (15%) - these qualities are the answers given by the boys; intelligence (40%), beauty (35%), femininity (30%), kindness (25%), sympathy, pride (20%) showed characteristics.

Studying problems related to human sexuality has always caused certain difficulties for researchers. The difficulty in choosing adequate methods is that teenagers do not have scientific and life experience, and not everyone will have a well-developed vocabulary. These and many other problems arise in the researcher. Human self-awareness is the deepest aspect of intimacy, especially in gender issues, so it is necessary to establish a friendly relationship with the objects of study. The following results were determined in the course of conducting the Rokkich methodology "Study of the influence of sexual stereotypes on the choice of teenagers".

At the identification stage, sexual stereotypes of adolescents were identified. A questionnaire consisting of 12 questions was

developed to study them. The questions presented in the questionnaire cover the main gender stereotypes characteristic of a certain age. According to the analysis of the results of the questionnaire, it is possible to draw a number of conclusions about the opinions of men and women in society: 78% of girls and 92% of boys believe that men should make decisions in the family. This choice means that girls are subservient to boys because they accept this stereotype: the undeniable status of the man, according to which the man occupies a high position in both professional and family life.

93.8% of girls and 91% of boys agree that "real men don't cry". 87.5% of girls and 75% of boys support the idea that men need more open feelings than women. 93.8% of girls and 66.6% of boys believe that a man who actively shows his feelings causes rejection among others. These indicators correspond to a stereotype such as the emotional stereotype of a man.

65.5% of girls and 91.6% of boys believe that men always have more practical ideas than women. If there is a big difference in this issue, then 75% of girls and 75% of boys agree that the man should handle all financial matters in the family. These indicators describe a stereotype such as the norm of mental toughness, according to which a man must be responsible for the financial support of the family, must make important decisions not only for himself, but also for his loved ones.

48.5% of girls and 38.6% of boys agree that knitting, cleaning and cooking should have nothing to do with women's and men's activities. 43.8% of girls and 66.6% of boys believe that even if a woman works, she still has to do all the housework. 75% of girls and 95.6% of boys think that too many women forget that home is their proper place. 75% of girls and 95.6% of boys think it's true: a real woman does all the housework herself and doesn't ask her husband for help. These words correspond to the following stereotype: a woman should be the guardian of

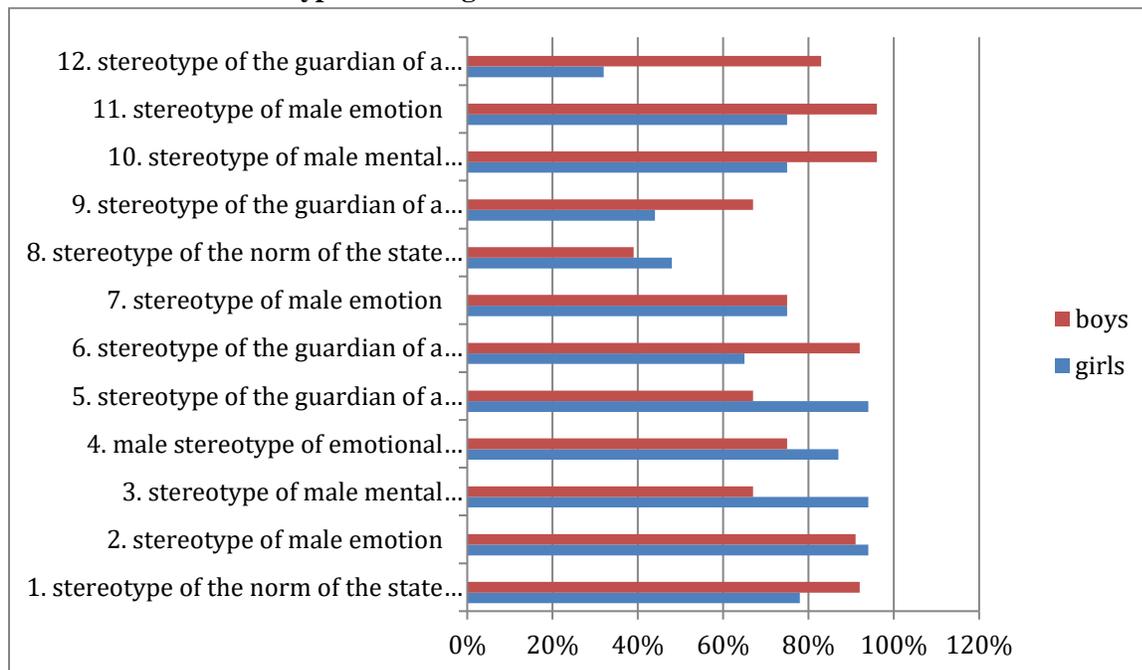
her home. 32.5% of girls and 83% of boys conclude that high positions in workplaces are not created for women. It is characterized by a full-fledged stereotype: women are less valued as workers than men.

### Discussions

Thus, at present, teenagers have many sexual myths and stereotypes, according to which they try to establish relationships with the opposite

sex. For example, girls completely deny boys the opportunity to show their feminine qualities, while boys treat girls as comforting and almost unproblematic housewives. It was noted that most of the girls agree with the role offered by the boys, and for the boys they prepare the role of the father of the family who deals with financial matters. Such a situation cannot affect the choice of teenagers.

### The main sexual stereotypes of teenagers.



According to them, teenagers unconsciously build their lives on the question of what a "real" man should do, what a "real" woman should do. This period is a very difficult period for teenagers, and during this period, a lot of attention should be paid to teenagers.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it is necessary to pay attention to the following when forming the main sexual stereotypes of teenage boys and girls.

1. It is necessary to conduct special training for the development of motor skills, oral and written speech of a teenager.

2. It is necessary to pay attention to the external environment and relationships in the family, school and friends in the manifestation of "I" during adolescence.

3. At this stage of adolescent personality formation, providing sexual education and training in the clear formation of the concepts of "real man" and "real woman" in boys or girls.

4. They should make the concept of "real man" and "real woman" their future motivation. It is very important that a teenager not only knows the meaning of these concepts, but also accepts them as their attitude and position in life.

5. It is necessary to form the right attitude by adults, knowing that the nervous system of a teenager is very vulnerable, it does not tolerate rude interference, disrespect for the inner world and feelings.

6. Courtesy and patience of adults, it is necessary to recognize the personal life of a boy or girl as an independently existing sphere.

7. Trust him, consult him about difficulties, share joy and give him the right advice from his relatives.

8. Another important feature of this period is the desire for independence.

9. Emphasizing the importance of peer relationships by developing the adolescent's sense of identity and reducing dependence on parents and other adults who influence him.

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