



THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOGENETIC FACTORS ON THE UPBRINGING OF TWINS IN UZBEK FAMILIES

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Annotation

This article describes the theoretical and practical approaches of foreign scientists to the influence of psychogenetic factors on the development of twins, as well as the influence of psychogenetic factors on the socialization of twins in Uzbek families.

Keywords: genetics, psychogenetics, genotype, heterosexual, temperament, twins, psychology of twins, monozygote, dizygote, social environment, psychological development.

Relevance of the Topic

The Uzbek family has always been a childish nation. In particular, the need for raising children is growing every year. From the moment a child is born, caring for him is not only the responsibility of the mother, but also the support of his or her grandparents around him or her. The influence of genetics on the upbringing of children is great. Especially if the twins are boys and girls. Most genetic studies classify the importance of genetic factors in parenting according to the type of development of the twins. Many scientists have substantiated their views on what psychogenetics is and how it affects the psychological development of a person.

This science, known in the West as behavioral genetics, existed almost a century ago. He studies heredity and variability of mental traits, the interaction of genes and the environment in the formation of temperament, cognitive functions, behavior and other characteristics of a person. One of the most informative methods in it is twins, but there are others - genealogy, population, the method of adoptive families.

So what determines our behavior more - environment, education, or genetics? In everyday consciousness, a person is faced with the myth that behavior is determined exclusively by genetics or only by the environment. There have also been periods of the dominance of hereditary determinism and social determinism in science. It is often said in the media that this and his gene were discovered. It is



not true. The main conclusion of current research is that behavioral diversity is always the result of a complex interaction of two factors.

Genetically monozygous twins are exactly the same, they have 100% the same genes. In this case, nature causes cloning of a person (a clone is a group of genetically similar individuals). The incidence of monozygotic twins is about 4 cases per 1000 births, and this rate is stable in different populations. If this happens rarely in humans, then in some mammals this method of asexual reproduction is used in everyday practice (armadillos, as a rule, give birth to monozygous twins and tetrapods). as close as normal children of the same parents (about 50% of the genes are shared). Unlike identical twins, dizygotic twins can be heterosexual. twins

The main method is the twins method. In humans, 99% of the DNA is the same, only 1% is different - this is called gene separation. For example, you and I have 99 percent of all genes.

Apparently, 1% is not enough, but in fact it is tens of millions of differences, that is, a very large number of genetic variants.

For example, in 1934 H. Von Brocken described the phenomena of harmonious and disharmonic rivalry of twins: co-operation with each other and perfecting against each other. At first, it was assumed that the first is typical for MZ twins, the second for DZ, but this was not confirmed later; both types of dyadic interactions are found in both. He also described some specific social roles for the pair: the minister of external relations, who communicates with the outside world, and the minister of the interior. Later, the role relationships that exist in the everyday life of twins were described by the Italian researcher L. Gedda and others, in the domestic literature V.V. Semenov. They demonstrated how the distribution of roles affects the assessment of intra-pair similarity and, accordingly, the value of the heritability coefficient. [1]

However, R. Zazzo investigated the twin situation in the most detail and described it in 1960 in his book "Gemini: Couple and Personality". He introduced the very concept of "twin situation", showed its manifestations and substantiated the need to study it. R. Zazzo himself called the study of twin pairs "the third method" along with the methods of Galton's "contrasting groups" (meaning the comparison of groups of MZ and DZ twins) and Gesell's "control twin". by the similarity and those that are formed by the wider environment, another factor stands out that creates both specific similarity and differences in its depth - a twin situation, a kind of



"microcosm", the result of which can be both convergence and divergence of development.

In families with twins, some of the psychological characteristics of children are repeated in each other. For example, psychological similarities in monozygotic twins can complement each other with cases of disagreement, approval, and certain character traits. Psychogenetics also matters, especially in the case of parents who are used to some Uzbek families, for example, urging the elder to be vigilant even if he or she makes a small mistake by doubling responsibility for the older child. That is, the relative similarity of monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins is proven genetically, and in such cases, the development of the twins' psyche is most obvious in their impact on the situation

Today, genetics uses a significant number of research methods in order to divide the phenotypic variability of the studied traits into genetic and environmental components. The simplest and often the only one is the isolation of the total component of genetic variability, represented by the coefficient of heritability (h^2) and two environmental components - a common (c^2) and a different (c^2) environment. To quantify these components, researchers turn to two experimental designs: studies of twins and families with foster children. These options can be used in combination with each other and with the family method, which arose quite a long time ago - it was applied by F. Galton, investigating the heredity of talent (but the family method has a weak resolving ability to separate the hereditary and environmental components of the variance, since the observed similarity between the members families can be explained both by the commonality of genes and by the common environment, if relatives live together). [2].

However, there have been practically no studies on the influence of genetic factors on the development of twins. However, in the majority of twins brought up in an Uzbek family, some psychogenically similar psychological characteristics are repeated among the twins. In our social life, we have seen that some twins have the same sexual characteristics as the older ones. From the point of view of psychogenics in the classical version of the method of twins, they proceed from the assumption that twins are similar in pairs. For discrete characters, the concepts of agreement and compromise apply. If a sign appears in both twins (for example, both have schizophrenia), they talk about agreement on this sign. If one twin appears in the phenotype, and the other does not (one is sick, the other is healthy),



then we are talking about disagreements. Since monozygotic twins have the same genotype, their compatibility is usually higher than that of dysgotics.

It should be noted that the morphological characteristics of a person are more susceptible to genetic control than the characteristics of the psyche. This is confirmed by the analysis of the IQ in monozygotes. Thus, his consent to coeducation is 91%, and for those who grew up in different conditions, 67%.

The twins method, or the twins method, is the main method used in psychogenetics (the science of the influence of heredity and the environment on behavior).

The method consists in comparing identical (twins) (monozygous - MZ) and twins (dizygotic - DZ). Monozygotic twins are actually 100% genetic copies of each other, and dizygotic twins are similar to normal siblings by an average of 50%. However, these and other twins share a common environment, for example, they develop in the same womb, are raised in the same family, often go to the same school or even the same class. This means that the differences in physical and psychological characteristics and behavior between monozygotic twins are due to environmental influences, while differences in dizygotic twins are due to environmental and genetic influences. The twins method is aimed at identifying environmental and genetic influences on various character traits.

The twinning method is interesting for comparison with the psychological and other characteristics of twin twins inherited in the 1920s and with monozygous twins and genes of different genes . This method is based on the assumption that the balance on the twin is focused on identifying the influence of the genotype and the environment on the studied psychological quality: / Galton F., 1876 /; study of separated monozygous pairs / Nien X., 1937; Frimen F., 1937; Holzinger K., 1937; Shields D. 1962; Juel-Nilson N., 1965; Bert S., 1966 /; double pair method / Zazzo R., 1958; Anastazi A., 1958; controlled double method / Gezell A., 1929 /; Interaction of genotype-media / Ravich-Scherbo I.V., 1978; Skarr S. 1969; Stern K., 1965 /; study of the influence of heredity on intelligence / von Brakken X., 1969; Vandenberg S., 1962, 1978; Piaje J. 1968; Lebedinsky M.S., 1930; Erlenmayer-Kimling L and Yarvik L, 1963; Plomin P. i De Friz, 1980; Terstoun L. 1953; K. L., 1974; Shields D. 1962; Xirsh D., 1969 /, Psychogenetic study of temperament and personality / Eysenck G., 1972; Bouchard T. i Loelin Dj., 2001 /. It is believed that ghosts with monosides may choose similar strategies for life. But there is also information that twins are different and want to be different. Psychology today has many opinions about this information. Some authors associate this with the



similarity or difference of parents in twins, while others associate it with the effects of hereditary or other factors / Hay, DA, 1984; Fuller J. L., Thompson W. R. 1978; Jensen, A.R., 1987; Egorova M.S. Semenov B.B., 1988; Loehlin J. C., Bouchard, T. J., 2001. Twinning method is one of the informational methods. It is based on the fact that monozygous twins are identical in their genotype and that the genetic sequence of twin twins is not the same. The members of a pair-pair should be formed in a similar environment, therefore, the similarity of twins of duality in a pair may indicate the influence of inherited effects on the nature of the study under study in comparison with categorical ones. The limitations of this method are that the similarity of the psychological symptoms of twin monofilaments may have a nongenetic origin. Scientist F. tried to use twins to solve the problem of "nature and education." This is Galton. The study of twins in science became a characteristic development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Scientists have studied their origins, biology and potency. The work of the twins can be seen in the work of many famous psychologists of the time. For example, E. Torandayak studied 15 pairs of twins and their brothers and sisters in arithmetic and linguistic tests [1]. According to these tests, siblings ranged between 0.3-0.4 and twins in the 0.71-0.90 range. The results of the study led Torandaak to conclude that genetics play a significant role in mental traits. But the twin group was compared to the newborn group, but the twinning method was not modern. Study of a scheme similar to the modern look of the first method. Made by Merriman. He uses the Stanford-Bean test to diagnose double teeth 5-9 and 10-16 years old. The similarity between same-sex twins is higher than that of twins (0.87). And later, like your brothers and sisters (0.50), Freiburg's personality survey methodology aims to identify some aspects of the twin relationship of double mating, such as the degree to which a nervous breakdown, drowning situation, tension, disturbance, openness. The theoretical significance of the chosen methods is different, but the practical result is aimed at achieving one goal

In general, parental care systems have a number of stable characteristics that are passed down from generation to generation in the early stages of development. Some of them are species-specific, others are family-specific (traditions passed down from generation to generation). There are specific effects associated with hormonal changes that can be observed between generations. . These effects are due to a system of maternal hormones that cross the placental barrier and affect the developing fetus. . Genetic changes During the development of the mother's fetus, the development of the child is stabilized under the influence of others. In



the Uzbek family, the phenomenon of paternity is high, and we can see that psychogenetic conditions change on the basis of social factors, with the characteristic of loyalty to the family.

Although *psichologicheskoe razvitiye bliznetsov geneticheskii svyazano, no mogut li nekotorye cherty byt svyazany s etnopsixologicheskimi vliyaniyami?*

For example, *obychai i traditsii raznykh narodov, razlichiya v vospitanii.*

Deystvitelno, my vidim, chto nasledovanie opredelennykh etnicheskikh privyчек, otnosyashchixsya k psichogetike, povtoryaet shohdstvo v chertax haraktera bliznetsov. In uzbek semiax psychological characteristics ottsa v obraze ottsa slujat obraztsom dlya ix detey. This is especially true in families with bliznets.

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