

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

Toyirova Laylo Izatovna

Teacher International Islamic Academy Tashkent, Uzbekistan

toyirova@mail.ru +99890 318 8062



Annotation

The article presents the factors influencing the psychological development of twins, as well as the psychogenetic foundations of specific approaches to the upbringing of twins in Uzbek families.

keyword: cognitive functions, genealogy, population, DNA, MH and DZ, method

Аннотация: В статье представлены факторы, влияющие на психологическое развитие близнецов, а также психогенетические основы специфических подходов к воспитанию близнецов в узбекских семьях.

ключевое слово: когнитивных функций, генеалогия, популяция, ДНК, МЗ и ДЗ, метод

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 intrapair similarity and, accordingly, the value of the heritability coefficient.



However, R. Zazzo investigated the twin situation in the most detail and described it in 1960 in the 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 has been proven genetically, and in such cases, the development of the twins' psyche is most obvious in their impact on the situation.

However, studies on the influence of genetic factors on the development of twins have hardly been conducted. 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 aims to identify environmental and genetic influences on various character traits. Although the psychological development of twins is genetically related, can some of the traits be associated with ethnopsychological influences?

For example, the customs and traditions of different nations, differences in upbringing.

Indeed, we see that the inheritance of certain ethnic habits related to psychogenetics echoes the similarities in the character traits of twins. In Uzbek families, the psychological characteristics of the father as a father serve as a model for their children. This is especially true in families with twins

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