



CHILD'S PERSONALITY AND FAMILY UPBRINGING METHODS (THEORETICAL STUDY)

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KEYWORDS

personality,
child,
methods,
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child personality

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the child's personality and family education methods in terms of the phenomenon of the child's attachment to the personality, the psychological security of the child in the personality, and the patterns of family upbringing in the personality; Where he used the descriptive and analytical approach to information, which is based on the principle of collecting information and interpreting it in a scientific way; The study found that the phenomenon of breastfeeding and attachment, the psychological safety of the child, and the patterns of socialization have a significant impact on the formation of the child's personality and making him able to communicate and interact with others correctly.

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BOLANING SHAXSIYATI VA OILAVIY TARBIYA USULLARI

KALIT SO‘ZLAR:

shaxsiyat,
bola,
metodlar,
oilaviy ta'lim,
bolaning shaxsiyati

ANNOTATSIYA

Tadqiqot bolaning shaxsiga bog'liqlik hodisasi, shaxsdagi bolaning psixologik xavfsizligi, shaxsdagi oilaviy tarbiya qonuniyatlari nuqtai nazaridan bolaning shaxsiyati va oilaviy tarbiya usullarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Axborotni to'plash va uni ilmiy talqin qilish tamoyiliga asoslangan tavsifiy-tahliliy yondashuvni qo'llash orqali o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, emizish va bog'lanish fenomeni, bolaning psixologik xavfsizligi va ijtimoiylashuv qonuniyatlari bolaning shaxsiyatini shakllantirishga, uni boshqalar bilan to'g'ri muloqot qilish va o'zaro munosabatda bo'lishga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

INTRODUCTION

Psychologists point out that there are critical and highly sensitive periods in the development of children during which learning of their behavior patterns becomes possible, that is, there are certain environmental interactions during this period in order to progress naturally, and at the beginning of his interaction he can issue a greater number of responses with his environment, but what remains From it and proves it is what keeps it consolidating, and what fades and omits from the responses, it is the one that does not support, and the child in the characteristics of his first life suffers from what befalls others and suffers from psychological disorders and emotional and behavioral deviations as adults suffer (Watson,2019) The psychological, emotional and physical development of the child is a continuous and escalating process, and in its growth and gradation it is affected by the factors of the physical environment and the social family (Al-Azmawi, 2018; Al-Alousi, 2014)

The nature of early interactions plays a major role in the development of personality, and follow-up studies have revealed that the patterns of emerging early in life remain mostly unchanged with the age of the child. (Morsi, 2017)

Showed different research results The first six childhood years, especially years of life are crucial in terms of learning years and upgrade, if met the needs of children in these years possible for them to employ their potential degree of professionalism, if not met their needs hampered ascension and harbored potential (Mercy, 2017)

Family education methods affect the development and frustration of the child's abilities, and the mother is a source of experience for the child, rather she is the most important repository of experience in early childhood and at this stage she is primarily responsible for caring for the child physically, psychologically and socially, and she is the first giver in that care and then the most important influence. (Morsi, 2017). And as indicated by a study (Turki, 2018) that there is a link between the hardening of children and the psychological control of the mother, as well as the absence of the father's role in the family leads to the impact of their roles, positions and relationship and as a result the mother plays two roles and this leads the children to insecure attachment to their mothers.

It was found in a study (Abu Aita, 2018) that children who show manifestations of insecure attachment are more prone to depression; As for the methods of education in Islam, they differ from all educational systems in terms of their sources and objectives, and some of its foundations are its principles, institutions, methods and characteristics, which began with the education of the Messenger of God, peace and blessings be upon him, and his honorable companions, preparing them, raising them, taking care of aspects of their growth, opening their preparations, directing their abilities, and organizing their energies until they became the best of generations. Throughout human history, it is an education emanating from the texts of the Noble Qur'an and the Prophet's Sunnah aimed at upbringing and guiding the Muslim and nurturing aspects of his growth to build his behavior and physical preparation in the world and the hereafter (Adas, 2017)

Thus, family education begins with the child from his birth, and after years he has acquired different elements through his contact and interaction with members of his family and society, and upbringing includes all the processes of formation, change and acquisition that the child learns about during his interaction with individuals and groups. The satisfaction of needs, self-affirmation and personality acquisition, meaning that family education is a process of social formation of a person's materials (Momani, 2019)

Psychologists believe that the human being strives to achieve independence from the parents, and this happens during the first three years of life and then with the beginning of adolescence again, and that what the parents provide, especially the mother, in satisfying the needs of the child, achieving the demands of growth and supporting his help in independence in the first time contributes to Achieving independence for the second time (Adas, 2017; Abujadou, 2018)

STUDY PROBLEM

Contemporary human life is characterized by many diverse features, perhaps the most important and most prominent of which is the speed of development and the inevitability of change. , constant, or increasing in most aspects of life, whether within man or in the surrounding environment, and despite the strength of the current of change or development, a greater contradiction has appeared in the life of the person of this age, and an inevitable struggle between two opposing forces, the first with a driving force towards the Imam calling for acceleration and acceleration, and the second is a pulling force back, pulling it towards regression, deceleration, and possibly stopping (Al- Azmawi, 2018; Hattab, 2012). During this period in order to progress normally ... and at the beginning of his interaction he can issue a large number of responses with the environment, but what remains of them and proves is what is followed by consolidation, and what is deleted disappears from the responses, which are not followed by consolidation. Or that is followed by unpleasant results, which are pain or the removal of something desired by the child, which reduces the frequency of the response (Radwan, 2018; Kamal, 2018). The childhood stage is one of the most important and dangerous periods of human life, because it is the period in which the first seeds are laid The child's personality that crystallizes and its features appear in the future of his life, in which the child writes the basic concepts that help him to develop and succeed in life (Al-Azzawi,

2017). The first years of the child's life are also characterized by being a stage of nurturing and care, taking care of the newborn's physical and health needs, and going through a series of important steps Which may have a clear impact on the formation of his personality, as he initially seeks to imitate the important people in the environment around him, that he may imitate the father in certain matters, and the mother in other matters, and he may imitate his brother or sister, and he may imitate all of them at the same time. This behavior makes his personality disintegrate and does not help in giving him a distinctive character (Morsi, 2017; Al-Qadi, 2018). So, in the first pages of his life, a person suffers from what befalls others and suffers from psychological disorders and emotional and behavioral deviations as adults suffer. The psychological, emotional, and physical development of the child is a continuous and escalating process, and in its growth and gradation it is affected by the physical surroundings, environment, and social factors (Al- Azmawi, 2018; Awad, 2013).

STUDY OBJECTIVES

The study aims to identify the methods of family education for the child and the formation of his personality through the following questions:

1. What is the importance of the child's attachment phenomenon in personality?
2. What is the importance of the psychological safety of the child in the personality?
3. What is the importance of family upbringing patterns in personality?

STUDY LIMITS

The study is limited to describing and analyzing information about the child's personality and methods of family education.

STUDY TERMS

Definition of personality: (Personality is a dynamic organization, that is, an internal movement of psychological and physiological factors that achieves the individual's adaptation to his environment (Raouf, 2020)

Definition of Al-Azzawi (2017): (Personality is that integrated organization of physical, mental, emotional, and social characteristics and structures that appear in the different relationship of the individual and distinguish him from others (Al-Azzawi, 2017)

Definition of Adas (2017): (The structure of the individual's characteristics and behavior patterns, which would determine for us his unique way of adapting to the environment around him. (Adas, 2017)

Either the two researchers define the personality: they have adopted the definition of psychoanalytic theory in describing and analyzing information about the personality of the child.

Definition of Zine El Abidine (2018)

It is providing the child with the necessary human culture, feeding him with the food he needs, taking care of him during his growth, and refining his morals and himself to have a sound upbringing and to grow fully integrated in terms of physical, spiritual, mental, social, and moral aspects so that he rises and rises. stature and to be honorable among his people) (Zain Al-Abidin, 2018)

Definition of Al-Zayni (2019)

It is the process of building the child little by little to the point of completeness and perfection). (Al- Zayni, 2019)

The researchers' definition of family education:

It is the way in which parents deal with the child during the periods of his life from birth to adulthood.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Personal theories: Theories that explain personality

Among the theories that explain the formation of the personality of the individual and that pertain to our research:

1-Psychoanalytic theory:

This theory stresses the importance of continuity in growth, since from the first moments of an individual's life his personality begins to form, as this results in a somewhat stable structure, and it is this fixed structure that gives the personality of the individual its distinctive character at any moment of his life.

It considers the personality as a sexual - psychological development, where the growth goes through the following stages:

Oral personality, anal personality, phallic personality, latent personality, and sexual personality (Adas, 2017; Zahran, 1988)

Or as a socio - psychological development, as Erikson defined it, and that personality is based on a reasonable balance between positive and negative, between trust and distrust. And between proof of identity and loss of identity, and what the child acquires at a certain stage is a certain ratio between positive and negative, which if the balance is in a positive direction will help him to form a positive personality.

2-Social Learning Theory:

According to Bandura, one of the main issues in individual learning is how a person learns a new response in a social situation. The individual can learn the new response just by observing the behavior of the model, and it refers to the selectivity in learning, as children learn different aspects of the behavior of the model, and they develop behaviors in their personality that are similar to the behavior of the model, and thus he sees that the personality is affected by other people (Abu El-Nile, 2020)

Children gain many patterns of behavior and attitude by observing their parents, teachers, friends, and other patterns in their environment, and the adult produces learned responses.

By observing the behaviors and behaviors shown by other individuals, and thus he sees that the individual's personality is affected in the social situations in which the individual lives (Hamad, 2019)

3-Behavioral theory:

The behavioral model is an environmental model, which sees that the behavior of the organism is determined primarily as responses to stimuli in the environment, these responses remain to become part of the individual's personality if these responses are reinforced, that is, followed by a good effect or something desirable after the response occurs

(Hamad, 2019)

Thus, personal behavioral theory sees behaviors or conclusions that have been learned after they have been reinforced.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

One of the studies dealt with childhood and its relationship to personality in general.

1-Kazden et al. (2018) study and referred to in (Hamad, 2019)

The study aimed to select the differences between normal and psychologically disturbed children in social skills, and the study consisted of 60 children, and the sample consisted of 30 normal children and 30 psychologically disturbed children, distributed in the following disorders, communication disorder (7 children), depression disorder (5 children) and anxiety (5 children) impulsiveness and recklessness (7 children) acute rejection (7 children). The results showed statistically significant differences between the two groups in both social skills and self-efficacy and they were in favor of the normal group. The study also proved that social support is an essential factor in the development of social skills in children, as half of the troubled children received feedback and motivated performance, while the second half did not receive Any stimulation, the results showed that the children who received stimulation and feedback had an increased level of social skills.

2-study (congo,2019 Harvey&) and referred to in (Abu El-Nile, 2020)

Which aimed to know the effect of frustration in the responses resulting from the surrounding situation on a sample of (7 males) and (5 females) of infants aged (22 months) to (26 months), which included the surrounding situation from two sessions, the first leaving the examinees to play in games (dolls) certain, and in the second session causing frustration through the removal of playing outside the reach of the hands of the baby, have been recorded (Fedora) results showed that the responses resulting from the ocean position included yelling, and features Ahrobah, and the sounds are not crying, as well as crying, looking at the request help.

3-study (Wallersteing,2017) and referred to in (Abu El-Nile, 2020)

A large number of variables related to psychological independence from the family were mentioned with a ten-year follow-up of (16 children), and the study found that independence from the family and the transition to early adulthood is affected by fear of failure in emotional relationships, and a sense of helplessness, as it is affected by factors such as care, performance School, psychological and social affection, memories about the rupture of the relationship between parents, independence, the trend towards the past, present and future, the need for the father, especially males, as the study showed that separated families may give the child the ability to absorb shocks and protection if the father helps the child (whether the father or mother) is characterized by compassion, stability and lack of volatility and the ability to take responsibility.

4-Study (Al-Muhammadawi, 2019) and referred to in (Abu El-Nil, 2020)

The study aimed to verify two guiding methods (modeling and role-playing) in the introverted behavior of children in the role of the state, and the study found the effectiveness of the two methods in the introverted behavior of children in the role of the state.

DISCUSS PREVIOUS STUDIES

Through the presentation of previous studies, a study showed (Kazdin and others, 2019) The emotional disorders negatively affect social skills carried by children DISTURBED and including the emotions or emotional responses are part of the personal components compassionate permission personal children DISTURBED personal, non - social does not have the proper social skills, so attention must be given to the education of family sound free of disturbances that will affect their characters

Also, a study showed (congo,2019 Harvey&) The child's frustrating process will affect responses in the frustrating situation and be troubled responses, and the process of frustration is linked to a way of family education, i.e., when the upbringing of the child does not exceed frustrating his position, and give him all his needs so that a sound character arises away from the unrest.

Either study (Wallersteing, 2017) showed that psychological independence is also linked to family education and what they offer family support and self-confidence, as well as the quality of the relationship between the parents all, affect the independence of the individual and the uniqueness of his personality.

As for the study (Al-Muhammadawi, 2019), it showed that the process of imitating the model has an impact on introverted behavior, and since the parents are the first model of the child, the method of family education will reflect negatively or positively on the personality.

STUDY METHOD

The two researchers used the descriptive analytical approach to information related to the child's personality and family education methods by reviewing the relevant sources and literature.

In order to achieve the first question, what is the importance of the phenomenon of the child's attachment to the personality?

The researchers addressed the following:

1-Breastfeeding and attachment:

The relationship of the child with the mother is the first link in the chain of relationships that the child should build, and there is no doubt that the distance between the child and his mother is zero or zero at first, i.e. during pregnancy.

A human relationship characterized by mutual Baltjazb between the child and the creature other and have a specific magnetic field Kalmjal, the more away thing about the power of attraction was less affected by, if we started to measure that distance during pregnancy, embryo part of the mother, after giving birth remains the phenomenon of adhesion of the child Balam - and the mother the child, the phenomenon Familiar, desirable behavior and a loving view of the soul, and at the same time, the mother is in direct contact with the child. The first relationship is in its natural form and content.

Any separation or separation between the child and the mother in the first year causes disintegration and modification in the human relationship between them and may lead to its sabotage and distortion, and this affects the elements of forming the child's psychological personality.

The child looks at the life around him through a telescope and his relationship with his mother. If it is a calm, beautiful and peaceful relationship, he sees the world and the people and the ties with them as well.

The success and stability of the relationship between mother and child is of paramount importance in the process of psychological formation and the development of the ability to social interaction and building the child's personality (Al- Azmawi, 2018)

2-The second question: What is the importance of the psychological safety of the child in the personality?

THE RESEARCHERS ADDRESSED

a - (Psychological safety):

The need for security means freedom from fear, whatever its source and this need appears in children clearly in their avoidance of exposure to dangerous situations of all kinds, which give rise to responses to feelings of danger and psychological anxiety. We notice this need in adults and children in a situation of feeling danger. (Al-Rashidi, 2020)

Freud argues that psychological anxiety results from frustrations and psychological conflicts that occur in the subconscious and unconscious in the early stages of childhood, the most important of which is the fear of separation from the mother and emotional deprivation, which in turn lead to a disorder in personality development and the emergence of a neurotic personality (Saleh, 2019)

When a child faces a situation in which he feels that his parents or one of them are preventing him from expressing his needs, he becomes angry with them, and the child's feeling of his anger towards his parents develops in him a sense of sin. The family relationship and family upbringing have effects on the child's personality. When imposed or neglected by the child, effects are generated on his personality, including insecurity and loneliness, and the inability to exchange emotions, and when the parents are angry, a tendency will be born in the child to fear and insecurity. As well as excessive protection, imposing rigid systems, parental disagreements, and jealousy of brothers, all of these circumstances affect the child's personality (Al- Dulaimi, 2018)

The child feels very anxious when he thinks that he has acted badly, and the problem increases when the child has a general feeling that he is not behaving in the right way, and at the age of two to six years, the child's imagination is strong, but his distinction between reality and imagination is weak, and at this stage, he feels lack of Safety when he expects punishment for misbehaving.

Likewise, breastfeeding has an important role in the psychological safety of the child, as the process of breastfeeding is not just following biological needs, but rather it is a social position that consists between the infant and his mother, in which the infant is affected by the psychological state of his mother during breastfeeding and her mood. (Muslim, 2020)

b-Attachment axis:

Clearly, attachment begins between the sixth month until the ninth month of life and is more acute in the months that followed, and be hung up accompanied by strong and violent feelings, and is evident in the feelings of pleasure and jubilation during meet the child

custodian, Children at this stage tend corroboration of persons or a particular person and ask them to They carry him, and he follows them in their going and coming and they cry when he leaves them, and this is how this behavioral growth is called attachment. (Al- Zayni, 2019)

The direct contact between the mother and her child generates in the child a feeling of safety and a sense of the mother's tenderness, as well as the hormone that stimulates milk secretion that supports the elements of motherhood by sensing her taste and ability to provide him with care. (Morsi, 2017)

In the theory of interaction analysis, (Burn) sees that the parental ego teaches children and children how to perceive the world realistically and how to exchange love with others, and how to interact spontaneously with others without falsification, evasion or deception, and teaches young people how to live in this world (Al-Rashidi, 2020)

Breastfeeding and attachment to the child are not only beneficial for the child, but also for the mother, as breastfeeding protects the mother from developing certain types of breast cancer, as well as preventing pelvic fracture in the advanced stages of life, and also helps the uterus return to its normal size before birth. (Morsi, 2017)

3-And to verify the third question: What is the importance of family upbringing patterns in personality? The researchers addressed:

THE FOCUS OF FAMILY UPBRINGING STYLES

Treating children is an art that is difficult for many fathers and mothers in period of life, and parents often wonder about the most effective ways to deal with their children, and in general, there are different types of family upbringing, including:

1-Cruelty and domination, that is cruelty in treating children and carrying them to tasks beyond their capabilities, determining the ways they eat, sleeping and play, and preventing the child from doing what he desires.

2-Excessive protection, parents interfere in the affairs of the child and perform duties on his behalf, which means robbing the child's desire for liberation and independence, and thus the difficulty of holding him responsible alone.

3-Neglect, and one of the most important forms of it, is the lack of attention to the hygiene of the child and following the biological and psychological needs.

4-Oscillation, i.e. the father or mother's instability in using the methods of reward and punishment, and it means confusion about the child's behavior and also included distancing in the direction of both father and mother in the process of upbringing, and all this makes the child confused and emotionally unstable, which affects the growth of his personality.

5-Segregation, where there is a deliberate inequality between children and preference among them because of the birth order, age, and gender, and a child with a jealous personality may be selfish.

6-Pampering, that is, encouraging the child to achieve his desires as he wants, that is, not directing the child to take responsibility or encouraging him to engage in undesirable behaviors and defending him in all situations regardless of their health, and the personality of the spoiled child is rapidly collapsing.

7-Provoking psychological pain by notifying the child of guilt whenever he engages in

undesirable behavior or preparing or belittling it, whatever his behavior and searching for his mistakes and criticizing him in a hurtful manner, and this constitutes a child who lacks confidence, hesitates, withdraws, and becomes confused (Saleh, 2019)

DISCUSS THE RESULTS

The results obtained through the questions raised in this study were discussed here. According to his interlocutor, the researchers concluded the following:

In the axis of breastfeeding and attachment to the child, and when analyzing the information collected in this axis, we note that the mother has a major role or the first role in the upbringing of the child, as well as the impact of the period of pregnancy on the process of attachment and closeness and the effect of breastfeeding in terms of the attachment of the child to his mother's breast and its consequences From the provision of biological needs (milk) or food, as well as psychological needs, which are psychological safety and tenderness, and thus we conclude that the process of attachment is a psychological process. Achieving this need requires the mother to be near the child during the breastfeeding period and not to leave him, but what we notice in our current society is that a woman or mother goes out to the field of work and leaves her child at home with his grandmother or leaves him with neighbors or a relative, or put him in nurseries.

The relationship of the child with his mother has unique characteristics and dimensions. It is a relationship with a bilateral, mutual, mutual, mutual, and lasting effect, and nature full of real feelings and developed in accordance with the stages of psychological, emotional, and social development, and stems from this intimate relationship the most prominent future emotions and perceptions of the child and through which many aspects of the personality are refined.

We also conclude that the need for attachment is not followed by a mother to her child at the present time, we notice children of this age are anxious and troubled and do not show a balance in their personality through street and school behaviors.

1- In the axis of psychological safety of the child, and after analyzing the information contained in this aspect, the researchers concluded the following:

Psychological safety is the need for a list of the child and the great, as was explained in the pyramid (Maslow) needs, as is the need for safety in the second place in the pyramid, but this need for the child is not considered the second need after having physiological, because they are linked to the first need It is achieved when the first need is followed. When the mother breastfeeds her child, she satisfies the physiological need (food) and at the same time also satisfies the need for psychological safety.

We also conclude that the father has a great role in achieving psychological safety, as the absence of the father from the family has an impact on children, especially males, as it generates weak social skills, low self-confidence, and lack of independence, as indicated by the study (Al-Muhammadawi, 2020) and the study (2017, Wallerstein)

4-On the axis of the family upbringing of the child:

The researchers concluded that there are many patterns of family upbringing, as well as variation and contradiction in its patterns. Patterns of cruelty and domination vary with

excess need. As for neglect and provoke psychological pain, discrimination, and fluctuation in treatment, they vary with pampering. In cruelty, excessive need, pampering, or neglect.

We conclude that belittling, belittling, and criticizing the child's behavior and injuring him, constitutes a child who lacks confidence in himself and cannot be independent and bear responsibility, as indicated by a study (Congo & Harvey, 2019). It is noted in the patterns of family formation that all the wrong styles practiced all in our society, which shows the error in our ways upbringing, and these errors will be reflected on the character of children in their future.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Recommendations:

In light of what was described, analyzed, and what was concluded and reached, the researchers recommend the following:

- 1-On the mother breastfeeding the baby.
- 2-Do not leave the child with others.
- 3-Systems of the child (Ahtnh) by the mother and father to feel the psychological security.
- 4-No hesitation in dealing with the child.
- 5-Providing the child with a family atmosphere free of problems and quarrels between spouses.
- 6-The parents are a good example.
- 7-Provide guidance, advice and reduce scolding for the child.
- 8-Instilling confidence in the child in the positive actions he makes.
- 9-Equality in dealing with family children.

Suggestions:

- 1-Conducting a comparative study of the phenomenon of attachment among orphaned and normal children.
- 2-Conducting a comparative study between orphaned and normal children in social behavior.
- 3-Conducting a study on the needs of children according to the variables of age and gender.
- 4-Conducting a study on the patterns of family upbringing among the layers of Iraqi society.

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