

METHODOLOGY OF EMPIRICAL STUDY OF SIBLING STATUS IN FAMILY RELATIONS

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Abstract

This article sheds light on the influence of sibling status and sibling relationships on children's personality formation, the role of sibling status on children's character.

Key words: sibling status, personal index, mental development, perfectionism, adaptation, competition, infantilism, communication.

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Introduction

Sibling is a term used to describe brothers and sisters born to the same parents in the same family. Since ancient times, the status of siblings has been very important in connection with the order of distribution of inheritance. The older brother, as a rule, brought a large share of the inheritance. The younger sons always stayed with their parents and took care of them and lived together. After the death of the parents, the house where the parents lived was inherited by the youngest son. The sense of responsibility always wakes up early in the first-born children of the family. Because of this, he feels older than his younger brother or sister, and his parents educate him by saying "you are his brother", "you are older", "you should protect him". After parents, brothers and sisters always try to fulfill the duties of the elders of the house, take care of household chores, material support, education and military duties of the younger ones.

In this article, we will study and analyze each of the siblings separately.

Single children.

They carry a relatively large psychological burden. If there were several brothers or sisters, it could be divided among several. And here - for everyone, he takes on all the burden.

Single children often have limited sociability. For example, they don't have the skills to take care of someone because they don't have younger siblings. They don't want to submit to a partner who is stronger than them, because they don't have an older brother.

They become more selfish because they are used to having all the love and care of their parents.

Only children are less competitive because they get everything from their parents without any effort. Therefore, it is more difficult for them to accept and overcome crises and criticism directed at them. They do not have the habit of communicating with their peers, because they do not have brothers and sisters, they often like to communicate with older people.

Single children are always in the eyes of their parents, like a "fly under a microscope", and therefore it is instilled that the child must meet the expectations of the parents. In adulthood, this can manifest itself as perfectionism, the pursuit of absolute perfection in everything. Considering that he is perfect, he thinks that the people around him and the world in general should treat him accordingly. That is, it cannot be reached. But under the influence of selfishness and any other destructive thoughts and feelings, a person can decline. He knows how to protect his boundaries in relationships with other people. "This is my book. It's my car." He knows very well what is mine and what is someone else's.

Firstborn (eldest child)

For some time (before the birth of small children) they attract the attention of all parents. They often grow intellectually and physically more developed. They grow faster. Often from a very early age, they develop the ability to care for and help others (younger brothers and sisters). True, it depends a lot on the age difference between them and the next one. Because of the habit of helping young children, parents have a great responsibility. The excessive burden of responsibility, in turn, develops such qualities as prudence and conservatism. On the other hand, first-borns often use authoritarian methods towards younger ones and have a habit of giving orders. From a very early age, he is conditioned to feel smarter and stronger.

Youngest ("last children")

1. Free, careless, carefree. They often retain playfulness, infantilism, and a childish attitude to life until their hair turns gray.
2. They were always given the best sweets by their parents as children. In adulthood, they often continue to demand care and guardianship from their partner: "No matter how much you give, it's not enough!"

3. Their personal achievement motive is less evident. Magical attitude to the world: "Everything is brought to me on a platter (both parents and cosmic forces)."
4. They are often prone to emotional manipulation and sophisticated diplomacy because they have no chance of winning in direct confrontation with older brothers and sisters.

Middle children

1. The first thing that immediately catches your eye is that middle children do not have a special status. For example, in a large family, 5 children have three middle children.
2. The middle position is the most uncomfortable. He is deprived of the priority status of the elder and the privileges of the younger.
3. Average children, as a rule, leave the parental family faster and easier. You can't let the older one go - he's a housekeeper, he needs to be given the job. You can not let go of the little one - he is loved.
4. The older child often loads in the middle. He is still small because he couldn't load the smaller one. At the same time, it looks at the rehelimony as prestige and norms, learns through the imitation, it takes its strongest qualities. And such a "life education" can be more effective than imitating parents, as the contact distance with a large brother is much closer to the contact. Under pressure, such children develop their defensive skills, first of all, the ability to defend their thoughts.
5. As a result of heavier conditions for growth and development, the middle-class children are more durable, patient, adapted to different living conditions, gather more better attention to goals and achieve the goals. There are more such people in life.
6. Middle children are ready to take on new and unusual things. They look for happiness not in the family, but outside, in society. If the eldest, as a rule, inherited the work of his parents, the middle son discovers America. Kenjatoy, on the other hand, freely use the achievements of the founders.
7. Here is an interesting fact. Medium children usually support unusual ideas: 90% of scientists who supported Charles Darwin's teachings became secondary children.

Preventing conflicts between siblings

The most painful early trauma in life for a first-born child is the loss of the status of being the only one, the trauma of abandonment. "I was the best, I was the only one, I was the center of the universe for my parents, and then suddenly it blossomed! Then a brother was born. And that's it! You're one of two children! And now a lot of attention is on the little one will be directed!" The experience of crisis, the experience of losing identity and uniqueness in the relationship with parents, resentment (parents may be perceived as traitors) and anxiety (the whole world may be perceived as an irreparably unfair and dangerous place , where everything is possible. fall in a moment). Therefore, after the birth of a sibling, the older child needs praise and support. So that they do not feel abandoned, the mother nurses the younger one and looks after the older one. 'pays more attention.

The situation when you have to make the first independent decisions for a small child can be very painful. After all, he spent his whole life in conditions of complete safety and maximum comfort. So that he does not feel helpless, it is necessary to accustom him to rights and responsibilities from childhood, to develop the ability to choose, have his own opinion, make decisions and have his own sphere of responsibility. Responsible tasks should be entrusted to him, first of all, it should be started by ordering him to bring something from the store when he is small.

A parent's help to the middle child - sometimes giving him the opportunity to feel the advantages of brothers and sisters - is to caress him like a small child and trust him like an older child.

In conclusion, I can say that everything in our life starts from childhood. At first glance, the causes of many "incomprehensible" psychological problems in personal and professional life, the roots of habits, beliefs,

the basis of a person's worldview and life position lie in his sibling status.

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