

INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT--*This article presents a theoretical and practical analysis of research findings revealing the causes that characterize the individual psychosocial features and personality traits of identifying twins.*

Keywords-- *personality, psychological, characteristics, twins, twinpsychology, monozygote, dizygote, social environment, psychological development.*

I. INTRODUCTION

World of twins The birth of the twins gave a lot of material to create myths and legends. Historically, supernatural traits have been characterized by twins who have been considered the perpetrators of misfortune, or the perpetrators of disasters. The concept of twins is shaped by very different and contradictory ideas. They were regarded as individuals who awakened their sacred respect and the fear of the devil. Among the indigenous peoples of modern Peru, male twins were respected as sons of the lightning god. They were considered elected, and were seen to have many privileges while roaming the streets. Among children born in South America, the birth of twins was often regarded as a bad sign and was thought to be the wife's infidelity or her involvement with the evil spirit. As a result, the twins were killed or subjected to various penalties. In Europe during the Middle Ages, twin mothers were accused of living with the devil and burning their children with the pillar. Recently, people have been freed from the superstition that is accompanied by arbitrary and cruelty to the twins. Reliable information about twins has emerged relatively recently.

Looking at the present day, the twins view their birth as a miracle and are greeted with joy. In this regard, twin festivals are held every year in various countries around the world, including Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, India, France, UK, Germany, and Poland. But the most popular of these festivals is the annual Twins in August in the US, involving thousands of twins. Twins from all over the world come to this city. The annual show is of great interest not only to the twins, but also to psychologists, doctors and scientists. According to scientists, this festival is of great importance for scientific research. Indeed, the twins are the happiest people. They are not alone since they were born, they have partners with them. Among young children, the twins are attracting our attention. We look at two different boys for a moment as if looking at a miracle. However, there are also twins who are different in appearance, appearance, skin and hair. When we look at them we say, "Were these twins born and exchanged?" And medicine is normal. The reason is simple: twins can be divided into two types - monozygotic and dizygot. Monozygotic twins are formed by splitting one egg cell into two. Their sex and appearance are the same. Diarrhea twins evolve into two cells. As a result, two very different children are born. The twins wear the same clothes, play the same games, read the same book, not wanting to separate from their childhood, and even

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later. This "reaction" or "twin effect" - identifying oneself with a twin pair creates an attempt not to be different from it. Reflection of this reaction differs in monozygotic and dizygotic pairs: closer bond between monozygous pairs than with dizygotic pairs. At birth, the twins develop a marked relationship that differs from their normal

brotherhood. The state of the twin leaves a huge mark on the development of twins, their relationship with their parents and those around them. [2: 89]

R. According to Zazzo, the twin pairs create their own micro worlds characterized by the environment and the characteristics of interactions with other people. A unique twin environment leads to a more intimate relationship between the twins than a normal sister. These ties are so strong that even a temporary divorce from the twins is as acute as the separation from the mother. [2: 56] Twin pairs can be divided into four forms in member relationships.

1) competition leading to twin divergence; They are divided into 3 categories: "twins paired together", "bright individual pair", "split pair". According to statistics, which of the twins was the first to be born. Indeed, a child born a few minutes ago is called a "brother" or "sister", despite the fact that he appeared at the same time and developed at the same time. But this mental development is not always the way to go. As a child, the twins rely on each other, and when they grow up they try to form their own identity and become independent. However, the sensation of each other through the "brain radio" remains. Even if they are far away, they can infect the disease and accept the same environment. In twins, boys and girls try to seize their "power", the girls and twins have a strong sense of co-operation rather than superiority, while boys and girls tend to be leaders, regardless of their first or second birth

Twins often have learning disabilities, why? In some twins, speech development has been delayed, which in some cases is due to impairment. There is no clear boundary between children with learning disabilities and learning disabilities, so it is important to take into account the interests of the child. In addition, some twins are so disrupted that learning is necessary. Twins are a group of children with mental retardation who have problems with reading and other problems. They should be distinguished only from twins with learning disabilities. Do you have the same problem with reading in twins and single-born? This is a very important question. If the problems are different, the twins' method of solving the problem of single births cannot be applied to the twins. In addition, experiments in Australia show that the ability of twin boys to read and write differs from poorly born single children by the following. They lag or lag behind in speech development. Writing, reading, and billing are difficult for them. Similar cases have been reported for girls. The problem is quickly alleviated by the fact that they are unable to do anything but want to do it. Twins who are caught in school are often neglected to work. They could not count their hours by mistake or calculate binary numbers. The main challenge in developing their abilities is to teach them to think and answer questions. Once these key issues are addressed, activities to improve reading can be organized. Some believe that the twins' lack of reading ability is due to their underdevelopment. That means two lakes can use only one hand.

Twins left-handed or one-handed left-handed, so it's easy to turn this into a learning disorder. Results in Australia show that left-handedness between twins is not related to their studies. This means that lateralization between the twins will not affect reading changes. The first step in correcting your twins' reading skills is to prevent them from developing reading errors. This means that special attention should be paid to the development of speech as the factors influencing speech also affect reading. Many parents wait patiently for their twins to learn to read sequentially, but this is an unrealistic dream. In reality, however, this is usually the case: who will

say the first thing they usually do. such speed will cause twin reading problems, or one of the twins will come forward while reading, and the other should not be silent. Therefore, it is important to study the condition of the twins while learning to read. Dealing with individual long twins is more effective than dealing with both of the more distant twins. This means that someone has to deal with the remaining kids while you are dealing with any of the twins. Some families find a solution. Parents deal with each twin individually, even calling other relatives for help. You need to be cautious in these situations. What good we thought of our grandmother and grandmother on both sides when our twins were born. Over time, we noticed that one side was glorifying Fatima, and the other started a comprehensive competition between Zuhra and their development.

The problem of learning development affects the twins' self-esteem. Elementary education gives the twins a chance to compete with each other. It doesn't matter whether they are in the same class. If the twins read well, everyone will see it, but reading should not be the basis for the competition. The twins need to understand that as they learn to read, they should strive for new information. It is important to discuss the book with the twins. It is necessary to develop an understanding of the cover of the author in the book, the images of what will happen next. Ask the twins some questions they can understand, and they need to know if they understand the book. Browse through them without reading the book and develop later. Developing a child's reading ability is a challenge. How to solve this problem if you have more than one. Teachers can give parents some tips, but that doesn't prevent them from engaging in multiple children at once. Children who do not know how to read can easily be depressed. They need to learn how to assess their learning style and speed of development. As a result of the research, the twins spend a lot of time focusing on other children, so they can plan, act, and investigate strategies to help the child out. Exams and grades kill the children's learning mobility. Tests for the twins can further aggravate their resistance. Parents should pay attention to preventing feelings of struggle. Because one of the twins' math may be stronger than the dictator. Confirming that he was not good at reading, parents suspected it but hoped he would disappear over time. Confirmation of Twin Differences Everyone sees the difference between twins when they are being recruited on a competitive basis. We need to talk to more educated children about the consequences of school diversity. Some parents usually give up when the gift is given to one of the twins. Most twins do not need help, but if there is a visible difference between the twins, they should definitely help. Teachers and parents should make sure that the twins are helping in time, for example, to show that reading is not the purpose of their lives. Of course, the focus is on the student. And, of course, it is important to keep in mind that children who are good readers. At home and at school, the twins talk about the difficulties, while the other twins have already learned about this step. Some teachers and parents do not deliberately twist the twins 'faults Another's twin does not deliberately look at the successes of the other twin Not to mention the other twins' bad reading. This should not be done in twins.

He says that nobody sees him. Comparison of Twins' Success and Results. The life of your children is not limited to school. They have fun thoughts, friends and relatives. Regardless of your scores, one or the other, they always compete. The impression of themselves is well developed at that age and they compare themselves with their peers. The twins argue both at home and in the classroom. When they study together, they always argue about who is the best value, who is sitting on the blackboard, and the behavior they are capable of defending. There has always been a rivalry between the twins. If a twin is fast-paced, progressive in reading, and inviting his friends everywhere, it may affect his other unpopular twin self-esteem. If he chooses to live in the shadow of the twin, it can cause problems for his future life, especially if his relatives, friends, teachers expect other results than the

advanced twins. How to raise one twin self-esteem without hurting another twin? This is a tricky question, as this is specific for a particular situation because what happens to a pair of twins may not fit the other twin. It is important to praise the other before the twins. But later you want to talk to the twins separately. When you praise one twin, you want to know how the other person feels. Does he feel fear or jealousy? This happens throughout the life of the twins, and if a twin is depressed, he should be reminded of his past successes and future possibilities. It is also necessary to explain to the twins that it is often the twins who share their joy when they are applauded that she should take full advantage of it. The twins need to be taught that they can be greedy and happy at the same time. Create conditions for them to read. Reading among peers is a good technique. Most teachers appreciate that children help one another, from simple calculations to algebra. It will be better understood if the learner communicates his or her knowledge. The child will feel much more comfortable if a friend helps him during the growing season. When the twins do their homework together, they become less tired. Most parents say that when they are having lunch in the kitchen, the twins can observe their behavior and their attitude towards homework. If one twin does his homework and the other does it, it won't be of benefit to both. But the way we help each other can reduce competition

If one twin helps the addition and multiplication of the other twin, the other twin is happy for the good grades that the math has received. Most twins do not have to do homework together. If a twin drives fast and prefers to work alone. If a student reads something easily, he or she will feel a burden on the twin. Great for your twins to work together, but don't force them to work together. When I meet the twins at school, I have mixed emotions. Hugging my girls and hearing the latest school news is an important event of my working day. But the situation after that scares me. Homework can make your family's quiet night crazy.

II. METHODOLOGY

The FPI-person questionnaire methodology was used in the research. This method was developed by I.Farenberg, X.Zarg, and R. Gampellar and consisted of 12 scales, based on a factorial analysis that describes interrelated personality factors. The FPI questionnaire (Form B) has been adapted and modified in connection with research at the Faculty of Psychology of the Leningrad State University based on an agreement with the University of Hamburg. Hungarian psychologist F. Cordy also participated in the modification. This Personality Questionnaire was designed primarily for scientific research, taking into account the experience of the construction and application of such popular questionnaires as 16PF, MMPI, and EPI. The questionnaires are a set of interrelated factors, which are based on the results of the factor analysis.

The questionnaire is designed to diagnose the most important qualities in social, occupational adaptation and behavior management. It is distinguished by the fact that Form B has twice as many questions as its full form. The total number of questions in the questionnaire is 114. One of the questions does not relate to any of the scale, and this question is of investigative nature. Scales 1 - 9 of the questionnaire are the basic scale, and 10 - 12 are the integrated scale. The integrated scale is made up of questions from the main scale and is sometimes represented by letters, not numbers. This questionnaire can be administered individually or in groups of testers. The practical significance of the study is that the distinctive feature of twins is motivated by the need for targeted activation, with specific recommendations starting with the development of twins in various areas of life. The empirical results

of twin socialization can be incorporated into individual theoretical approaches: personality psychology, general psychology, lifespan, and differential psychology courses, and the results can be used in the psychoagnostics of activation of the twins problem to overcome life difficulties, as well as in the development of scientific methodology for twin psychology. This study involved 20 pairs of adolescent twin students with professional backgrounds, and their distinctive characteristics, leading companies, functions, and distinctive features were demonstrated.

An empirical analysis. According to our study, in the overall analysis of Table 1 indicators, the FPI-person questionnaire method was used in the empirical research of respondents in Figure 1.

Table 1: Indicators the FPI-person

Age,	40	16.00	18.00	16.90	0.84	0.19	- 1.56
degree of nerve damage	40	2.00	13.00	6.37	3.06	0.51	- 0.85
nerve degeneration	40	2.00	9.00	5.55	1.99	-0.33	- 1.13
depression,	40	2.00	12.00	7.30	1.89	-0.52	1.35
exposure	40	2.00	9.00	5.97	1.94	-0.31	- 0.73
communication	40	3.00	12.00	7.72	2.50	-0.12	- 0.43
balance	40	3.00	9.00	6.35	1.40	-0.49	- 0.03
speed of anger	40	3.00	9.00	6.47	1.53	-0.91	0.25
shyness	40	2.00	9.00	5.90	2.01	-0.23	- 0.93
openness	40	5.00	11.00	7.97	1.90	0.038	- 1.21
extroversion- introversion	40	4.00	10.00	6.95	1.72	0.429	- 0.73
emotional laxity	40	3.00	11.00	7.42	2.19	-0.69	- 0.24
masculinity- femininity	40	4.00	12.00	8.02	2.10	0.10	- 1.12

According to the survey, the twin differences were found in several factors, such as depression 7.30, courtesy 7.72, openness 7.97, emotional lability and masculinity-femininity. The asymmetry and the extras showed that the twins did not differ according to the 12 scale. There is a law of normal distribution.

Table 2: There is a law of normal distribution

	asymmetric,	H	excess	standard deviation
Age,	man	11	16.81	0.75076
	women	29	16.93	0.88362
degree of nerve damage	man	11	6.45	1.91644
	women	29	6.34	3.42549
nerve degeneration	man	11	6.18	1.47093
	women	29	5.31	2.13982
depression,	man	11	8.09	1.37510
	women	29	7.00	2.00000
exposure	man	11	6.63	1.28629
	women	29	5.72	2.10266
communication	man	11	6.00	2.60768
	women	29	8.37	2.16158
balance	man	11	5.72	1.10371
	women	29	6.58	1.45202
speed of anger	man	11	4.90	1.86840
	women	29	7.06	0.84223
shyness	man	11	6.00	2.72029
	women	29	5.86	1.72635
openness	man	11	8.27	1.55505
	women	29	7.86	2.03055
extroversion-introversion	man	11	6.00	1.41421
	women	29	7.31	1.71346
emotional laxity	man	11	8.81	1.25045
	women	29	6.89	2.25745
masculinity-femininity	man	11	7.72	2.32770
	women	29	8.13	2.04807

According to the individual questionnaire, the average of the twins was as follows: depression in males 8.09, 7.00 in females, 8.37 in females, anger rate 7.06, openness in males 8.27, extroversion introversion 7, 31, emotional distress was 8.81 and masculinity-femininity was 8.13. From the results we can see that in most of the scale of the questionnaires, the results were higher for women, with a slight difference than men. According to the survey, the

social profession is focused on the diagnosis of the most important qualities in adaptation and behavior management

III. CONCLUSION

In summary, the mathematical - statistical analysis of the individual and psychological characteristics of the twins through the FPI-personality questionnaire has yielded the following results:

1. When identifying common-typical indicators of personality traits of adolescent twins (9th and 11th grade students) in the study objects, it was found that students (n = 40) were more likely to be active in interpersonal relationships based on individual psychological characteristics. positive attitudes were seen. These data will help to generate relevant scientific ideas about the possibilities for twins to motivate each other in interpersonal relationships.

2. Indicators of active and positive traits developed during the study and included in certain scientific and practical definitions, while focusing on twins in Uzbekistan, give a clearer picture of the individual-psychological need and are important for determining the socio-psychological effectiveness and prospects of the existing community.

3. At the end of the study, the scientific considerations were substantiated: that is, the formation of the system of interpersonal relationships has its own individual, regional, and age characteristics.

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