

MANIFESTATIONS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AT TEENAGERS IN 7 GRADE

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The problem of aggressive behavior of adolescents causes research interest, since in the modern world the number of aggressive manifestations of this category of persons is growing and this causes concern for parents, educators and psychologists.

Now often in a teenage environment one can observe pugnacity, bitterness, unreasonable rudeness when communicating with each other, at school, on the street and in public places.

Aggressive manifestations in adolescence are due to two the most striking factors - these are neoplasms of age and the influence of society.

The teenager is influenced by his family, school and peers, as well as the activities of various media, which amid a painful teenage crisis leave a heavy mark on the psychological health of the teenager, leading to aggressive behavior [1].

The purpose of our study is to study the manifestations of aggressive behavior in adolescents.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of the State Educational Institution "Secondary School No. 3 of Krupki". Characteristics of the sample: the total number of students in grade 7 "B" is 24 teenagers, including 15 girls and 9 boys. The age of the students: 13 to 14 years. To determine the level of aggressiveness of adolescents, the methodology "Questionnaire of aggressiveness of A. Bass and A. Darki" was applied.

Findings and their discussion. Aggression is a set of certain actions that cause harm to another person and aggressiveness is a personality trait expressed in readiness for aggressive actions against another person. According to L. Berkovits, "aggressiveness is a predisposition to aggressive behavior" [2].

This technique examines the appropriate scales: physical aggression, indirect aggression, irritation, negativity, resentment, suspicion, verbal aggression, guilt, as well as an index of aggressiveness and hostility.

The aggressiveness index and hostility index are calculated the following way:

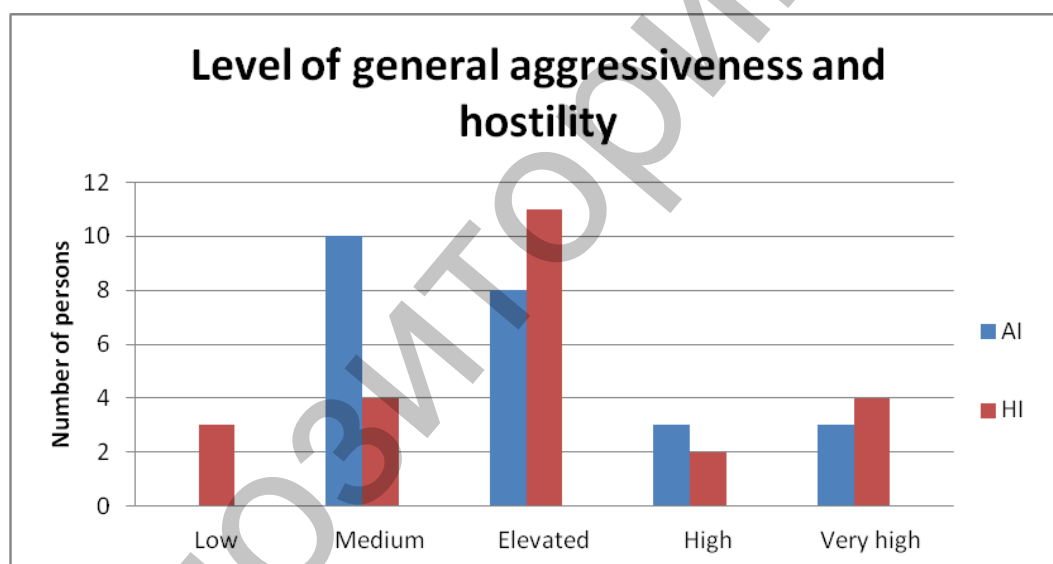
$AI = \text{physical} + \text{indirect} + \text{verbal aggression} / 3;$

$HI = \text{resentment} + \text{suspicion} / 2.$

Analyzing the data during the study, it turned out that of all adolescents participating in the study, 10 out of 24, that is 41.6%, showed an average aggressiveness index (28 – 49 points), 8 children, that is 33.3% – an increased level (50 – 71 points), 3 people, that is 12.5% have a high level (72 – 82 points) and 3 teenagers, that is 12.5% – very high level (83 points or more).

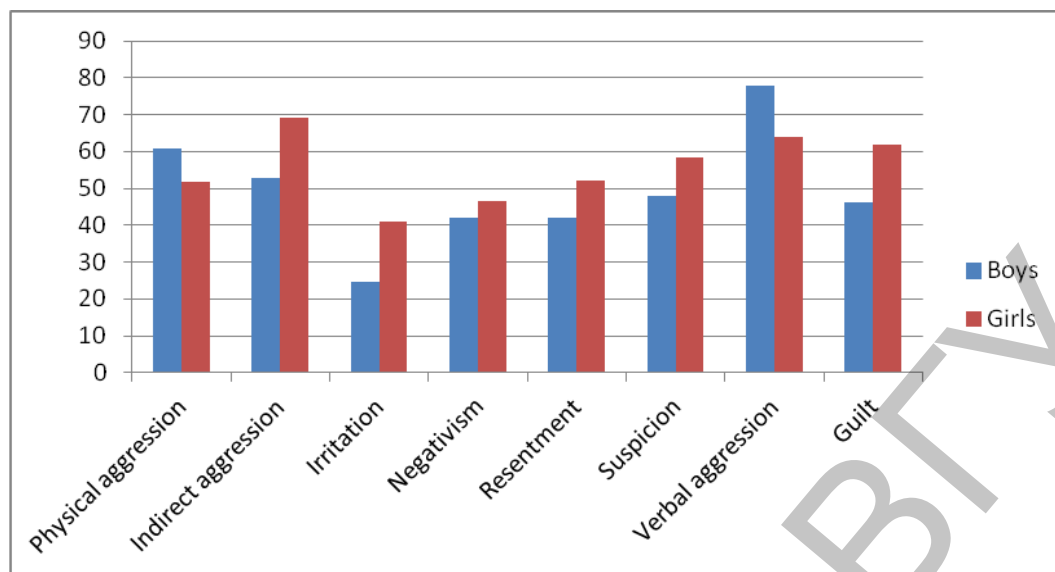
Hostility index: 3 teenagers, that is 12.5% – low level of hostility (0 – 14 points), 4 people, that is 16.6% – average level (15 – 36 points), 11 people, that is 45.8% – an increased level (37 – 58 points), 2 people, that is 8.3% – a high level (59 – 69 points) and 4 teenagers – that is 16.6% have a very high level hostility (70 – and more points). Interpretation of the results according to this technique according to the author Hvan A.A., Zaitsev Yu.A., Kuznetsova Yu.A.

These results may be due to the fact that adolescents are not ready to accept criticism and other people's opinions. Students have unstable self-esteem, as a result of which they often show a reaction that develops a negative attitude towards people and events. The period of the teenage crisis is characterized by a drop in academic performance, a decrease in working capacity, disharmony in the internal structure of the personality, and the maximum separation of the "I am" of the teenager and the world. The prevailing indicators (average level of aggressiveness and an increased level of hostility) are characteristic of adolescents who, under normal conditions, do not show aggressiveness, but in especially significant emotional situations can show various types of aggression (Pic. 1).



Picture 1 – The level of general aggressiveness and hostility.

The study also showed that the most common among respondents are: verbal aggression, which is characteristic of 41.6% (10 of 24 adolescents), indirect aggression 29.1% (7 of 24 adolescents), guilt 26.2% (6 of 24 adolescents), physical aggression 16.4%, There are 4 out of 24 teenagers. (Pic. 2).



Picture 2 - Scales of aggressive behavior of adolescents.

Conclusion. Thus, in our empirical study, it was revealed that the school of verbal aggression in boys dominates in the first place. It means that they are used to expressing their emotions and feelings through such a form of behavior as screaming, cursing, threatening. Indirect aggression prevails in girls. This scale is understood as aggression, which is directed in a roundabout way to another person (gossip, malicious jokes) and is manifested by disordered violent emotional reactions. The scale of guilty feelings prevailing in girls indicates that they feel remorse for wrongdoing. It can also be noted that aggression in adolescence is characterized by situationality. In this case, there are gender differences in the manifestation of aggressive reactions.

Work on prevention and correction should be carried out by a qualified specialist. But, with all the qualified help of teachers, psychologists, parents are the main people able to raise a child correctly and not turn him into an aggressive person. Therefore, work to prevent the development of aggressive behavior should be carried out both among schoolchildren and among parents. Collaboration will be the most effective.

1. Muradova, V.I. Aggressive behavior of modern adolescents / V.I. Muradova // Young scientist. - 2016. - No. 15. - S. 413-415. - URL <https://moluch.ru/archive/119/33130/> (accessed: 10/22/2019).
2. Berkovits L. Aggression: causes, consequences and control. - SPb.: Prime - EUROSNAK, 2002. - 512 p.