

PSYCHOTIC AND LIMITED NEUROTIC LEVELS DURING PERSONALITY SOCIAL LIFE

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Abstract: In this article, the personality and the psychotic darts in it and the theories in which scientific work was carried out in this direction as well as the social limitation of the character, in psychoanalysis theories have been covered in the inner motivation of an individual's motivation for action.

Key words: character, individ, frustration, social environment, depression, neurotic, psychoasthenia, pathopsychology

Аннотация:

В этой статье рассматривается личность и ее психотические уровни, а также теории, над которыми проводились научные исследования в этой области, а также теории о социальной ограниченности характера, внутренней мотивации человека к действию в психоанализе.

Ключевые слова: характер, личность, фрустрация, социальная среда, депрессия, невротизм, психоастения, патопсихология невротические типы

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada shaxs va undagi psixotik dartajalari va ushbu yo`nalishda ilmiy ishlar olib borilgan nazariyalar hamda xarakterning ijtimoiy jihatdan cheklanganligi, psixoanalizda shaxsning harakatga undovchi ichki motivatsiya haqida nazariyalar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar : xarakter, shaxsiyat, umidsizlik, ijtimoiy muhit, depressiya, nevrotizm, psixasteniya, patopsixologiya nevrotik turlari

ACCESS

In all branches of psychology, among all disciplines, we enter into communication based precisely on our character and individual psychological characteristics in the relationship that the study and the components of the personality of the individual and his character will have to us throughout our social life. The structure of the character and the criteria for its diagnosis one of the issues that can be solved in relation to its problems with the character is related to its relationship with the disorder, through what criteria to evaluate it. In the world psychological literature dedicated to character, a

character is identified according to the systematization of personality traits, and it includes:

- 1) sustainable needs and motives ,
- 2) volitional qualities of an individual (purposefulness, determination, initiative, etc.,

3) stable emotional reactions. Stable needs and motives, volitional qualities of an individual determine the content property of the psyche, and emotional reactions constitutes a dynamic property of the psyche. In psychoanalytic literature, the problem of character is considered from the following point of view: Z. According to the drive theory on Freud, as a result, several stages of the development of libido are noted; 2) from the position of ego-psychology, the character is manifested as a defense mechanism, that is, an escape from anxiety.

Character diagnostics and the degree of personality disorder are also Z. Formulated on the basis of Freud's drive theory. N. According to Mac Williams ' model there is a unique approach to character model and its diagnostics. The content of MC Williams ' character structure is determined by two criteria:

1) assessment of the degree of development of the personality structure (Freudian boyish), reflects the degree of personality individuation or pathology. MC Williams divides progress into tort levels: psychotic, limited, neurotic, and normal.

2) diagnosis of a person's protective style or character type (e.g. paranoid, schizoid, depressive, etc.). With the advent of the McWilliams model, normal psychology ceased to view the character from the outside. But not at once, but until then, in the Daily mind, it led to the separation of people into people of two categories: patients

("psychs") and sogloms ("not psych"). From a differential point of view in practical terms, such an approach is not strictly necessary in the diagnosis performed.

For diagnostic purposes that depend on this direction, a standard assessment method has been used for a long time. This has satisfied psychiatrists and psychotherapists.

A situation that leads to the conclusion that in real reality according to this scheme are sohlom or normal people. Another attitude that reflected the deviation towards him led to the separation into a group of patients, which reflected an attitude contrary to the information about realism. Typically, hysterical, phobic, compulsive, maniacal, or depressive tendencies are referred to as patsiens to those with certain psychological difficulties. Asocial patents, on the other hand, are recognized as morally irrational patents. Until the middle of the 20th century, differences between neurotic and psychotic level pathology led analysts to discrepancies without the use of intermediate forms in personality disorder.

It was considered that those who understand neurotic reality, but face personal difficulties in relation to their personal problems. Its supporting features are mechanical and non-combustible psychological protective mechanisms, in addition to Hat. N. McWilliams likens neurotics to hummingbirds whose lids are tightly sealed and boiled. Psychotics, on the other hand, are considered those who have separated attitudes from reality and have a protective mechanism of power. As early as the 19th century, health had led to the separation of patients with a limited areal between patients. By the middle of the 20th century, the idea of an intermediate zone between neuroses and psychoses appeared.

Helen Doych called it supposedly individuals. Hox and Polatin brought in the category "pseudoneurotic schizophrenia". In 1953 Knight published an essay on restricted holars. At the 1968 yml, Grinker conducted a foundational study of the restricted syndrome-in the 1980s, the universally recognized term DSM-IV (Diagnostics and Statistics of Mental Disorders) appeared.

Characteristics of the isolated group of patients psychotics do not contain gallusinacium or alahsirash, but neurotics have non-stable and unspeakable behavior. During the psychoanalytic treatment of patsients, patsiens are temporary psychotic and exhibit stability in a non-psychoanalytic state. MC Williams has psychotic, limited, and neurotic levels of E. According to Erickson, the individual corresponds to the level of progress. Psychotics correspond to the first level of progress on Erickson.

They are identified with belief or disbelief, separatist individualities in limited individuals, neurotics with the forgiveness of initiative or feelings of guilt.

Special standardized surveys were conducted between patents to determine discrepancies between individuals of three levels of Personality Development. It is illuminated by the following questions:

- * Priority counting protections;
 - * Identity integrated level;
 - * Capable of monitoring the fitness of testing to reality and its own pathology;
 - The nature of the main conflicts;
 - Anti-displacement and anti-displacement properties .
 - The conclusion about the individual level as a consequence of this scheme
- the bride: psychotic, restrained and neurotic.

The neurotic level of the personality structure the term "neurotic" is applied relatively to healthy people who have difficulties with emotional disorders. At the first level of development, no excessive violation of character is observed in the oral and anal stage. However, in the stage of the Oedipus complex (3-6 years old), a specific change in the neurotic structure is observed. J. In adolescence, this condition is clearly observed, as observed in bergeri, and it is observed that I receive a neurotic neurotic structural appearance and grow into neurosis. And it is characteristic that the psychotic

structure of men grows into psychosis. Neurotics experience much higher chemoylation. They improve and grow simple protective mechanisms. Neurotics use as maturity –protection, such as compression, intellectualization, rationalization. Alternatively, negation, projective identity, isolation, and other primitive protections are used.

They occupy an integrated sense of idetification and identify character traits, traits, temperament traits, values, and deficits without difficulty. In turn, neurotics also comment on other people. Neurotics come into contact with reality with confidence. It has

there is no experimental interpretation of gallucination, maniacalism. They are one with a psychotherapist

live in the world. But a number of ego parts of the patsient are annoying, and they turn to a psychotherapist. He is an ego-histone. On the neurotic level, paranoid personality is caused by internal conflict and aggressive perception of other people in their skepticism. Paranoids are considered restricted or psychotic rpatsients. They are determined by the characteristics of the surrounding world, whose difficulties are associated with external thinking and its diseases and disorders.

The degree of limitation of the personality structure at this level, individuals occupy a position between neurotic and psychotic. They will have temporary stability when compared to the one and the other. J. In the case of a Berger, the restriction structure is formed through the lat-eating of children and forms a restriction structure. Limited individuals use simple protective techniques. With this, in some cases, they are no different from psychotics. The discrepancy between them is determined by the correct Organization of the conversation. In a limited person, I am separated, conflicts are observed. He experiences difficulty when he has to interpret himself. Correct conversation with limited patents makes it possible to distinguish from psychotics and is acceptable to observe its own pathology.

They experience ambivalence with those around them. On the one hand, the desire for intimacy is reflected, the attitude of trust is reflected, and on the other hand, fear is generated when entering into a relationship with others. E.On Erickson, a conflict in the second stage of personality development is observed: autonomy shame (separation/individuation). A characteristic of a limited personality it can also call for help and deny it at the same time. In limited children, an objective diadic attitude is observed. Working with limited individuals for a therapeutic purpose consists in forming in them a love for oneself and those in the atorophus.

The psychotic level of the personality structure at this level, individuals are in a relaxed, disturbed state. These characteristics are formed as a consequence of the limitations of the early stages of mine. The psychotic structure of men can be caused by the neurotic structure of men. It then leads to neuroticism, and later to psychotic and

psychosis. Psychotics aspire to protective mechanisms ranging from verbal to rationality. Psychotics who am I? they answer the question with difficulty. They interpret themselves superficially and make mistakes. Tests reality confusing, inadequate. Psychotics' interpretation of reasoning can create existential fear as well as cause them to express themselves to an even worse state in the patient. The main nature of the existential conflict is between life and death, Security and fear. Trust or distrust in this problem ,

it is associated with strict oysters or uncertain relations of the fathers (for example, the presence of a masochist mother and a sadist father). For psychotics, monadic objective relationships are typical.

Otto Kernberg combined the two branches of psychoanalysis, that is, ensured the joint development of the theory of objective relations with the theory of miles. He came from two supporting ideas: the first is that a person has two inclinations libido and aggression; the second is that Menrepresentation exists in certain relationships with object representation. Kernberg serves to interpret the direction in which the psychotherapist works with psychic disorders. Developed expressive psychotherapy and a popular structured interview to work with limited individuals. O.Kernberg's structural approach serves to shed light on the following:

- 1) the quality of the objective relationship,
- 2) the degree of super-ego integrality,
- 3) the nature of primitive migration.

It solves important tasks by identifying personality structures of three different types:

1. Identification of the degree of integration of identity;
2. Lighting of protective mechanism types;
3. Determination of the ability to test reality

To perform these tasks, a special structural interview was developed. The structural interview is based on client interaction with the patient. This method allows you to study the problem transparently. In its consequence, the motivation of the patient, the sensitivity to psychotherapy, the form of resistance, allows you to assess the type of psychotherapy. With it, the positive qualities of the client are illuminated. The approach developed by Kernberg paid special attention to the difficulty, symptoms and conflicts of the patient manifested in the situation of dealing with a psychotherapist. The structural interview is separated into three phases: initial, intermediate and final.

1. In the initial phase, the therapist tells the patient about the main symptoms, the expectations and difficulties of the patient. In this phase, the patient serves to shed light on how many questions she understands and realizes her mistakes, how well her expectations correspond to reality. At the first phase of the structured interview, it is

possible to determine the level of the personality structure. If the patient is optimal to give a clear and complete picture of the symptoms, then the therapist will be able to ask the following additional questions: Can you explain yourself a special aspect of your symptoms?, how did they develop, what phenomena are associated with them? It is at this stage that the level of reality testing is checked.

2. In the middle phase of the interview, tasks for assessing the identity of the client are formed. The diffuse identity associated with obtaining information about the I edges or the emblem, which is contradictory to the patient emblem, is revealed. The result is a diffuse identity or complete I concept that is at odds with Men-representativity. In addition to studying Ego-identity, the patient's ability to represent is checked and others relevant to it are explained. The problem of patient at the time of study may be an increase in anxiety, an increase in anxiety, activation of protective mechanisms. The therapist assesses their maturity. Illuminates the traits of character to men's ego. The nonspecific aspect of mine is the ability to move anxiety, control over pulses is checked for non-existent and immature sublimating method.

The ability to move discomfort characterizes the degree to which the patient can withstand emotional stresses. Impulse control characterizes the degree to which a patient can forgive instinctive desires and the degree to which it does not act impulsively. The effectiveness of sublimation determines how much creative ability the patient develops without regard to upbringing and education. This phase has full or private integration of the Super-ego

not tested. For this, the following criteria are used: 1) to what extent the patient can be identified with ethical values and

2) the fact that the sense of guilt in moderation is a significant regulator of his behavior. To forgive an overly strong sense of guilt and sharp Superego is characteristic for neurotics, for integration disorders and the presence of super-ego non-integralized predecessors is limited, and for psychotic patients.

In the normative human being, the Super-ego is integralized, i.e. 1) individual regulates his behavior on the basis of ethical principles, 2) refrains from exploitation and manipulation, 3) remains pure and morally valuable in the absence of external coercion. In the middle phase of the structured interview, neurotic symptoms and pathological edges of the character, the main defense mechanisms, diffuse identity syndrome, the levels of reality testing are studied.

3. In the final phase of the structured interview, patient is asked to offer her something important that she did not inform the psychotherapist. In the following order, the question is asked: what else can I ask, which in your opinion did not ask you? At this stage, the therapist responds to the patient's words, focusing on unexpected restlessness and other difficulties. At each stage of the interview, the

therapist interacts with the patient: he discusses with him the final conclusions about his condition, therapy, diagnosis.

1.5 hours for the entire interview (2 45-minute sessions with an interval of 10-15 minutes). The therapist solves three important tasks: 1) research the subjective world of the Patient, 2) monitoring behavior at the time of interaction with the patient, 3) focusing on the patient through his personal emotional reaction-The Therapist evaluates the behavior and thinking of the patient, non-adequate manifestations in his emotions, discusses his observations of behavior, tactical behavior, observing how much empathy the patient has for him.

N. O. on the MC Williams model, character diagnostics and its violations. Kernberg's structural approach is considered on two grounds: the level of Personality Development and the human character type. In the correspondence of the patient with the first basis, the individual is differentiated according to the level of progress and the degree of distortions: to psychoticism, limitation and neuroticism. These levels represent some kind of continuum of properties, not discrete units in themselves.

The second base character type determines a certain level of internal defense style for a person. Discussion of character types-psychopathic, narcissistic, schizoid, paranoid, depressive, masochistic, obsessive compulsive-is not considered a function of our judgment due to its involvement in differential psychology. In a certain sense, the character type is evaluated in the following order:

1. Leading inclinations, affections, temperament.
2. My adaptive and protective function.
3. Internalized patterns or objective relationships of interaction.
4. Subjective experience of personal Me: boundaries, values, self-perception .
5. To show the vision of oneself in resistance to displacement and displacement.
6. Recommendations for treatment.
7. Basis for differential analysis.

The listed character types can also occur in healthy people, but unlike patients, a healthy human character does not prevent its psychic progress and adaptation. An obsessive person organizes his life around thinking: seeks to receive education, logical analysis, thorough planning and healthy decision-making. A pathologically obsessive person is obsessed with mental rumination, cannot regulate his behavior, rotates endlessly around the circle. Dysprosia occurs with the ability to hear, play, Dream, perceive, get satisfaction from art as driving psychological motifs where thought and done. This leads to work with obsessive-compulsive structured individuals.

The comparison of personality types and their prognosis is determined by the diagnosis of therapy, the stability of its types and results.

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