

THE GENESIS OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS IN THE JUVENILE AGE

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ABSTRACTS

Friendship as a set of the intimate and personal relations is a social process which contributes greatly to the formation of teenagers' outlook, as well as to their socialization and identification. The genesis of teenagers' friendly relations was investigated by means of the worked out inquirer which clears up the cognitive, communicative, value and normative aspects of concepts about the genesis of relations and the behavioural characteristics of friendship. The inquirer includes the sociometry, the questions of the problems which teenagers are confronted with in their communication and the causes of these problems. There were investigated the distinctions between the genesis and the ideas of the genesis of friendship belonging to junior /10-11 years old/ and senior /13-14 years old/ teenagers. We obtained an information about friendship's arising and development, about the causes of a tension within the friendly relations and the causes of their break, as well as an information about the problems which prevent the teenagers from finding a friend. All this information was used for further psychological work with teenagers, their teachers and parents.

The purpose of the investigation was to study the genesis of friendship in the juvenile age: the nature of friendship, its arising, development and break. The firmness and durability of juvenile friendship were also considered. Some aspects of friendship were examined on the examples of concrete groups. It helped to define the problems which teenagers face during their communication and at the stage of friendship's arising.

The intimate and personal communication is a leading activity for a teenager. [Elkonin D.B.]. The development of a junior juvenile's personality is a result of his/her activity in work and communication. [Sapozhnykova L.S.]. The communication with contemporaries provides an indispensable social communicative experience, as well as a practice of living in a collective.[Khrypkova A.G.] As a rule, this experience leads to the intensive increase of socially important motives and feelings. In the course of communication friendship arises.

It is friendship thanks to which a juvenile becomes familiar with such features of people's interaction as a cooperation, a mutual aid, a mutual rescue, a risk for the other etc.

Due to friendship a juvenile passes through the hard school of identification with himself and with others and tends to identify himself with his communication partners. This identification is one of the mechanisms of the teenagers' search of the identification. A search of the identification is one of the most important problems of the juvenile age [Rean], [Gretsov A.G.]. (the need in the other "self" start arising as a result of the development of juvenile's need to become aware of himself, to correlate his own feelings with the feelings of the other teenagers).

The search of a friend becomes one of the main necessities of the juvenile age [Kolesov D.V., Miagkov I.F.]. The deep personal and intimate feelings connected with communication are typical for this age. As a neo-formation of the juvenile age an intimate friendship is considered. It is very important for a juvenile to be understood and to have the possibility to trust somebody completely. The trust is the main illustration of friendship.[Gretsov A.G.], [Cle I.].

A juvenile feels a real "thirst for friend" and it proves a spiritual need of the developing personality. But not all the contemporaries who a juvenile communicates with become his friends. The interpersonal relations can be characterized by two concentric circles: the first is a wide circle of companions from 15 to 30 people, and the second is a selected group of close friends from 2 to 9 people. In the large juvenile collective the ground of friendship are, first of all, many interests and the high moral intelligence. Being conceived on the basis of a like-mindedness, a community and a bent for the same activity, friendship gradually grips an emotional and moral sphere of pupils' spiritual life. High demands for a friend's morale is an important illustration of a spiritual ground of juvenile friendship.

The friends' spiritual communication takes place mostly in that common activity which is caused by the community of interests. But here the spiritual interests and needs are deeper than an enthusiasm for this or that kind of work. The community of thoughts, intellectual senses, ethic needs most often becomes a basis of friendship. In the juvenile age the emotional and aesthetic side of relations is of great importance: the person longs for the other person because of the need to feel with. The friendship between boys and girls greatly influences a formation of the inner world of juveniles. [Sukhomlynsky V.I.]. In the age of 10-11 years old mostly friendship with partners of the same sex arises. The girls usually have more expressive emotional component than the boys. Friendship is a rather important side of both boys' and girls' lives, but it has a different significance: for boys friendly relations are directed towards a common action, and for girls the most important is a search of an emotional satisfaction and a satisfaction of a separated intimacy. [Cle I.]

Friendship is a dynamic process in which one can observe an arising, a development and a brake of relations. There can be observed a number of dimensions in the genesis of friendship:

1. The behavioural characteristics of friendship: a circle of people from which friends are chosen; the selective level of such choice; the dominant forms of communication (a dyad, a triad or populous companies); a durability degree of such formations etc.
2. The cognitive aspects of friendship: the presentations of friendship typical for a given age; terms in which friends and mutual relations with them are described: the level of mutual understanding available at a given stage of development etc.
3. The emotional aspects of friendship: a tonality of friendly relations typical for a given age; the level of empathy development etc.
4. The communicative aspects of friendship: the level of individual's interpersonal competence; a spectrum of a role interaction available for him and corresponding communicative skills (the skills to strike up an acquaintance, to change from low communicative levels to high ones etc.).
5. The value and normative aspects of friendship connected with the development of self-consciousness: a type of personal needs, which are satisfied by friendship; a nature of main "personal constructs"; a moral code and main values of friendship.

The worked out inquirer includes a socio-gram which allows to investigate the main dimensions of the genesis of friendly relations in a group, among them there are the behavioural characteristics, the cognitive aspects of friendship: what exactly the term of "friendship" means for a juvenile, what is the main

difference between a friend and a companion in his opinion, the terms in which friendship is described, the value and normative aspects of friendship: a moral code and main values of friendship. A questionnaire also includes the questions about the causes of friendship's arising, about a dynamics of friendly relations and a presence of inter-sexual friendship. The questionnaire also contains a complex of questions about the problems which teenagers face during their communication, the causes of these problems. It also discovers what is the exact cause of the friendship's break, what prevents a teenager from finding a friend.

To consider how the friendship's nature and teenagers' presentations of it change with age, an inquiry among junior and senior juveniles took place.

Thus the inquiry was carried out in two classes (the 5 and the 8 forms) of a specialized school¹ 34 in Kyiv. These classes were selected as the juvenile age confines of 10-11 and 13-14 years old. Both of them have 28 persons, in the 5th form there are 15 boys and 13 girls, in the 8th one there are 9 boys and 19 girls. The investigation took place in the middle of the academic year. There are no newcomers in the classes. The completion of a questionnaire was carried out in a researcher's presence, after an oral instruction was given.

The results of the inquiry are tabulated for comparison.

	Junior teenagers	Senior teenagers
Behavior characteristics	The contact circle – are the children of the same age, big companies prevail, they are stable enough, but there is constant search for new friends	The contact circle — are the children of the same age, there are big companies, rather big amount of triads, dyads, they are also stable
Cognitive aspects of friendship	<p>Friendship means good relations between people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> real friend would help anyway(14), <input type="radio"/> will never leave at a misfortune(4) <input type="radio"/> one, who you spend a lot of time with (3) <input type="radio"/> Friend is forever(2); <input type="radio"/> who is interesting to consort with(1); <input type="radio"/> Man, who you can trust to(1); <input type="radio"/> one, who can be taken into confidence(2); <input type="radio"/> one who can make calmer(1); <input type="radio"/> one who won't betray(1); <input type="radio"/> who you never quarrel with(1); <input type="radio"/> one, who you respect very much(1); <input type="radio"/> one, you may give life for(1). 	<p>Friendship means: mutual aid, faithfulness, trust, understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> real friend would help anyway (7), <input type="radio"/> who you can trust to (7); <input type="radio"/> one who will always understand (5); <input type="radio"/> one who won't betray (4); <input type="radio"/> one who you spend a lot of time together(3); <input type="radio"/> one, who can be taken into confidence (2); <input type="radio"/> who is interesting to consort with (2); <input type="radio"/> one who can make calmer (1); <input type="radio"/> who you never quarrel with (1); <input type="radio"/> one, who you respect very much (1); <input type="radio"/> one, you may give life for (1); will never leave at a misfortune (1); <input type="radio"/> one who you have common interests with(1); <input type="radio"/> dearest(1); <input type="radio"/> closest(1)
Value and normative aspects of friendship	Mutual aid, faithfulness are very important. The time, that is spent with a friend is also very important.	Mutual aid, faithfulness, trust, understanding are very important. Betrayal is inadaptable for friendship
Causes, that determinate friendship rise	Common activity (making homework together) or just time, that is spent together (sitting at one desk, going to school together).	Common activity (making homework together) or just time, that is spent together (sitting at one desk, going to school together). Common interests, interesting to relate with, similar characters, mutual understanding, trust.
Dynamics	In most cases the friendship lasts on, quarrels appear of jealousy (especially girls) cause the friend gives more attention to other person. Friendship breaks because of moving to other school, city, and of becoming a "bad friend", breaking a secret.	In most cases the friendship lasts on, quarrels appear of jealousy (especially girls) cause the friend gives more attention to other person. Friendship breaks because of lies, betray breaking a secret.
Friendship between boys and girls	Mostly companies of one sex – there are several girls or boys who are the friends. Some boys "would like to have friendship with girls"	Girls are friends with boys and boys with girls. Some call best friends among opposite sex

CONCLUSION

Friendship is the relations between people basing on a mutual kindness, a spiritual intimacy and a community of interest.

Friendship arises on the ground of spiritual interests and needs. A common action is of great importance

The presentations of friendship change with age, simultaneously the friendship's content changes. Unlike the juniors, senior juveniles bring the trust, the mutual understanding and the mutual aid to the forefront (junior juveniles appreciate only the mutual aid).

Such problems as a timidity, an uncertainty, a restraint, complexes, a reticence, a fare of a humiliation and of a negative estimation were found out.

The received information about the friendship's arising and development, about the causes of tension within the friendly relations and the causes of their break, as well as the presentations of the problems preventing from finding a friend was used for further work with teenagers, their teachers and parents.