

**Karakulova Z. Sh.,**  
cand. of PS. s., Caspian Public University of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Serikova M.**  
as. prof., Caspian Public University of the Republic of Kazakhstan

## **FEATURES OF THE DEPENDENCE OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR ON THE ACCENTUATIONS OF THE ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY**

In any social society, there are always social norms accepted in this society, that is, the rules by which this society lives. Deviation or non-compliance with these standards is a social deviation or deviation. This problem is still relevant today. Deviant behavior is one of the most important problems of any social society. It has always been, is and will be present in human society. And no matter how much we want to get rid of this, there will always be people called deviants, i.e. those who cannot or do not want to live according to the rules and norms adopted in the society in which they live [1].

However, different social societies differ from each other in the degree of social deviation, in different social societies there may be a different number of individuals who fall under the definition of "deviants". Also, in different societies, there may be different degrees of deviance itself, that is, the average level of deviation from the social norms of one society may differ from another. Deviant behavior, understood as a violation of social norms, has become widespread in recent years and has put this problem in the center of attention of sociologists, social psychologists, doctors, and law enforcement officials. This problem is still relevant today.

Behavioral disorders in adolescents have become an extremely urgent problem in recent decades. Their relative frequency and extreme forms of manifestation, often acquiring a pathological character, are due to the acceleration of physical development and puberty observed in our time. Modern social life places other, higher demands on the adolescent's nervous system than it did half a century ago.

Character accentuations are extreme variants of the norm, in which certain character traits are excessively strengthened, as a result of which a selective vulnerability to certain types of psychogenic influences is revealed with good or even increased resistance to others [2].

Currently, there is an increased interest among researchers in the problem of deviant behavior. The scientific study of deviations is carried out in criminology, psychopathology, sociology, social work, and pedagogy [1].

It should be noted the point of view of E. Fromm, that nonconformism is based on the growth of the constructive principle of the human "I". At the same time, deviations should be of a social and creative nature: various types of scientific, technical and artistic creativity. The socially negative nature of deviations is destructive for both the individual and society. However, this type of deviant behavior is of the greatest interest to researchers and is more often considered in the socio-psychological literature [4].

V. D. Mendelevich emphasizes that deviation is the border between the norm and pathology, the extreme version of the norm. Deviance cannot be determined without relying on knowledge of norms. In medicine, the norm is a perfectly healthy person; in pedagogy, a student who succeeds in all subjects; in social life, the absence of crimes. The most difficult thing is to define a "psychological norm" as a set of certain properties inherent in most people, a standard of behavior. These are norms-ideals. Since the level of interiorization of norms in different social environments has significant differences, and norms-ideals, the system of basic values are global in nature, they are difficult to apply to specific social objects [5].

Deviants can be accepted behavior that does not correspond to age patterns and traditions, which is a consequence of acceleration, retardation, and heterochronous development. The presence of a standard that captures the typical features of a child of a certain chronological age allows us to consider each individual child as a variant that deviates more or less from the main type. Taking into account the standard - a child of a mass type of age - related development-L. S. Vygotsky identified a backward child, a primitive child with a developmental delay of socio-cultural origin,

and a disorganizer child (both "difficult and gifted). A teenager with deviant behavior is usually a disorganizer child [3].

The psychological approach considers deviant behavior in connection with intrapersonal conflict, destruction and self-destruction of the individual, blocking of personal growth and degradation of the individual.

The phenomenological (personal) paradigm allows us to note that in practice, psychologists often encounter not deviant, but unacceptable, rejected, rejected behavior by adults. So, the label "deviant" among teachers is used by undisciplined children who constantly attract attention, cause the greatest concern by using obscene and slang vocabulary, occasional use of alcohol, tobacco, and fights.

It should be emphasized that from the point of view of the teenager himself, certain age and personal characteristics allow us to consider behavior considered by adults as deviant as "normal" game situations that reflect the desire for extraordinary situations, adventures, gaining recognition, testing the limits of what is allowed [4]. The search activity of a teenager serves to expand the boundaries of individual experience.

It is no accident that there is a significant affinity between a creative and deviant personality (especially with addictive behavior). This is a special type – the "arousal seeker". The difference is that for genuine creativity, pleasure is the creative process itself, while "for the deviant type of search activity, the main goal is the result-pleasure".

Some domestic and foreign researchers consider it appropriate to divide deviant (deviant) behavior into criminal (criminal), delinquent (pre-criminal) and immoral (immoral) [5]. These types of deviant behavior are identified taking into account the features of the individual's interaction with reality, the mechanisms of occurrence of behavioral anomalies [6].

Delinquency is traditionally understood as a delinquent or illegal act that does not entail criminal liability. In German, the term "delinquency" includes all cases of violation of the norms provided for in the criminal code, i.e. all legally punishable

acts. Domestic scientists call the identity of a minor who has committed a crime delinquent, and an adult - criminal.

Since these qualities are immoral (contrary to the norms of ethics and universal values), there is a certain difficulty in distinguishing between delinquent and immoral actions. According to many characteristics, criminal and delinquent behavior are set apart. The difference between these concepts lies in the fact that criminal and delinquent behavior are anti-social, immoral, antisocial.

V. M. Sinaiko, A. M. Kozhin, I. V. Romanova, L. M. Gaichuk note that the deviation in adolescents with anti-disciplinary in essence, antisocial, self-injurious behavior have a tendency to generalize, and can capture all the niches of their social functioning - family, school, peer group [6].

Thus, having considered the types of deviations in behavior, it can be stated that there is no single point of view of researchers on the classification and typology of deviant behavior. Many scientists in their work pay special attention to certain types of deviant behavior, give preference to a certain age, which reflects the scope of their scientific interests.

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