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# **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MODERN SCIENCE**

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# **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MODERN SCIENCE**

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## **PECULIARITIES OF THE LEVEL OF EXPRESSION OF AGGRESSION SYMPTOMS AMONG PUPILS OF SENIOR CLASSES OF MODERN GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

A significant increase in the level of aggression should be recognized as a characteristic feature of the psychological status of modern schoolchildren. In recent years the steady growth of borderline neuropsychiatric disorders in adolescents, accompanied by social maladjustment in the form of various behavioral deviations, which include delinquency, alcoholism, drug addiction etc., has become increasingly significant. The wave of violence and crime among pupils is not abating. The reasons for the aggressive behavior of adolescents have a number of psychophysiological prerequisites that are at the basis of the formation of persistent painful stereotypes of relationships with people. In turn, aggressive behavior is a strong maladaptive factor in adolescence. Moreover, aggressiveness is quite stable over time and there is a high probability that aggression can turn into persistent antisocial or antisocial behavior in the future. The problem of self-aggressive behavior is separate: the frequency of suicide attempts in our country is increasing from year to year [1, 2, 3, 4].

On the basis of secondary schools in Vinnytsya, a study was conducted to study the degree of expression of various symptoms of aggression among 308 pupils. The study was conducted using the method of diagnosing indicators and forms of aggression by Bass-Darkey test for the level of aggression for adolescents.

Of the eight forms of aggression among both girls and boys, the level of indirect aggression turned out to be the highest, and it was higher in girls compared to boys. Regarding age dynamics, the highest level of indirect aggression was characteristic of 17-year-old girls ( $67.69 \pm 3.50$  points) and 17-year-old boys ( $65.78 \pm 2.98$  points). Somewhat lower levels were found in 15-year-olds, which were  $66.42 \pm 3.27$  points among girls and  $57.35 \pm 2.80$  points among boys. The lowest levels were typical for 16-year-olds –  $62.62 \pm 3.22$  points among girls and  $56.68 \pm 3.31$  points among boys.

Similar trends were observed for both gender and age on the guilt and resentment scales, with levels of guilt slightly higher than levels of resentment. The highest levels of feelings of guilt and resentment were characteristic of 17-year-old girls (respectively  $63.92 \pm 2.70$  points and  $60.58 \pm 3.15$  points) and boys (respectively  $62.26 \pm 2.50$  points and  $56.94 \pm 3.74$  points), somewhat lower levels – for 15-year-old adolescents (respectively  $60.28 \pm 2.90$  and  $59.50 \pm 3.23$  points and  $58.88 \pm 2.90$  and  $50.47 \pm 3.30$  points), finally, the lowest levels were characteristic of 16-year-olds (respectively,  $60.18 \pm 3.08$  and  $56.90 \pm 3.19$  points among girls and  $55.16 \pm 2.74$  and  $47.84 \pm 2.68$  points among boys). High levels on the specified scales indicate the immaturity of the modern schoolchildren, who prevail in the senior classes of modern schools, and the development of social maladjustment among them.

Verbal aggression turned out to be more typical for girls, physical aggression – for boys. With regard to age dynamics, according to the scale of verbal aggression among boys, it corresponded to the revealed dynamics according to the scales of indirect aggression, feelings of guilt and resentment. Thus, the level of verbal aggression among boys at the age of 17 was  $56.32 \pm 2.28$  points, at the age of 15 years old –  $54.74 \pm 2.49$  points, at the age of 16 years old –  $53.12 \pm 2.24$  points. Among girls the level of verbal aggression increased with age from  $57.71 \pm 2.58$  points at 15 years old to  $59.01 \pm 2.82$  points at 17 years old. According to the scale of physical aggression, the highest level was found in 15-year-old adolescents, amounting to  $54.78 \pm 3.28$  points for girls and  $61.49 \pm 3.25$  points for boys. A somewhat lower level was observed among 17-year-old –  $53.33 \pm 3.18$  points for girls and  $61.16 \pm 3.08$  points for boys, respectively. The lowest level of physical aggression was found among adolescents aged 16 years old –  $52.03 \pm 3.49$  and  $58.74 \pm 3.12$  points, respectively.

Regarding the level of negativism, in this case quite different trends were observed both among girls and boys in age dynamics. For girls, the highest level of negativism was characteristic at the age of 15 year –  $61.73 \pm 3.70$  points, it decreased with age, amounting to  $52.83 \pm 4.38$  points. Among young men, the level of negativism increased with age from  $51.76 \pm 3.32$  to  $63.20 \pm 3.71$  points. Thus, for girls, the sense of contradiction, rejection of social stereotypes and socially accepted forms of behavior decreased with age, while for boys, on the contrary, the tendency to confrontation increased with age.

Levels of suspiciousness and irritability were found to be significantly higher among girls compared to boys. Regarding the age dynamics, according to the scale of suspicion, the highest levels were characteristic of 15-year-old girls ( $57.53 \pm 3.62$  points) and 17-year-old boys ( $54.56 \pm 3.01$  points). The lowest levels were observed among 16-year-olds ( $53.75 \pm 3.18$  points among girls and  $50.16 \pm 2.95$  points among boys).

Among all forms of aggression, the lowest level of aggression was found on the scale of irritation. In particular, it should be noted that among girls, the highest level of irritability was observed at the age of 15 ( $55.19 \pm 2.59$  points), a slightly lower level was characteristic of the 17-year-old ( $52.81 \pm 2.44$  points), the lowest - turned out to be 16 years old ( $47.88 \pm 2.20$  points). Among boys the level of irritability decreased with age from  $51.00 \pm 2.27$  points in 15-year-olds to  $45.54 \pm 3.12$  points in 17-year-olds.

Therefore in the course of the conducted research the peculiarities of the level of expression of aggression symptoms among pupils of senior classes of modern general secondary education institutions were established.

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