

## Different Personality of Aggressive Behavior Interpretation in Theories

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### Annotation

This article reflects on the interpretation of aggression and aggressive behavior in various personality theories.

**Keywords:** aggression, aggressive behavior, open and latent forms, biological theory, environmental approach.

In psychology, aggression refers to the act of subjecting others or their in order to rule over, in fantasy (fantasy) or real behavior-they understand the tendency (aspiration) that anifests itself in ATV. This trend is although it has a universal character, but the term” aggression” itself in general acquires a neutral meaning. Actually serving the interests of life and living in aggression do-it-yourself, positive, as well as focused on satisfying your own aggressive desire, the negative may be of significance. Aggression as a psychic reality has clear characteristics: orientation, forms of demonstration, intensity. The purpose of aggression-in particular inflicting suffering (harm) on the victim (hostile aggression), as well as aggression application as a means of achieving other goals (instrumental aggression) is. Aggression refers to external objects as human beings and objects or to oneself is directed. Other human-oriented aggression is special to society constitutes a threat. A.Bandura and R.Walter called it asocial aggression and they associate it with malfunctions of a socio-destructive nature, as a result of which damage to another person or property may occur, but these actions are legal it is also possible that from the point of view it will not be punished. Aggression can have open and latent forms. "Aggression” despite the fact that the term is used to designate the intentions to destroy it to assess positive manifestations, for example, the activity resulting from manmanism to widely apply, that such actions establish their position mark, thereby these actions arise with the help of friendly motivation claims to have been. They are competition, striving for achievements, humor, sports competitions and manifest itself in other forms.

Typical manifestations of aggression are the following: issuing a dispute, pressure, coercion, poor language, negative assessment, humiliation, or when applying physical force, hidden forms avoid contact, harm someone indifference to the purpose of infliction, self-harm and suicide is manifested in the like.

Internal representations of aggression through various aggressive affections, in particular

nervousness, envy, hatred, anger, resilience, savagery, madness and collapse can manifest in manifestations,. The intensity of aggressive affections is their in harmony with the psychological function, aggression is the autonomy for individ in the way of maintaining, suffering or losing a source of danger, meeting your needs such as the elimination of obstacles, the solution of internal conflict, the growth of self-assessment to perform important functions and aggression in such a situation, the individual is full or it may not understand in part.

Hate is one of the most complex aggressive and intensive affections, to hate the main goal of a suffering person is to lose the object of aggression obviously, hatred is directed to eliminate serious danger, anger is normal there may also be a reaction. In certain conditions, hatred and revenge are inadequate can get stronger in the way. Relationship with the object of hatred aggressor personality has an important value for. He sincerely wants to lose the object of hatred, and at the same time seeks to maintain a relationship with him. Below are different related to the study of the problem of aggressive behavior in psychological theories let's cite the analyzes.

Biological theories of deviant behavior in the study of deviant States they try to research the types of aggressiveness and crime. But the problem of deviation is considered a large-scale social problem, and in society includes every action that is not accepted by the existing society. XIX in the second half, the Italian ch.Lombrosis biological theory in the direction initially deviant engaged in the problem of behavior. Ch.Lombroz is the principal of crime the reason is that these are hereditary-biological factors. The emergence of criminal (criminal) behavior to be initially economic, cultural and economic, ranging from weather, nature and innate factors he argues that social factors up to genders can also be the cause.

Environmental approach Z.To aggression, similar to Freud's view an advocate of an evolutionary approach is K.Lawrence gained a new meaning in his research. According to Lawrence, aggression, as in all living things, is in man will also be available. He is aggressive, based on the instinct of struggle to live energy is collected regularly in the body for a long time and continuously in fact, he believed that it would arise from a rooster. Thus, clearly aggressive behavior-the action is caused by the performance of the following two tasks:

1. The amount of concentrated aggressive energy;
2. The presence of stimuli that relieve the relaxation of aggression.

The fundamental research of the theory of aggression is precisely K.To Lawrence touch. First of all, he considers aggression towards his fellow species in animals believed that it was not harmful, but useful for the survival of the species. Aggression as a natural instinct necessary for the preservation of the species awareness makes it possible to understand its danger. His danger unexpectedly faces berishida. As most sociologist psychologists think, aggression is external will not depend on the

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effects. Secondly, according to Lawrence, the band members were the closer they are to each other, the more they understand each other, and when they love, aggression becomes so dangerous.

Third, Lawrence argued that the following anti-aggression socialization showed methods: switching, changing the attack target. Lawrence called it an excellent invention achieved as a result of evolution; turning aggression in a safe direction wrote that it is a means of sending. Sherer, too, as long as aggression is instinct, make it believed that it should be replaced by other activities. At this point, the traditions Lawrence's ideas about his role in public life are noteworthy. In particular, it changed its original communication mission to include two new tasks proceeds to perform: avoid aggression as well as contact within members of the same species saves. The third important function is to keep one species inside the shell, the other protection against species. This is a clear expression of today's norms. Social the strength of norms and traditions is the most terrible war-an interreligious war can lead, and this is what is observed today.

With the concept being used in everyday life, the scientific term is always there is no overlap. By aggression in everyday life we are more we understand an unfair, unjustified attack. The concept of aggressiveness in etiology anger means anger, hatred. He does not look at anything, both positive and negative. This definition is defined by K.Lawrence in his book" Anger: A Natural History of aggressive behavior quoting. Aggression is often visible when attacked, however the indignant attack is not called aggression by etiologists. One species second in nature attacks species. When a wolf attacks a rabbit, it is not aggression, but hunting.

For example, it is not aggression for the Hunter to shoot a duck or for the fisherman to throw a hook.Because they do not feel fear, anger or hatred towards the prey. Aggressive on the other hand, behavior comes from these emotions. One animal is angry with another if he goes out or threatens (to himself, to his territory, to his house, to his children) or simply a suspicious-looking stranger is assaulted. Aggression in animals clearly manifested in connection with the territory. The case is Howard After its discovery in 1920; it became known that the condition was very extensive it's spread. Many animals, as an offshoot of their lives, live in their own territory they protect hard. Regions in some animals, more in wild animals, in the individual case, most animals have a common territory of a pack or herd. Although the territory belonging to any animal is represented by another, this species, during the visit, the boss encounters resistance and this resistance it will continue to increase as it approaches the center of the territory. Rather, another animal in its territory, aggressiveness decreases, and the alien animal tries to escape (which is good knowing animal trainers are the first to enter the cage themselves. Second the incoming animal perceives the cage as the territory of the animal trainer, and its aggressiveness disappears). In fact, the area in animals is caused by aggression coming is a concept. According to Lawrence, aggressiveness is a simple instinct (all biologists disagree). To prove it, he and his employees conducted a number of

experiments. They separate animals from their conspecifics maintaining that aggressiveness in them exists innate, not through learning proved. For example, separately preserved mice and rats find themselves in they were more aggressive than their counterparts. They are also immediately attached to their fellow those who attacked, in which they used methods of their kind. Aggression always walks along with fear, fear always causes aggression. This is done by various experiments on animals have shown. If animals are frightened while they remained more aggressive. It's a gang of people or in the community as a whole can also be observed. Aggressiveness is the most dangerous condition.

The founder of the psychoanalytic approach is Sigmund Freud. He treated aggressively by nature it is instinctive and cannot be avoided calculated. A person has two extremely strong instincts: sexual (sexual (libido)) and dying instinct (Tanatos). The first type of energy lives focused on strengthening, storage and remanufacturing. Second round on the other hand, energy is directed towards the destruction and end of life. His it is noted that human behavior is a complex interaction between instincts participation is the result, and there is constant tension between them. There is a strong contradiction between saving life (eros) and consuming it (tanatos) therefore, other mehanisms argue that the energy of tanatos is not on the " I " side, but on the side to the other side, it serves the purpose of directing outward in general. If if the energy of the tanatos is not directed outside, the individual itself will be eroded leads. Thus, tanatos is able to reach out to aggression and to others causes redirection. Expressing this theory in the following drawing can:

Avoid Decay

Tanatos----- I ----- Eros

Change in energy direction aggression, dangerous behavior towards others- a phenomenon that can reduce the likelihood of movements occurring - it is the external manifestation of the feeling that leads to aggression.

According to the theory of behaviorism, deviant behavior is in the process of socialization assimilation and strengthening of appropriate forms of behavior through observation occurs as a result. This theory was proposed by Bandura as, in the table below, the acquisition, occurrence of aggressive behavior and management is explained.

**Table 1. Bandura's behaviorist theory**

<b>Aggressiveness tool is assimilated through:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Biological factors (e.g. hormones, nervous system);</li> <li>•Mastering (for example, direct experience, and observation).</li> </ul>
<b>Aggression is brought to the surface:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Under the influence of samples (e.g. excitation, attention;</li> <li>• Unacceptable attitude (e.g. attack, Frustration).</li> <li>• Provoking motives (e.g. money, pride;</li> <li>• Instructions (e.g. commands);</li> <li>•Strange approach (e.g. paranoid approach).</li> </ul>
<b>Aggression managed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•External incentive and punishment (for example, material reward, unpleasant consequences);</li> <li>•Visual experience (for example, how to make others watching them reward or punish);</li> <li>•Self-governing mehanisms (e.g. pride, guilt</li> </ul>

According to his point of view, when analyzing aggressive behavior, the following three are aspect must be taken into account:

1. Methods of mastering these actions;
2. Factors that make it possible;
3. Conditions in which they are strengthened.

Therefore, the greatest importance here lies in the study of child aggression; primary mediators of socialization, more specifically to the influence of parents will be paid. In particular, the behavior of parent's functions as a model of aggression aggression has also been shown to be observed in children of sedentary and aggressive parents. Also, the manifestations of this approach are aggressive in a wide range human absorption of the reaction-direct this behavior enters into promotion. That is, the reinforcement of aggressive behavior this increases the likelihood that the behavior will repeat even later. Also, the use of aggression, that is, aggressive behavior, which brings results success in consequence, will also be important. This includes the experience that results from observing aggression in others is also enter. Social support and punishment are the triggers of aggression. Self-esteem and self-punishment - a person has defined for himself and is an open model of aggression driven by awarding and punishing. Shu it should be noted that this theory is aimed at preventing human aggression and leaves more room for control.

Currently, social cognitive theory states that the state of aggressor and social development if there is information about, it is most likely to explain aggressive behavior is an effective method.

Thus, the above-mentioned, aggressive behavior from descriptive theories, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The emergence of aggression is influenced by natural and social factors;
- Aggressiveness to live in individuality, along with being violent normative reaction in struggle may also be;
- Positive reinforcement of non-aggressive behavior, the emergence of aggression aggressive behavior is mitigated by changing inducing conditions or can be changed to a socially acceptable direction.

### Adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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