

PARENTS AUTHORITY IMPORTANCE IN THE PROCESS OF PERSONALITY FORMATION

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Compared to other social institutions, the family has certain features that significantly affect the formation of a child personality. It is the family that becomes the first link between the child and society. It is the family that forms its own way of life, the micro-culture based on the values and elements of society culture.

Therefore, the purpose of our study is to determine the influence and importance of parental authority on the process of personality formation. We set the following tasks: to analyze the definitions of “personality” and “parental authority”; to establish the importance of parents’ authority in the formation of personality.

The historical and pedagogical aspect of family upbringing and the Ukrainian family is analyzed in the scientific works of N. Havryliuk, V. Naulko, A. Ponomarov, O. Semenoh, Ye. Siavavko, M. Stelmakhovych and others. From the standpoint of moral development of a child in the family and the manifestation of parental authority – A. Makarenko, V. Sukhomlynskyi, K. Ushynskyi, Ya. Korchak and others.

The object of research is the formation of personality.

The subject of research is parents’ authority as a factor in personality formation.

The scientific novelty of our work is an attempt to investigate the influence of parental authority on personality formation.

Results of the research. The process of personality formation is influenced by a number of factors. Scientists often identify three factors that affect the development of personality: heredity, environment and upbringing.

In domestic psychology there is no single definition of the term “personality”. This is due to the fact that scientists consider the personality in various aspects, such as semantic, functional, etc.

The leading role in the formation of personality is played by social factor, because personality is a measure of human social development.

Socialization is a process, a kind of assimilation by an individual of knowledge, certain social experience, norms and values, its inclusion in the system of social relations and relations necessary for its formation and vital activity in certain society.

S.D. Maksymenko defines personality as “a new socio-cultural form of human psyche as a biological being, someone who is capable of self-development, self-determination, conscious substantive activity, behaviour and self-regulation, and has unique inner world” [3].

The most important institutions of socialization are the family, school, peer society, the media, the workforce, etc. The influence of social environment should, first of all, be mediated by the level of the individual’s own activity and behaviour, the nature of

relations with other people, the level of education and upbringing, individual character traits, life guidelines.

The definition of “authority” phenomenon is found in many sources. One of them is recorded by S. Honcharenko in the Ukrainian pedagogical dictionary: “The authority of parents is the universally recognized significance of parents’ virtues and the strength of educational influence on children based on this. Such virtues include high spirituality, culture, intelligence, erudition, high moral qualities, educational skills. The educational authority of parents largely depends on their position in society, material and psycho-emotionally stable state of communication in the family” [2].

As you know, the first authoritative mentors of a child are his parents. For modern parents it is extremely important to understand the role played by the personal example in the life of a child: in family relations, the history of the people, nature, language, culture, nation and state; to the principles and norms of behaviour, work and organization of life; finally – to the process of personal learning, civic and cultural growth, desire and ability to educate.

Parents’ authority, as a special dimension of a child’s moral and practical actions, is associated with the characteristics of an individual, in particular, his value orientations. It outlines special, the only possible space of moral and practical actions of the individual, where the latter, in fact, lives responsibly or irresponsibly. In this regard, a valid judgment, in our opinion, was expressed by V. Bohdanov: “Authority” concept is an effective methodological tool for analysis and classification of real and imaginary authorities, the separation of authority and authoritarianism. This enables to organize the hierarchy of authorities, the disclosure of real mechanisms for the creation and functioning of personal and social authorities” [1].

It is important to remember that authority is a social formation based on the biosocial nature of an individual. By its substance, authority represents a certain system of social relations. “Authority is not just relationship, but relationship approach,” emphasizes V. Bohdanov [1].

Authority often serves as a criterion for determining the degree of activity of parents in mastering the latest technologies, their participation in public and socio-political life. We consider the authority of parents as a sign, as a form and result of social interaction, as a social regulator in the system “society-family-school”. It is a motivator and regulator of interpersonal relationships at all levels of the system [4].

The outstanding teacher A.S. Makarenko paid considerable attention to the place and role of parental authority in the family upbringing of children. Since children are just beginning to form social experience and there is an active process of its inheritance, the manifestation of father-mother authority can be positively or negatively reflected in this process.

True authority is enjoyed by parents who are honest about work and family responsibilities, active in public life. Such parents are attentive to their children, love them, respect their human dignity, interested in their school and extracurricular activities, etc.

Parental authority is an important part of raising a successful family. Gaining authority in the eyes of your own child is hard work for every parent. The components of parental authority are the opinion of parents about family and friends, behaviour in the family and outside, attitude to others, colleagues, actions of parents, and their attitude to work and to strangers in everyday life, attitude to each other. Parental authority does not depend on certain situations that could affect the relationship with children.

It is especially important that parents have authority in the period when a child develops a worldview, their own moral needs and assessments, consciousness and self-awareness, value system, clear life guidelines that make it relatively stable against the beliefs of others. Under such conditions, a child learns to manage his behaviour in accordance with his beliefs, generally accepted moral norms, consciously chooses a certain type of socially useful activity, fully performs social functions, and is responsible for his own actions in a society.

Parents who have authority over a child become a role model. The authority of parents forms trust and admiration in the child, and he begins to consciously adopt their behaviour, habits, life values, worldviews, etc. In such families, for the most part, children have a positive attitude towards the world around them, society and themselves.

Conclusions. Family upbringing and parental authority are a powerful source of personality formation. The authority of parents directly affects the formation of a child's worldview, national spirit, high morality, training, civic position, deep human feelings, love for his family and people, respect for the native language, history, culture. Therefore, we can conclude that the authority of parents is of great importance for the formation of personality.

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