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MEDICAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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## **AGE AND GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF THE PERSONALITY TRAITS OF MODERN ADOLESCENTS**

**Serheta Ihor V.<sup>1</sup>**

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**1.** Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor,  
Head of the Department of General Hygiene and Ecology  
*National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnitsya, UKRAINE*

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The stage of pupil's stay in the senior classes of a modern school is extremely important both from the point of view of forming a high level of educational and, later, professional adaptation of their organism to conditions of everyday activity, and from the standpoint of ensuring adequate formation of the personality traits of girls and boys. On the other hand, precisely this period, due to its duration, degree of tension and depth of adaptive transformations that take place, should be considered a natural model for evaluating the course of the processes of social, professional and personal self-determination of modern schoolchildren [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Therefore, it should be considered extremely important to determine and evaluate the features of the mental development of persons of high school and teenage age, to develop age and gender standardized normative indicators of the formation of the leading features of the personality of girls and boys.

The aim of the scientific research is to establish the age and gender characteristics of the formation of personality traits of adolescents aged 14-17 years. The research was conducted on the basis of general educational institutions of the city of Vinnytsia. During the performance of scientific work, according to a specially prepared, identical in its content, program with an interval of 5 years, peculiarities of temperament, anxiety, character, level of subjective control, as well as mental states of girls and boys were determined.

Thus, during the analysis of data on the assessment of the temperament properties of adolescents, the highest level of extroversion and, accordingly, sociability and initiative in social relations, as well as the most adequate from a social and educationally significant point of view, the level of neuroticism was observed among adolescents aged 14-15 years. At the same time, the lowest level of

expression of extroverted personality traits in their main manifestations was registered among 15-year-old students. At the same time, the highest level of neurotic manifestations of temperamental origin among girls was observed at the age of 16-17 years, among boys at the age of 17.

In the structure of indicators that reflected the level of extroversion, a gradual increase in the specific weight of indicators characteristic of average normative values of extroversion was registered among girls, in contrast to boys, among whom the specific weight of values characteristic of pronounced extraversion increased. At the same time, during the assessment of the characteristics of adolescent neuroticism, it was necessary to note a decrease in the time dynamics of its average level indicators and a gradual increase during the observation period of the share of its high values among girls and a fairly stable share of its average values among boys during the observation period.

When assessing the level of prevalence and degree of expression of anxiety manifestations, it was established that girls had higher levels of both situational and personal anxiety compared to boys. At the same time, in terms of age, it should be noted the presence of a tendency to increase the level of anxiety levels among girls and consistently high values among boys, with the highest indicators at the age of 16-17 among the former and at the age of 17 among the latter. In the structure of the distribution of the investigated values, the specific weight of indicators of moderate levels of situational and personal anxiety prevailed.

As one of the main components of anxiety, it should be noted the high general level of school anxiety, which was caused primarily by the experience of social stress, the expressed frustration of the need to achieve success, the fear of self-expression, the occurrence of knowledge testing situations and inconsistencies in relation to the expectations of others, the low level of physiological resistance to stress.

The dominant position in the structure of the leading characterological traits during the studied age period among girls was occupied by indicators of character accentuations of hyperthymic, emotional, cyclothymic, demonstrative, excitable and exalted types, among boys – indicators of character accentuations of hyperthymic, emotional, cyclothymic, excitable and exalted types.

In the course of determining the characteristics of the level of subjective control of pupils, a significant advantage was found among the studied persons of adolescents who are distinguished by the superiority of external manifestations in the personal sphere and, therefore, the presence of numerous signs of an insufficient level of control over any situations that are significant for them due to the confidence that the vast majority of events that take place, as well as actions that are carried out, are a direct result of the influence of surrounding people or the action of random phenomena, and are not the result of their own activity, the

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primary basis of which should be considered a person's own responsibility for the results obtained.

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