

EXISTENCE OF ETHNIC IDENTITY IN PERSONS BORN IN FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS

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Abstract: *In the article, the study of the ethno-cultural identity of different peoples is traditionally one of the methods of studying the development and formation of the individual. In general, ethno-cultural identity is understudied, although it has attracted the attention of a number of researchers in the last three decades. Children born in inter-ethnic marriages have specific psychological characteristics and difficulties in developing ethno-cultural identity.*

Key word: *Ethnic identity, family, nation, intercultural, gender approach, intercultural, family relations, identification, component, ethno-culture.*

There are historically 2 approaches to research in ethnopsychology: ethnological psychology (or psycho-anthropology) and cross-cultural (comparative cultural psychology). According to the content of the first approach, culture-specific analytical units and terms are used in the study of the mental characteristics of the carriers of one culture. The phenomenon under study is revealed gradually, in this process the researcher should join a religious group, reconstruct his behavior and habits, and become a member of it. Hypotheses are not possible:

According to the content of the second approach, studying the psychological life of two or more ethnic groups with the desire to explain intercultural differences and similarities, using units of analysis, is considered free from the influence of foreign culture. It is possible for the researcher to take the position of an external observer with the desire to distance himself from the studied ethnic groups, to preliminarily construct the psychomethodological structure of the research and the category for its description, and to put forward hypotheses. The research is carried out in various areas: general psychocognition, memory and thinking characteristics, industrial psycho-problems of labor organization and management, youth psycho- methods of perception among different peoples, socio-psychological aspects of the behavior of people belonging to different ethnic groups. learns its laws, which is reflected in the psychological behavior of communities. Usually, ethnopsychological research is determined by practical needs. The following types of ethnopsychological studies have been determined based on the many researches of scientists. Standard 1 - does not initially include cross-cultural comparisons. Object, national consciousness or sense of identity, national values and orientations, needs and motives; characteristics of auto- and hetero-stereotypes, ethnic relations, traditions, customs and traditions, characteristics of the behavior of representatives of certain nations and peoples.

2- cross-cultural - study of psychological and socio-cultural characteristics of individuals conducted in parallel in several groups of people of different nationalities or in groups where representatives of different nationalities are gathered together.

3- historical and epistemological approach - study of the origin of nations using historical analysis, content analysis, factor analysis and other research, summarizing various data and other methods. It is used when direct contact with representatives of a certain nationality is impossible (analysis of historical, political, archival sources). When conducting ethnopsychological research, the researcher's adherence to several ethical and confidential principles serves to guarantee the reliable output of the research results. In particular, according to the first ethnopsychological ethical principle, taking into account various factors of the formation of the ethnic community and its psychology - it indicates the study of the national psyche as a product of history, economy, political and cultural development and other conditions in which this ethnic community lives for a long time.

The second is the analysis of non-governmental non-profit organizations of representatives of one ethnic group together with the manifestation of other characteristics - aimed at correctly understanding how their social and individual consciousness is related to the national, class, professional, age characteristics of various social groups. The third is to take into account the diversity of manifestations of national psychic characteristics of individuals - not only to comprehensively understand and correctly interpret their entire complex and uniqueness, but also to systematically study each of them. Fourth, in the analysis of non-governmental, non-profit organizations, national-cultural centers, it is necessary to take into account that ethno-identity is known only through comparison and comparison with the same characteristics of representatives of other communities.

The analysis of the psychological aspects of the formation of ethnic identity in children of heteroethnic families has repeatedly become the subject of empirical research. Our research, which was conducted by us in order to study the psychological aspects of the manifestation of ethnic identity in children born from marriages of different nationalities, was conducted in three stages:

1. Identification stage (study of ethnic identity of teenagers);
2. Formative stage (choice of methodological tools for researching ethnic identity in adolescents);
3. Control stage (comparison of the results of experimental work).

In order to study the ethnic identity of teenagers, the following were used during our research: Dj. Finney's "Ethnic Identity Study" methodology,[1] "Ethnic Identity Types" questionnaire (G.U.Soldatova, S.V.Rijova), O.L.Romanova's "Study of Children's and Adolescents' Ethnic Identity Features" [2] scale. Relying on the above principles, the research organized by us was carried out at the meso level, in which teenage children of heteroethnic families living in the territory of our country participated as the object of research. Through the table given below, we can find out which heteronationality representatives of the objects that participated in our research.

The analysis of the descriptive indicators of O.L. Romanova's questionnaire "Study of ethnic identity characteristics of children and adolescents" was as follows: the minimum

value on the scale of feeling of belonging to one's own nation is 1 point, the maximum value is 10 points, the average value is 5.30, the standard deviation is 4.93 points, the scale of the importance of the nation the minimum value is 2 points, the maximum value is 14 points, the average value is 7.81, the standard deviation is 2.78 points, and it was observed that there is a normal state in terms of asymmetry and excess.

The minimum value on the scale of attitude between ethnic minority and the majority is 1 point, the maximum value is 13 points, the average value is 7.17, the standard deviation is 3.40 points, the minimum value on the scale of using one or another language is -2 points, the maximum value is 4 points, the average value 1.63, the standard deviation was 1.18 points.

It turned out that the feeling of belonging to one's own nation is more important than other manifestations of ethnic identity among teenagers. For them, using the language of their own or the nation they live in is not an obstacle to the development of their ethnic identity.

On the basis of checking the results of O.L. Romanova's questionnaire "Study of ethnic identity characteristics of children and adolescents" according to the normal distribution law, according to the scale of feeling of belonging to one's own nation ($Z=3.018$; $r\leq 0.001$), according to the scale of the importance of the nation ($Z=0.847$; $r\leq 0.470$), ethnic results were observed between the minority and the majority on the scale of attitude ($Z=1.152$; $r\leq 0.141$), on the scale of using one or another language ($Z=2.332$; $r\leq 0.001$), and it is reasonable to interpret the analysis of the indicators of this methodology with non-parametric criteria. it turned out.

Conclusion: The results obtained on the scale of feeling of belonging to one's own nation are maximal because the importance of the nation and group to which one belongs is always important for each person, and on the other hand, on the other hand, based on the psychological characteristics of this age, national pride and belonging to the nation it leads us to think that the sense is in a good stage of development. We can conclude that the observed low results on the scale of the importance of the nation is not because the nation in which he was born and raised is less or less important for the teenager, but because they develop tolerance towards representatives of all nations, their values and traditions.

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