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PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES OF ORPHANED TEENAGERS**OLIINYK O.**, candidate of psychological sciences, PhD (Psychology), associate professor, associate professor of department of the Psychology**KOBERNIK O.**, graduate of the first (bachelor) level of higher education, 5th year of study, field of study 053 "Psychology"**National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine****E-mail:** okleons777@gmail.com**ORCID ID 0000-0002-3255-9170**

Abstract. Nowadays one of the important problems in Ukraine is the increase in the number of orphans and children deprived of parental care, which is an indicator of the social, economic, and political situation in society. One of the causes of orphanhood is the loss of parents because of hostilities. Psychological problems of orphaned teenagers are determined by the lack of parental attention and love, early deprivation. The underdevelopment of identification mechanisms, as a result of such deprivation, becomes the cause of emotional coldness, aggressiveness, hostility, increased vulnerability, a feeling of loneliness, and the manifestation of negative accentuations of the adolescent's character. The research deals with the theoretical analysis of the problem of orphanhood and the psychological difficulties of orphan adolescents in the scientific literature, an empirical study of the psychological difficulties of orphan adolescents. To solve the set objective, we used a set of methods, such as the theoretical method – the analysis of expert sources; the empirical method – the method of diagnosing the level of subjective feeling of loneliness by D. Russell and M. Ferguson; the method of determining the accentuations of character by K. Leonhard; statistical methods – quantitative and qualitative analysis of results and correlation analysis by K. Pearson. The research was conducted on the basis of Sviatoslyn Children's Boarding Home in Kyiv. Thirty orphan adolescents participated in the research: 15 girls, 15 boys. The results of an empirical study of the psychological difficulties of orphaned teenagers showed that they are dominated by high (30%) and medium (45%) levels of loneliness, and only 25% of respondents have a low level; the pronounced types of character accentuations are excitable (16,7%), hyperthymic (13,3%), affective-exalted (13,3%), emotional (16,7%). The results of the correlation analysis showed that the higher the level of loneliness, the greater the level of manifestation of demonstrative, stuck, excitable, hyperthymic, anxious, affective, emotional types of character accentuations; the lower the level of loneliness, the greater the manifestation of the following character accentuations: pedantic, dysthymic, cycloid. We see the prospects for further research in the development and approval of the program for the correction of psychological difficulties of orphaned teenagers.

Key words: orphanhood, orphaned teenagers, psychological difficulties, loneliness, character accentuations.

Introduction. Currently, the growing number of orphans and children deprived of parental care is causing serious concern in our country. The number of such children is an indicator of the social, economic, and political situation in society. Typical features of the self-awareness of orphans are that they often do not know

and do not perceive themselves as individuals, they have an insufficiently formed sense of "I". Psychological problems of orphaned teenagers are determined by lack of parental attention and love, early deprivation. Underdevelopment of identification mechanisms, as a result of such deprivation, becomes the cause of emotional coldness, aggressiveness, hostility, loneliness,

manifestation of accentuated character traits and, at the same time, increased vulnerability of the teenager. The relevance of the issue of identifying and overcoming the psychological difficulties of orphans, as well as its insufficient development, led to the choice of the research topic.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The analysis of scientific literature allows us to generalize the essence of the concept of "orphanhood", to determine the types of orphanhood, and to characterize the psychological features of orphaned teenagers. In modern studies, "orphanhood" is considered as a social phenomenon caused by the children whose parents have died, as well as children who were left without their care as a result of the deprivation of their parental rights. This category also includes children whose parents are not deprived of parental rights, but do not actually take care of their children [9]. According to the terminological dictionary, orphanhood is defined as a social phenomenon that characterizes the lifestyle of children left without parental care [8]. Also, orphanhood is considered as a social concept that demonstrates the situation of orphans, that is, an orphan is a child who is temporarily or permanently outside the family environment, as well as a child who, due to his interests, cannot remain in such an environment, has the right to protection and assistance from the state [2]. Thus, two types of orphanhood can be distinguished: the biological orphanhood (due to the death of the child's parents for various reasons) and social orphanhood (when the child has parents, but they do not participate in his/her upbringing and do not care for him/her). This in turn is divided into actual orphanhood (the child lives in social institutions) and hidden orphanhood (the child lives in a family) [5]. The following main characteristics of the "self-image" of orphaned teenagers were analyzed: orientation to one's own personal characteristics and orientation to the external environment and adaptation; intensive formation of the "self-image" in the direction

of adulthood, associated with the system of own values; vivid expressiveness of adolescent indicators and the inconsistency of the development of some aspects of the "self-image" with the age characteristics [3].

The research objective is the theoretical analysis of the issue of orphanhood and the psychological difficulties of orphaned teenagers in the scientific literature, an empirical study of the psychological difficulties of orphaned teenagers.

Research methods: theoretical method – the analysis of expert sources; the empirical method – the method of diagnosing the level of subjective feeling of loneliness by D. Russell and M. Ferguson; the method of determining the accentuations of character by K. Leonhard; statistical methods – quantitative and qualitative analysis of results and correlation analysis by K. Pearson.

Presentation of basic material of the research. Orphaned teenagers are characterized by special psychological difficulties: communication problems, alienation and mistrust of people, detachment from them; violations in the development of feelings that allow to understand others and accept them, relying only on your desires and feelings; low level of intelligence, which prevents understanding the system of social control, the need to respond to it; weakly developed sense of responsibility; consumer psychology in relations with loved ones, society; insecurity, low self-esteem, lack of permanent friends and support; unformed volitional sphere, lack of purposefulness for the future; unformed life plans and values, the need to satisfy only the most urgent needs; low social activity, the desire to be inconspicuous, not to draw attention to oneself, or, on the contrary, the desire to be the center of attention; tendency to addictive, self-destructive behavior, which can be a peculiar form of psychological protection [4; 6].

Feeling lonely is a common problem for orphaned teenagers. A teenager inevitably encounters a state of loneliness,

“conversation with himself”, which in turn helps him in separation, individualization, and development of his personality [7]. Loneliness of orphaned teenagers is mainly determined by objective conditions: absence of parents and relatives; changes in social and interpersonal relations because of an acute need for intimate and personal communication with peers; experiences related to the search for the meaning of one's existence, etc. At the same time, the development of personality is connected with the recognition and acceptance of the fundamental fact of one's own loneliness, separation from other people, because only the awareness of oneself as a separate individual gives the individual the opportunity to choose his own path, on which strong relationships with others take place. However, this realization can be painful because of the deficiency in cognitive and personal development, and often avoiding meeting one's own loneliness becomes for a person

avoiding meeting itself [1]. Experiencing loneliness leads to changes in all spheres of a teenager's personality, and the nature of these changes is determined by the attitude of the teenager himself to this state. Thus, among the psychological difficulties of orphaned teenagers, the following can be distinguished: insecurity, low self-esteem, lack of permanent friends and support, aggressiveness, lack of purposefulness, low social activity, negative manifestations of character accentuations, and feeling of loneliness.

In order to identify the main psychological difficulties of orphan teenagers, we conducted an empirical study on the basis of Sviatoshyn boarding school in Kyiv. Thirty orphaned teenagers participated in the study: 15 girls and 15 boys.

Research results and their discussion. The results of the level of subjective feeling of loneliness according to the method of D. Russell and M. Ferguson are given in Fig. 1.

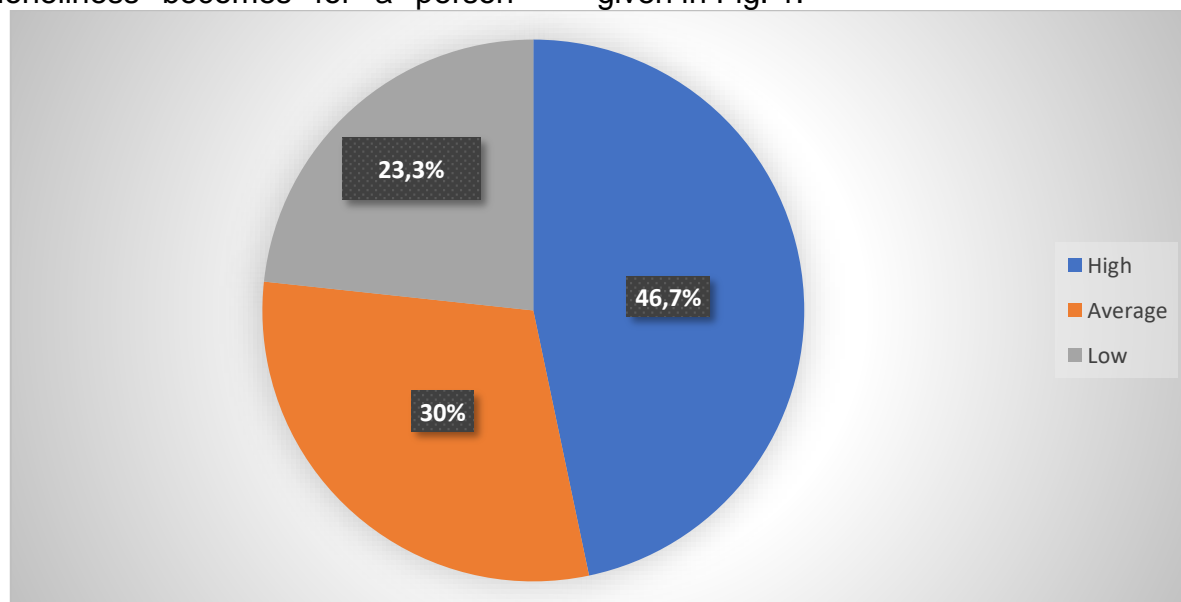


Fig. 1. Results of diagnosing the level of subjective feeling of loneliness of orphaned teenagers according to the method of D. Russell and M. Ferguson, %

The analysis of the obtained results showed that 30% of participants have high indicators according to this method. They are characterized by a lack of close emotional contacts, and their desired level of communication differs significantly from

the actual level. Most of the respondents have an average level of loneliness – 46.7%. These respondents are characterized by a less pronounced deficit of close communication. The respondents of these two groups have certain difficulties in

adapting and forming the desired social ties. 23,3 % demonstrated a low level of loneliness. They are probably the least likely to describe themselves as lonely.

The results of the study of accentuations of the character of teenagers according to the method by K. Leonhard are given in Table. 1.

Table 1

The results of the study of accentuations of the character of orphaned teenagers according to the method by K. Leonhard

Accentuation type	Demonstrative	Stuck	Pedantic	Excitable	Hyperthymic	Dysthymic	Anxious	Cycloid	Affective-exalted	Emotional
Number of participants, %	10	6,7	3,3	16,7	13,3	6,7	6,7	6,7	13,3	16,7

The analysis of the research results showed that excitable, hyperthymic, affective-exalted and emotional types of accentuation of character dominate among the orphaned teenagers. Orphan teenagers with a predominance of indicators of the excitable type of character accentuations (16,7%) are characterized by low communication contact, slowing down of verbal and non-verbal reactions; in a state of emotional excitement, they are irritable, hot-tempered, and have poor control over their behavior. Orphaned teenagers with a hyperthymic type (13,3%) have an excessively high mood, they are mostly cheerful, are have a boost energy and strength, active, independent, full of enthusiasm, strive for leadership, thrill and adventure seeking. Teenagers with an exalted type of charac-

ter accentuations (13,3%) are characterized by high contact, talkativeness, they often argue, but do not bring the matter to open conflicts; attached and attentive to loved ones and friends; negative character traits are anxiety, dependence on momentary mood. Respondents of the emotional type (16,7%) are characterized by emotionality, sensitivity, anxiety, humanity, compassion for others, are packed in.

Using the value of K. Pearson's correlation coefficient, we will analyze the indicators for each scale of character accentuations and loneliness. The correlation coefficient takes on values from -1 to +1, the higher the indicator, the greater the dependence. The correlation galaxy according to the scale of loneliness and character accentuations is given in fig. 2.

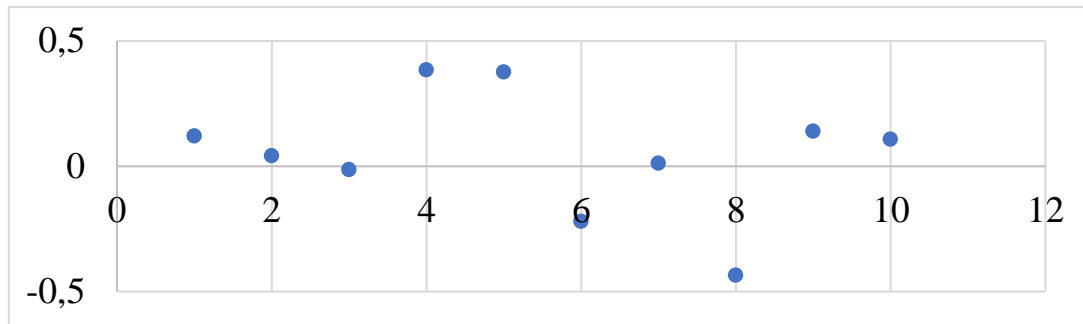


Fig. 2. Correlation galaxy of connections between the loneliness scale and accentuations of the character of orphaned teenagers

According to the results of the correlation analysis, a weak direct correlation was found between the indicators of character accentuation and the level of loneliness: demonstrative – $r=0,12$; stuck – $r=0,04$; excitable – $r=0,38$; hyperthymic – $r=0,37$; anxious – $r=0,01$; affective-exalted – $r=0,13$; emotional – $r=0,1$. This indicates that the higher the level of loneliness, the greater the level of manifestation of such types of character accentuations as demonstrative, stuck, excitable, hyperthymic, anxious, affective, emotional ones. A weak inverse correlation between character accentuation indices and the level of loneliness: pedantic – $r=-0,01$; dysthymic – $r=-0,21$. A moderate inverse correlation between character accentuation indices and the level of loneliness has cycloid type of accentuations – $r=-0,43$. So, the lower the level of loneliness, the greater is the manifestation of such accentuations of character: pedantic, dysthymic, cycloid ones. Thus, after analyzing the results of the study, we came to the conclusion that high and average indicators of the level of loneliness prevail among orphaned teenagers, as well as expressed types of character accentuations: excitable, hyperthymic, affectively exalted, emotional.

Conclusions. The essence of psychological difficulties, their causes and the possibility of their manifestation in orphan teenagers are theoretically substantiated. Orphans are children whose parents have died and children who have been left without parental care. The following categories

of orphans are distinguished: direct orphans, conditional orphans, temporary orphans, social orphans. Typical psychological difficulties for orphaned teenagers are: insecurity, low self-esteem, a feeling of loneliness, manifestations of character accentuations, which is a consequence of early deprivation, a negative example of the external environment and a limited social circle.

The analysis of the results of the empirical study showed that high (30%) and medium (45%) levels of loneliness dominate among orphaned teenagers, and only 25% of them have a low level. Among the accentuated character traits, the following types of accentuations are most pronounced: excitable, hyperthymic, affective-exalted, emotional. Carrying out a correlation analysis made it possible to reveal the following relationships: the higher the level of loneliness, the greater the level of manifestation of such accentuations of character as the demonstrative type, stuck, excitable, hyperthymic, anxious, affective, emotional ones; the lower the level of loneliness, the greater the manifestation of the following character accentuations: pedantic, dysthymic, cycloid ones.

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ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ТРУДНОЩІ СИРІТ ПІДЛІТКОВОГО ВІКУ ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ТРУДНОЩІ ПІДЛІТКІВ-СИРІТ Олійник О., Коберник О.

Анотація. Однією з важливих проблем сьогодення в Україні є зростання кількості дітей-сиріт і дітей, позбавлених батьківського піклування, що є показником соціальної, економічної, політичної ситуації в суспільстві. Серед причин сирітства актуальною є втрата батьків у наслідок бойових дій. Психологічні проблеми сиріт підліткового віку визначаються недоліком батьківської ласки та любові, ранньою депривацією. Недорозвинення механізмів ідентифікації, внаслідок такої депривації, стає причиною емоційної прохолоди, агресивності, ворожості, підвищеної вразливості, відчуття самотності, прояву негативних рис акцентуацій характеру підлітка. Дослідження пов'язане з теоретичним аналізом проблеми сирітства та психологічних труднощів підлітків-сиріт в науковій літературі, емпіричним дослідженням психологічних труднощів підлітків-сиріт. Для розв'язання поставленої мети нами був використаний комплекс методів теоретичні – аналіз фахових джерел; емпіричні – методика діагностики рівня суб'єктивного відчуття самотності Д. Рассаєла і М. Фергюсона; методика визначення акцентуацій характеру К. Леонгарда; статистичні – кількісний та якісний аналіз результатів, кореляційний аналіз К. Пірсона. Дослідження проводилось на базі Святошинського дитячого будинку-інтернату у м. Київ. У дослідженні брали участь 30 підлітків-сиріт: 15дівчат, 15 хлопців. Результати емпіричного дослідження психологічних труднощів підлітків-сиріт показали, що у них домінують високий (30%) та середній (45%) рівні самотності, а лише 25% респондентів мають низький рівень; виражені типи акцентуацій характеру: збудливий (16,7%), гіпертимний (13,3%), афективно-екзальтований (13,3%), емотивний (16,7%). Результати кореляційного аналізу показали, що чим вищий рівень самотності, тим більший рівень прояву демонстративного, застрягаючого, збудливого, гіпертимного, тривожного, афективного, емотивного типів акцентуацій характеру; чим нижче рівень самотності, тим більшим є прояв таких акцентуацій характеру: педантичний, дистимний, циклоїдний. Перспективи подальших розробок вбачаємо в розробці та апробації програми корекції психологічних труднощів сиріт підліткового віку.

Ключові слова: сирітство, підлітки-сироти, психологічні труднощі, самотність, акцентуації характеру