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The majority of domestic and foreign psychologists interpret the propensity to manipulating as destructive personality characteristics.

E.L. Dotsenko defines manipulation as „a kind of psychological impact, skillful execution of which leads to the hidden excitation at other persons intentions, do not coincide with his true desires of the ekisting”. L.I. Ryumshina gives a similar with Dotsenko definition of manipulation as „sort of impact on a person when he is an object to which certain actions are performed [...] with a view to »to get their hands«, with via machinations, distracting gimmicks and techniques”. E.V. Sidorenko formulates the definition of manipulation as „the deliberate and hidden pressure the other person to experience certain feelings for deciding and implementation of the actions necessary to achieve the initiator of their own goals”.

In the foreign psychology to refer to the relevant personal directivity used the concept of „Machiavellianism”, reflecting the degree the severity of a manipulative person installation. Machiavellianism Western psychologists call the human tendency to manipulate others in interpersonal relationships. It is a question of when the man hides the his true intentions, with via red herrings achieves that to partner himself without realizing it, has changed its original goals. In this case, the manipulator is acting solely for its own benefit, and ignores the interests of another person.

Propensity to manipulating is determined by personality traits and generates the a certain social behavior strategy. The man, prone to manipulation ceases to believe in something that most people can be trusted, that they are altruistic, independent, strong-willed. The ability to persuade and understand of the causes of actions other people used by them purely to achieve personal goals. Emotional coldness, separateness, selfishness interests, propensity to deception and of flattery in interpersonal interaction leads to problems in socialization and in interpersonal communication.

In this regard, arises is interest in the mechanisms of formation of manipulative installations personality, how and why at children develops a propensity to

manipulating. In our view, the propensity to manipulating as a strategy of social behavior is taken over directly from their immediate environment – from the family. It is logical to assume that parent who demonstrate manipulative strategies of interaction, can to form a propensity to manipulating at children. We also assume that on the formation at child certain particular personality characteristics which determine the propensity to manipulating, is influenced with type of parent relations in the family.

On the opinion A.J. Varga, V.V. Stolina, parental attitudes – this a system of diverse feelings to the child, behavioral the stereotypes which practiced in communion with him, the characteristics of perception and understanding of the character and personality of the child, his behavior. In their studies, they identified the following criteria parental attitudes: 1) „Adoption – Rejection”; 2) „Cooperation”; 3) „Symbiosis”, 4) „Authoritarian hypersocialization” and 5) „Little loser”.

Family relationships may be of a diverse nature, but in any case, under the influence of the type of parental relationship is formed by the child’s personality and its features.

The problem interrelation between the characteristics of parent-child relationships and manipulative installations, little studied by both domestic and foreign psychologists. The need for theoretical and empirical study of this issue is dictated by the needs of practice relevant to the question of choosing the most adaptive style of parent-child relationships to minimize the manifestation of manipulative strategies of behavior in children and assist parents in the education of individuals, focused on open constructive forms of interpersonal interaction.

In our research, we hypothesized that between the propensity to manipulating at senior schoolboys and style of parent-child relationships there is a relationship, namely: unconstructive styles of parent-child relationships determines the propensity to manipulating at older students.

The study was conducted on the basis of school № 22, among students grades 9–10 and their parents. The sample consisted of 30 people: 15 pairs, a senior high school student – parent. To study the relationship style of parent-child relationships and the propensity to manipulating the following experimental methods were used: a test of parent relations (A.J. Varga, V. Stolin), methodology of the study makiavelizma of personality (V.V. Marks), methodology interpersonal relations (T. Liri, G. Leforz, R. Sazhek), statistical data analysis (linear coefficient Pearson’s correlation and criterion significance of difference U-Mann Whitney).

The derived results of empirical studies suggest that there is a continuity manipulative installation personality. So, 47% of pairs, a senior high school student – parent have continuity of the „parent Machiavellist – child Machiavellist”, 33% of pairs, a senior high school student – parent have continuity „Nemakiavellist parent – Nemakiavellist child”.

In studying the styles of parent-child relationships (A.J. Varga, V. Stolin) revealed that parents Machiavellian peculiar to the following type of relationship to older students: less emotional acceptance of their child, the low degree of co-operation and willingness to cooperate, elevated symbiotic relationship that do not provide the necessary teenager at his age degrees of freedom, a tendency towards authoritarianism and domination, non-recognition of the independence of the child, the tendency to represent the senior schoolboy infantile and unable to responsibility.

In the diagnosis of interpersonal relations older students (T. Leary, G. Leforzh, R. Sazhek) identified the following types of interpersonal relationships inherent Machiavellian: authoritarianism, the constant desire to defend his point of view, increased self-centeredness, persecution purely personal interest in the process of interaction, the heightened degree of aggressiveness and suspicion, lower propensity to altruism than nemakiavellistov.

With help the linear coefficient Pearson we have examined the relationship between the following parameters: style of parent-child relations; propensity to manipulating at parents and senior schoolboys, the type of interpersonal relations older students who are inclined and not prone to manipulation.

We got a authentically significant inverse correlation with $p \leq 0.05$ between the propensity to manipulate at parents and the style of parent-child relationships, „Adoption – Rejection” ($r = -0.52$). Than more is expressed propensity to Machiavellianism in parents, the less emotional acceptance they have for their child. They are represent their child is not a self and not successful baby, younger than his age and prefer to over-control actions of the senior high school student. This position is in relation to the child appears in authoritarianism and requirements compliance discipline, in the desire to impose its will on the child, lack of trust and respect for the individual person teenager.

In the study of the a interconnections styles of parent-child relationships with the propensity to manipulating senior schoolboys, we obtained a direct a correlation to the 5% level of significance between the style of parent-child relationship „Little loser” and a penchant for Machiavellizmy at senior schoolboys ($r = 0.63$). The more parents attribute their child social unsoundness, consider it immature and dependent and are not considered with its interests, not give him a proper degree of independence, the more in behavior of senior schoolboys dominated behavioral attitudes, defining his penchant for manipulating. A teenager looking for a way to assert themselves in the eyes of their parents. To convey to the adult value and importance of his personality, teenagers are forced to resort to various tricks, deception and other means of manipulation.

Direct relationship between the propensity to manipulate at parents and high school students have not been identified ($r = 0.08$). It can be noted only the presence of continuity of manipulative installations in the families between parents and high school students.

There is a positive direct relationship between the propensity to manipulate at parents and the manifestation of suspiciousness adolescents in interpersonal interaction ($r = 0.84$, $p \leq 0.01$). The more adult in the child-parent relationship has a tendency to manipulate, the more suspiciousness the child in interpersonal relationships, and the less he is inclined to trust the people around him. Also was revealed a negative correlation Machiavellianism parents with the manifestation of depending and altruistic behavior a child ($r_1 = -0.69$ and $r_2 = -0.65$, respectively, $p \leq 0.01$). Children of the parents Machiavellisti less are conformal, less are addicted and separated from the opinions of others, as well as less inclined to be guided by altruistic goals, emotional empathy, be unselfish and responsive.

Adolescents who have high propensity to manipulate, display high degree self-centeredness in the personal plan ($r = 0.76$, $p \leq 0.01$), observed manifestation and amplification such features as boastfulness, arrogance and aloofness.

Style of parent-child relationships „Little Loser” has a direct relationship with the destructive types of interpersonal relations senior schoolboys: with self-centeredness ($r = 0.70$, $p \leq 0.01$), with aggressiveness ($r = 0.81$, $p \leq 0.01$) and with suspiciousness ($r = 0.72$, $p \leq 0.01$). It is these personality traits linked with the infantile attitude to the teenager, lack of faith in the his autonomy and independence, and a preference to make decisions for their child and imposing his own point of view. We have obtained direct correlation between the style of parent-child relationship „Little loser” and a propensity to manipulating at older students ($r = 0.63$).

Thus, the more the parents attribute their child social inadequacy, consider it immature and dependent and are not considered with its interests, do not give him a proper degree of independence, the more in the behavior of older pupils dominated behavioral attitudes, formative his propensity to manipulating.

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Abstract

This article considers the problem of the relationship between the characteristics of parent-child relationships and manipulative installations that manifest in the behavior of adolescents, also described the practical results obtained in the research.

Key words: propensity to manipulating, parent-child relationship, the manipulation, the style of parent-child relationships, manipulative installation, senior schoolboys, interconnection, communication, interpersonal relationships, personal characteristics.