

FIVE COMPONENT MODEL FOR DIAGNOSTICS OF DEVIANCE IN BEHAVIOR

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Abstract: The study of deviant behavior is multilayered. The reasons for this are sought in the family and friendship, in the school organizational culture, in the social environment as a whole. But personality is the main carrier of deviance. Therefore, the content of her psychic structure is the main predictor that determines the deviant or delinquent orientation of behavior. The article proposes an author's model for exploring personality traits that can be the basis for creating a profile of a person with deviant behavior during adolescence. The model includes 1- introversion, extraversion, neuroticism, psychotism; 2- psychopathological characteristics: hypomania, hysteria and psychopathy; 3- different forms of aggression; 4-self-esteem and 5-self-control. Their expression is different for every deviant person, but they can be the basis for structuring one's personality and profile. The adolescents surveyed were aged 17-19. They are subject of Children's Pedagogical room in the cities of Blagoevgrad, Pernik and Petrich. They are convicted of public order offenses and theft. The study proves that there is a statistical relationship between the characteristics of temperament, aggression, self-esteem and self-control. They are an essential element of the deviant personality. Their expressiveness is a personal factor in the criminal orientation of behavior. The study shows that there are positive correlations between all variables. These are between neuroticism and aggression, between psychotism and aggression, between psychopathy and aggression. There is a moderate correlation between hysteria and aggression and between hypomania and aggression. The negative moderate value of the correlation coefficient for the relationship between extraversion and general aggression indicates that aggression is more prevalent in individuals with internal characteristics who are self-contained and self-directed. Significant is the statistical relationship between aggression and psychopathological traits. She increases when the features are pronounced. The connection aggression - hypomania, stimulates the constant desire to search for "strong feelings", the desire to "test yourself" and their strength in extreme and unusual situations. The connection of personal significance-self-control stimulates the choice of the social orientation of the behavior. All variables studied are interrelated. This proves that the proposed "model" can be successfully used in the practice in research of deviant adolescents. An important aspect of the results of the study is the is that introversion, neuroticism and psychotism are part of the personality capacity of the deviant adolescent. They influence the direction of his behavior, but not his personal sense of importance and self-control. A youth with criminal behavior is not considered successful and effective in what he does. His self-control in him is low. Criminal behavior is accompanied by low self-control and self-esteem.

Keywords: personality profile, deviant behavior, temperament, psychopathological traits, self-esteem, self-control

1. INTRODUCTION

The period of ontogenesis that is most fraught with internal contradictions of personality and social functioning is the adolescence. The young man struggles with himself, with the environmental and social constraints they impose on him. That is why the adolescent's personality seems so contradictory and multifaceted. Seeking to become actively involved in the adult world, the adolescent creates his own subjective society with rules and norms that support his personal needs for self-understanding and self-proving. The sense of personal importance is so strong that he constantly searches for others, accepts or rejects their values, attitudes and even qualities.(Harkness &Tucker,2000) Through his constant interaction with them, the adolescent is actively involved in the world of mature communication, although the requirements for it are not always mastered or comprehended. The most important thing for him is to understand himself, his feelings, thoughts, to find out his strengths and weaknesses and to show social activity accordingly. Social activity is stimulated by personal needs and their synchronization with the process of accepting or rejecting social norms. By this time, the adolescent had mastered the requirements, rules, patterns of reactions he observed or the adults were helping him to perceive. He appreciated their importance or unnecessaryness. Gaining more social experience, the teenager can openly show his or her positive or negative attitude towards the social norms and the people who share them. The choice of behavior and its implementation carry the social evaluation of others. Even if they identify it as unacceptable, it is significant, necessary and even justified for the adolescent. (Mancheva, 2017)

As with socially obedient and deviant behavior, its carriers are unique, but possess personality traits that unify them in terms of social attitudes, types of evaluations and even preferences. (Putwain, & Sammons, 2002)Similarities are at the cognitive, emotional and behavioral level, and people with similar mental structures in content, realize similar in tempo and structure of behavioral activities with asocial orientation. Studies of the typological features of

adolescents define them as: inert, aggressive, explosive, characterized by rudeness, unusual for the age inclination to crying, predominant irresponsibility and lying. (Feldsheyn, 2013) The motives for performing deviant actions include striving for a strong impression; diseases available; b-increased excitability; lack of self-control; an unfavorable situation in the family;

ignorance from parents to deal with problems that arise with their children; striving for self-sufficiency and independence; difficulties and school retardation; neglect by classmates; inability of adults to recognize difficulties; lack of self-confidence; presence of violence and violence at home; impunity; incompleteness in family relationships. (Shneyder, 2019) The multidimensionality in the personal and social interpretation of deviance unites authors such as Kleiberg Yu.A. (2001), Lichko A.E. (2009), Mancheva R. (2013), Hossain, Z. (2014), Bazzett T.J. (2008), Hollin, C.R. (1992) Putwain, D., A. Sammons, A. (2002) Wilcox, P., T.E Ellen (2010).

And yet what personality traits distinguish a deviant adolescent with antisocial behavior? It is true that the environment shapes the personality, its experiences and perception of reality, but it is the personality that manifests its activity in it. It is a bio-psycho-social being, combining the unity of biologically conditioned hereditary processes, the psychic structures that have developed as a result of the process of communication with surrounding and behavioral constructs, which directly influence the orientation of the asocial and activity. The unity between the individual and the environment in which life and development and the analysis of the mental and the integrity develops, gives grounds for deviating behavior to be fully explored. Creating a personal psychological profile is part of the process.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of the study is to approve a psychological structure, of five components, to produce a personality profile of a person with deviant behavior during adolescence. The structure is constant in content but dynamic in expression for each personal profile. When creating a profile, it uncovers personality traits that influence the process of turning a teenager into a deviant personality.

3. RESEARCHED PERSONS

The study involved 73 adolescents aged 17-19 years, reported to the Pedagogical Room and Probation Sector of the District Penalty Services in Blagoevgrad, Petrich and Pernik districts for violations of public order and theft.

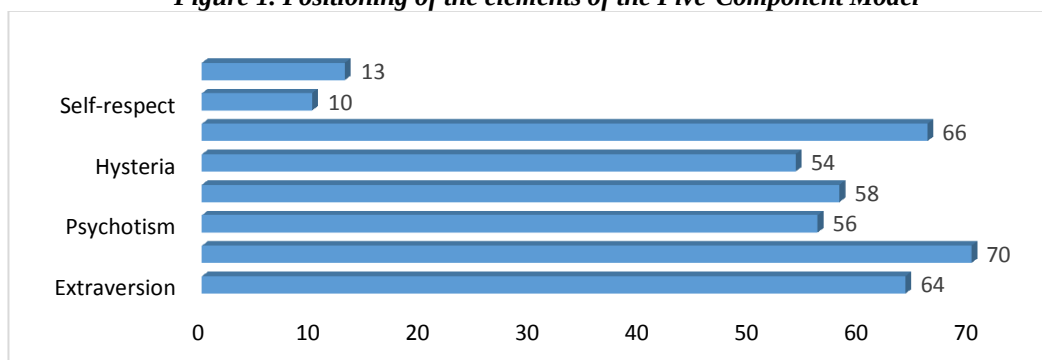
4. RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted with Bulgarian-adapted psychological questionnaires: H. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Adolescent Questionnaire (MMPI-71), Buss-Durkie - Aggression Measurement Test, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale), M. Snider's Self-Testing Diagnostic Scale.

5. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The study includes analysis of several structural elements that underlie the diagnostic five-component model. They most strongly influence reactions, personal evaluations, social and personal attitudes. The interdependence between them gives an opportunity to create a visualization of the content of the personality characteristics of the deviant adolescent, and their expression - information about their specifics. (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Positioning of the elements of the Five-Component Model



After processing the results obtained, from the whole process of psychodiagnosis, the idea of the need for a constructed "model" is confirmed. The study shows that there are positive correlations between all variables. These are between neuroticism and aggression ($r = 0.103$; $p = 0.477$), between psychotism and aggression ($r = 0.151$; $p = 0.276$), between psychopathy and aggression ($r = 0.114$; $p = 0.429$). There is a moderate correlation between hysteria and aggression ($r = 0.384$; $p = 0.006$) and between hypomania and aggression ($r = 0.408$; $p = 0.003$). The negative moderate value of the correlation coefficient for the relationship between extraversion and general aggression ($r = -0.115$; $p = 0.427$) indicates that aggression is more prevalent in individuals with internal characteristics who are self-contained and self-directed.

Significant is the statistical relationship between aggression and psychopathological traits. She increases when the features are pronounced. The strongest influence on deviant behavior is the relationship between general aggression and hysteria (Hy) and between aggression and hypomania (Ma). This shows that the manifestations of aggression are a consequence of the instability of emotions, the high need for belonging to the interests of the group, the presence of selfishness with altruistic statements. A deviant teenager thinks about himself but talks about the "common good". The connection aggression - hypomania, stimulates the constant desire to search for "strong feelings", the desire to "test yourself" and their strength in extreme and unusual situations. In such cases, personal interests are unsustainable because they are strongly influenced by someone else's assessment.

There is also a significant strong inverse correlation between self-control and overall aggression ($r = -0.584$; Sig. <0.001), indicating that aggression in behavior increases as self-control decreases. The results of earlier studies by J.P.Tangney, R.F., are confirmed. Baumeister, A.L.Boone, A. Duskworth, M.Seligman.(Tangney et al, 2006) Age-related self-control was lower in boys compared to girls ($Zemp = 2.134$; $p = 0.033$). The results are complemented by the straightforward link between self-control and self-esteem - low self-control brings with it reduced self-esteem. Deviant activity is a consequence of the fact that adolescents do not self-identify as self-efficacious and therefore do not limit their actions or even their actions.

The fact that all the variables studied are interrelated and interrelated, although to varying degrees, the proposed structure of the author's "model" is appropriate for the purposes of primary psychodiagnosis. In this content, the model gives direction to search for problem areas in personality structure as predictors of deviant behavior orientation.

6. DISCUSSION

All studies of deviant behaviors show that what distinguishes a deviant personality from its peers is not just the expressiveness of the behavior. The deviant personality temperamental characteristics influence the strength and speed of personality and activity and determine individuality and expression. The range of psychopathological traits, in character, predetermines the direction of behavior, the reactivity of which is mainly expressed in the use of aggression. Psycho-physiological traits do not support the experience of personal importance, so the deviant adolescent seeks social appreciation through such people to support his desires. In large systems of social relations, he is closed, does not share his asocial attitudes, realizing that his activity is contrary to the generally accepted systems of positive social relations.

An important aspect of the results of the study is the is that introversion, neuroticism and psychotism are part of the personality capacity of the deviant adolescent. They influence the direction of his behavior, but not his personal sense of importance and self-control. The connection of personal significance-self-control stimulates the choice of the social orientation of the behavior.

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