



A CONCEPTUAL THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE NEUROTIC TYPE

Ruzmetov Ruzmat

*Teacher, Department of "Social Sciences", Urgench Branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy
Urgench, Uzbekistan*

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

This article describes conceptual basis of neurotic type and reflects in our society socio-economic and psychological relations between people. Also, processing in the researching materials to find the best ways solving problems of personalities and give on the basis of concrete examples.

KEYWORDS. *constructive, destructive, biological instinct, deviance, psychological disorders, Anxiety, fear, depression, passivity, confusion, existential psychology, hopelessness, "existential neurosis".*

INTRODUCTION

Today's developing modern world reflects socio-economic and psychological relations between people. At this point, the reaction of people can be divided into constructive and destructive views. The role of man-made processes in our life has become so important that as a result of it, a person, who is a biological instinct, does not consider existing without technical means and virtual world. We are adapting our mental and physical capabilities to the technical process in an alternative form. This is a good situation, because if a person does not think optimistically about every process and situation, a tendency to deviance from sociality develops in a person's mood and character. These changes can lead to psychological depression in a person. Psychological disorders in humans are manifested in the following ways.

Nowadays, disorders occur due to social, psychological and biological reasons. Social changes are related to education, family members, friends and peer environment. Biological changes arise from human physiological relationships. Pregnancy, gender, and age-related relationships. Psychological: life and death situations, mental stress in childhood, neurotic disorders are reflected in relationships.

Anxiety, fear, depression and passivity are one of the main causes of social disorders in the human mind and thinking.

Personal problems in a person's life, together with suffocating opportunities for happiness, limit his active activity in the life of society, which in turn causes the emergence of a neurotic personality type. People of this character fall into a mood of depression, confusion, fear and despair. Philosopher Kierkegaard analyzes "anxiety" and emphasizes that "anxiety is a state of opposition to one's own freedom." [1] When imagination brings human possibility, air is simultaneously embodied in a parallel universe. Feelings of anxiety and fear are not unique to humans. If we take an animal as an example, when it is afraid of this or that danger, it will either attack or run away. We have the same conditions and factors of fear and anxiety.

Thus, the question arises about what is neurotic fear and what are its protective signs.

First, every cultural change creates a certain fear in itself. Some of the fears common to all those cultural changes give rise to a general fear for the neurotic private life.

Secondly, there are certain protection mechanisms (customs, religious ceremonies, etc.) by the society in relation to the cultural changes that we are emphasizing. In this case, an ordinary representative of the human society has the fear and protection of these cultural changes, and at the same time there is a sense of showing his potential and enjoying it. So, the common man knows how to take advantage of the opportunities given by those cultural changes and the feeling of suffering is less. A representative of the neurotic type always suffers more than a normal person. He cannot show his "I", he has a weak ability to enjoy life and remains a person who suffers constantly.



All philosophical systems that proclaim the joys of life and optimism were created by mature people. They dedicated their works to the fear of death and the thirst for immortality. The tragedy of man is that he is not a flexible being, but because of his consciousness he goes beyond the limits of individual existence. [2]

V. Frankl, the founder of European existential psychology and logotherapy, called the lack of meaning in life, hopelessness, "existential neurosis" in contrast to clinical neurosis. Frankl says that the way out of this situation is that a person should think more about what he is ready to give and what he wants to give to the world he lives in, rather than what he can get from this world.

Analyzing the concept of "neurotic" here, it is used comparatively to partially healthy people who have some difficulties related to emotional disorders. A neurotic person is a person deformed in the process of formation and development. The formation of this type of children in the family, lack of love towards him, careless look, disregard of his opinions are also the impetus for the formation of such a personality.

V. Frankl wrote: "Not every conflict is necessarily neurotic...suffering is not always a pathological phenomenon...I firmly reject the assumption that there is always a search for the meaning of existence, even a doubt about its existence. caused by or leading to some disease... A person's anxiety or even despair about the meaning of life is not a mental illness at all, but an existential suffering".[3]

A person who experiences constant depression is strongly prone to existential deprivation due to deep feelings about his inner state.

Existential deprivation can be understood as a state of mind in which people try to understand the meaning of their lives, the problems of life and death, freedom and responsibility, loneliness, and their place in the world. In short - deprivation of existential needs. Existential needs include understanding the meaning of human existence, understanding the issues of life and death, freedom and responsibility, communication and solitude, understanding one's destiny and finding one's "I".

The term "neurotic" is often used to refer to individuals who have some difficulty with emotional disturbances.

According to R. May, as a fear of existence, all neurotic phobias should be avoided, anxiety and fear can be more painful, but it can also be used to unite the "I". Positive development of a person without anxiety is impossible, it is a necessary element of the structure of the human psyche. What is neurotic is not the anxiety itself, but the attempt to avoid it.

A neurotic does everything to get rid of loneliness, and a real person perceives the state of loneliness as the reality of human existence, the possibility of free formation and self-realization, the fullness of responsibility for oneself.

When every person is looking for the meaning of his life, he tries to look for the answers to his questions, not from himself, but from outside, which is not an absolute rule.

K. Horney, a representative of neo-Freudianism and existential psychoanalysis, paid particular attention to the development of the neurotic type's anxiety in the state of reverse reaction as the main problem in his views on the neurotic type of person. According to his view, depression of a person is not caused by external factors and attitude towards society. If the individual's goals, desires and needs are not reflected in his relationship with the society as a member of the society, it causes fear and hostility towards the outside in his internal state. In this case, it causes and develops a neurotic response factor. Karen Horney concluded that alienation from the true "I" as a result of excessive environmental influences is a key feature of neurosis.

According to Sigmund Freud's theory of "Libido", it is argued that the lack of satisfaction of emotional needs creates neurotic types in the personality of a person. Denying his theory, Karen Horney does not see the formation of the neurotic type in the unfulfillment of emotional needs. According to him, it is caused by distrustful attitude towards children in the family and society, the fact that children consider themselves unloved and unnecessary creates a neurotic type of personality. When such situations occur, the main anxiety and feeling of helplessness appear in children. They try to escape this situation by developing a defense strategy: they do this by seeking love, power and solitude.

K. In 1937, Horney wrote in his book, *The Neurotic Personality of Our Time*: "A person is prone to neurosis - it is like a person who has experienced acutely in childhood problems caused by culture and later cannot solve them, or solves them only at the expense of his personality." In addition, parents' neuroses prevent the child from loving or at least "accepting him as an independent person", he has difficulty revealing his true feelings to others.

Horney presented the following paradigm for the emergence of neurosis: disturbances in human relationships. Thus, Karen Horney believed that the neurotic personality emerges as a defense against unfavorable social factors such as discrimination, social isolation, uncontrollable parental love in childhood, parental neglect and aggressive behavior towards the child. To protect himself, the child forms three main defense methods:



1. move towards people;
2. stand against people;
3. moving away from people.

Action towards people mainly means the need for obedience, love, protection. Action against man should not become the need to win over man, glory, recognition, success, be strong and endure life. Distance from people does not mean independence, freedom, distance from people. A representative of each neurotic type has three types, but one of them dominates, so neurotics can be conditionally divided into "submissive", "aggressive" and "isolated".[4]

CONCLUSION

It can be noted that, on the one hand, the social environment is the cause of the emergence of individuals and interpersonal neurotic types, on the other hand, it is called genetic repetition, and on the third hand, it is possible to show a completely uneven environment in the family. The formation of neurotic individuals seriously harms the development of society and the state, destroys the development of people, which in turn affects the life of society.

REFERENCE AND E-RESOURCE

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